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In Sessional papers No. 76, page 51 is incorrectly numbered page 52.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1877.



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890803

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 —————**SUPPLEMENT No. 1**:—List of Lights on the Coasts, Rivers and Lakes of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st December, 1876.
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- WATER SUPPLY, PUBLIC BUILDINGS** :—Agreement between the Water Commissioners of the City of Ottawa and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for the supply of water to the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Workshops, and Post Office, &c., Ottawa and Rideau Hall. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 7... **MILITIA** :—Report on the State of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1876.
- No. 8... **AGRICULTURE** :—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the calendar year 1876.

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- No. 11... **INTERIOR** :—Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1876.
- No. 12... **INSURANCE** :—Report of the Superintendent of, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.
- PART II.**
- Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year 1876. (*In advance of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance.*)
- ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY** :—Return to Address, Reports of, which may have been made, in conformity with 36 Victoria, chapter 99, section 16, and 31 Victoria, chapter 48. Also, Reports respecting the business carried on by the said Royal Canadian Insurance Company, in the United States of America, in conformity with 31 Victoria, chapter 48, of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, and the Forms B. and C. of the said Acts. (*Not printed.*)
- A full and complete statement of the property and affairs of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, incorporated in 1872, by the Act of Canada, 25 Victoria, chapter 104—such statement to be duly sworn to as required by the Act of Canada, 38 Victoria, chapter 20, and to exhibit a List of the Stockholders, with the amount subscribed for, the amount paid thereon, and the residence of each Stockholder, &c., &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 13... **MINISTER OF JUSTICE—MISSION TO ENGLAND** :—Relating to Extradition of Criminals; Maritime Jurisdiction upon the Inland Waters, and of the Royal Instructions and Commission to the Governor General, particularly with reference to the prerogative of Pardon.
- No. 14... **TREATY OF WASHINGTON** :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, and the Government of the United States, respecting the alleged violation of the Treaty of Washington.
- Report of the Committee of the Privy Council which had under consideration the long and serious delays that had arisen in the organization of the Commission that was to have met at Halifax for the consideration of certain articles in the Treaty of Washington.
- Correspondence which may have taken place on Article XX of the Washington Treaty. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 16... **LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT** :—Report of the Librarian on the state of.
- No. 17... **EXTRADITION OF PRISONERS** :—Return relating to cases of Extradition of Prisoners under a treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

- No. 18... **BANKS**:—List of Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada, in compliance with Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 12. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 19... **BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS**:—General Statement of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1876. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 20... **STATUTES**:—Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, being 39 Victoria, Third Session of the Third Parliament, 1876. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 21... **SUPERANNUATION**:—Statement of Allowances and Gratuities under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4.
- No. 22... **STEAM FIRE ENGINES**:—Return to Order, Statement of all Steam Fire Engines imported into the Dominion of Canada, and the Country whence imported, from 1st July, 1867, to 22nd March, 1876. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 23... **UNFORESEEN EXPENSES**:—Statement of Payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1876, to date, in accordance with the Act 39 Vict., cap. 1, Schedule B. [*Printed for distribution only.*]
- No. 24... **NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITION**:—Statement of Expenditure on account of New South Wales Exhibition, under authority of Special Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st December, 1876, for \$25,000. [*Not printed.*]
- 25... **INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**:—Statement of all claims made by private individuals or corporations in relation to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, within the limits of the Province of Quebec. [*Not printed.*]
- Names of the Valuators employed on the Intercolonial Railway, in the Counties of Temiscouata and Rimouski, for the purchase of lands and the valuation of damages. [*Not printed.*]
- Claims filed with the Government for damages caused by the expropriation of lands in the said Counties, and the amount allowed by the Valuator on each of the said claims. (*Not printed.*)
- Statement shewing the amount which the Government of Canada have incurred in the construction of the Branch around Courtney Bay towards the Ballast Wharf, at the City of St. John, N.B.; and for the purchase of the Rankin Wharf Property for a deep water terminus for the said Railway. [*Not printed.*]
- Contract for the Iron Roof of the Station House, to be erected at Halifax; together with Tenders for the same.
- Tenders received for the erection of the Passenger Station at Halifax; correspondence, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence in connection with payments made to J. F. B. McCready and others in King's County, for alleged damage sustained from the Intercolonial Road from fire and other causes. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence between the authorities of the City of Saint John, N.B., and the Dominion Government, in the matter of the Courtney Bay Extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the Ballast Wharf and ground required for the Works. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence between the Government and the interested parties of the Parish of Bic, with reference to the change of site of the Railway Station at the said place;—also with the interested parties of the Parish of St. Octave de Métis, and neighbouring Parishes, asking that the Station at St. Octave, be placed in a more convenient situation. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence between the workmen on Section 8 of the Intercolonial Railway and the Government, in relation to the non-payment of their wages for work done under the direction of John O'Donnell, agent of Duncan McDonald, contractor for the said section. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement of accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Northumberland—the number of cattle killed—with the causes of such accidents—with a list of claims and amounts paid. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement shewing the monthly sales of Season and commutation tickets, at each Station of the Intercolonial Railway for a period of eighteen months preceding the 31st December last. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 25... INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Statement shewing all claims made against the Intercolonial Railway for damages or loss of any kind sustained by private individuals resulting from working the railway during the year 1876. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement giving full information in relation to the arrangement made between the Government and the Pullman Palace Car Company, in pursuance of which their cars are run on the Intercolonial Railway. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement shewing the various tariffs for the carriage of freight on the Intercolonial Railway, which have been in operation since 1st January, 1875, together with the changes made therein; and also shewing all special rates granted since 1st January, 1876, to persons and companies or particular stations. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence relating to property on the Marsh Road in the County of St. John, N.B., alleged to have been damaged by Fire from Locomotives. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement of Tenders made from the 30th June, 1875, to 31st December, 1876, &c., for Wheels, Axles, Springs and other principal supplies, and for Buildings, Snow Sheds, &c., including the names of the parties, who made such offers. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence with the Phoenixville Iron Company, or a person from a Company in the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to any offers for Bridge Superstructure, Iron Roofs, Turn-Tables, Engines, Cars, &c. since, 31st December, 1875. [*Not printed.*]
- Orders in Council and Correspondence in regard to the appointment of Mr. James McAlister to the position of Cashier of the Intercolonial Railway, the creation of the office of Dominion Auditor at Moncton, the transfer of Mr. James McAlister thereto, the appointment of Mr. Charles D. Thompson, to the position of Cashier, the subsequent removal of Mr. Thompson, the abolition of the office of Dominion Auditor and the re-appointment of Mr. James McAlister to the office of Cashier; also in regard to the subsequent provision made for Mr. Thompson. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement of Accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July last, the locality and cause of each, and damage done, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- Contracts for the conveyance of Mails between Wallace in the County of Cumberland and Greenville Station on the Intercolonial Railway, supplying the several way offices at Wallace Bridge, Six Mile Road, &c., to 1st November last when the delivery for these offices was changed to Wentworth Station, with the Contract for the latter service and the amount paid therefor. (*Not printed.*)
- Return of all monthly measurements and estimates for the various kinds of work done on Section No. 16, Intercolonial Railway, while under contract to Messrs. King & Gough, and subsequently under contract to J. C. Gough, shewing the actual quantities and kinds of all work executed and returned, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence relating to Coal alleged to be detained, forfeited or misappropriated. [*Not printed.*]
- Correspondence in pursuance of which the Officers of the Intercolonial Railway are insured with the Guarantee Company of Canada. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement showing the authority under which two dwelling-houses with stables and outbuildings were erected during the past summer, at Moncton, for the use of the resident Engineer and Traffic Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway; the amount authorized to be expended and the amount actually expended. [*Not printed.*]
- Expenses incurred for changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway, and showing how the expenditure is classified in the Railway Accounts. [*Not printed.*]
- Description and cost of each of the works of the Intercolonial Railway, not chargeable to ordinary maintenances, which have been constructed during the two years ending 31st December, 1876. [*Not printed.*]
- Statement shewing (1st) the arrangement made for insuring the Employés of the Intercolonial Railway against accidents; (2nd), the monthly deductions made from the wages or salaries on account of said insurance; and (3rd), the particulars of all amounts paid out of the Railway on account of such insurance. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 25... **INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**:—Statement of all expenditures made in constructing restaurant, enlarging the store-house, erecting freight-house, &c., and other such work done in the railway station yard at Moncton during the year 1876. [*Not printed.*]
- Return showing the number and names of all persons who have passed free on the Intercolonial Railway and its branches; from the 1st day of January, 1876, to the 1st day of March, 1877, stating authority, and for what cause such free passages were given. [*Not printed.*]
- Return showing the total cost of the Superintendent's Palace Car, so called, including the work done thereon by the artizans employed by the railway authorities, the extra cost of running the same, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- Return of the salaries or perquisites received by the General Superintendent and all other officers and employes of the said railway, including Conductors, Station Masters and Ticket Agents. [*Not printed.*]
- Return of the resident employes on the Intercolonial Railway within the County of Northumberland—the date of their appointment—when they were located or stationed in their present positions—the nationalities of the several individuals, and the number of them which were at the time of their appointment residents of the said County, with the rate of wages which they respectively receive. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 26... **JESUIT BARRACKS**:—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government, and the Government of Quebec, relating to the Jesuit Barracks in the City of Quebec, &c.
- No. 27... **SUPREME COURT**:—General Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts since last Session. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Number of suits instituted before the Supreme Court; and of the number of Judgments rendered by the said Court. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Province of New Brunswick and the Dominion Government, on the subject of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of the powers of the Provincial Legislature, relative to the granting or withholding of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.
- No. 28... **MCGILL COLLEGE**:—Copy of every contract, deed or agreement entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and McGill College, concerning an immovable, situate in the City of Montreal, known by the name of the Crystal Palace, and heretofore possessed by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and subsequently by the Council of Arts and Manufactures, of the Province of Quebec. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 29... **IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, LONDON**:—Return to Address, Statement of the amounts expended on behalf of the Dominion in the Government Immigration Department in London, England, and all expenditures connected therewith, from the 30th June to 1st January last; also, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Agent General of Canada, in London, respecting changes in the Immigration Department at London. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 30... **ADVERTISING**:—Return to Address, Statement showing the newspapers in which advertising has been done by the Government for the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, in each of the Provinces of the Dominion, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Order, Statement of the expenses during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, in advertising on behalf of the Government or any public service in the public journals of the Dominion; also, the amount paid in subscriptions.
- No. 31... **BONDS AND SECURITIES**:—Statement of Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, dated 16th February, 1877. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 32... **VIEUX CHATEAU ST. LOUIS**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, relating to an exchange of the property called "Vieux Chateau St. Louis," in the City of Quebec, for that of Hospital and Officers' Quarters, in St. Louis Street of the said City.
- No. 33... **HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL**:—Return to Address, Statement of all salaries, fees and indemnity paid by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, to any member or employe of the said Harbour Commission, since 1872. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 34... **MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON**:—Return to Order, Number of candidates that have come forward for admission to the Military College at Kingston, from each Province, distinguishing those of French origin from the others. [*Not printed.*]

- No. 35... FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.:—Return to Order, Statement of all moneys lying at the credit of the Dominion in any bank, or in the hands of any financial agent, or other persons with whom such moneys are deposited in Canada or elsewhere. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 36... CHENAL ECARTÉ, &c.:—Return to Order, All expenditure in detail incurred in dredging a channel at the entrance of the Chenal Ecarté, into Lake St. Clair. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 37... FISHERMEN, ST. LAWRENCE:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Federal Government and Local Government of the Province of Quebec, respecting the distressing condition of the resident fishermen and traders located on the North Coast of the River St. Lawrence, within the Dominion. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 38... WALLACE AND MALAGASH:—Return to Order, Contract for the conveyance of the Mail between Wallace and Malagash, in the County of Cumberland, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 39... LOAN:—Return to Order, Prospectus issued by the Hon. Minister of Finance in London for the last Loan—a Statement of the time allowed for the reception of tenders, and the period when the reception of Tenders was closed, with the several amounts offered by parties tendering, and the amounts allotted to them respectively.
- No. 40... MANUFACTURED GOODS:—Return to Order, Showing the general nature and value of all Manufactured Goods imported into Canada from the United States in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876.
- No. 41... MANITOBA:—Return to Address, Letters between the Dominion Government and the Government of Manitoba, respecting the relief to be given to settlers. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Order, Returns of all lands surrendered by the Dominion Government to the Government of Manitoba, for road purposes. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the distribution of Half-breed lands, in the Province of Manitoba. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 42... RAILWAYS, NEW BRUNSWICK:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada or Companies in New Brunswick, since the 1st January, 1874, in relation to aid to be given to the construction of Railways in that Province. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 43... CAPITAL OFFENCES:—Return to Order, All convictions for capital offences between the 1st July, 1867, and the 31st December, 1876, showing the names of the convicts, the nature of the crime, the action of the Executive, and the date of such action.
- No. 44... LORANGER, Hon. Mr.:—Return to Address, Petitions of T. D. Latour and others, dated the 5th June, 1874, and the 2nd November, 1875, presented to the Government, concerning the Hon. Mr. Justice Loranger, and of all correspondence relating thereto. [*Not printed.*]
- Return to Address, Petition of J. B. Brousseau, Esq., of the Town of Sorel, dated the 24th February, 1876, in relation to Mr. Justice Loranger. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 45... SURGEONS ON BRITISH STEAMERS:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government or any Steamship Company or private individual, touching the qualifications of Surgeons on British Steamers, or other passenger ships sailing to, or from British ports.
- No. 46... DOMINION DAM:—Return to Order, All instructions or orders from the Department of Public Works relating to the destruction by force, last July, of the Dam called the Dominion Dam, on Devil Lake, in the County of Addington. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 47... VICTORIA BREAKWATER:—Return to Order, Reports in possession of the Department of Public Works, in connection with the Victoria Breakwater, Wood Islands, Prince Edward Island; also all correspondence relating to the same, received from the Government of Prince Edward Island. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 48... CITADEL OF QUEBEC:—Return to Order, Contracts between the Government and any person or company for the execution of work at the Citadel of Quebec in 1874 and 1875; 2nd. Copies of all arrangements made for the execution of any portion of the said works. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 49... RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA:—Return to Order, Special rates accorded to any companies or individuals for the conveyance of freight over the Railways in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, with the names of the companies or individuals. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 50... RAILS:—Return to Order, Quantity of old Rails in the possession of the Government, shewing whether the same are of such a character as to be made available for the aiding in the construction of Branch Lines.

- No. 51... **NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN COMMISSIONERS**:—Return to Order, The number of Commissioners for Indian Grants in *Nova Scotia*; the Counties over which each presides, and the amount annually placed in the hands of each. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 52... **MORRIS, HON. ALEXANDER**:—Return to Address, Instructions to the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 53... **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT**:—Return to Order, Instructions from the Department of Inland Revenue to Inspectors, in connection with the Weights and Measures Act; together with the names and salaries of each Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors.
- Correspondence relating to the working of the Act on "Weights and Measures." (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... **VICE-ADMIRALTY, & C., COURT OF**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion, and of the late Province of Canada, and the Imperial Government, touching the extension of the Jurisdiction of the Court of Vice-Admiralty to the Inland Waters of Canada.
- No. 55... **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**:—Correspondence respecting disturbance on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.
- Correspondence on the subject of the arrangements effected, permitting the carriages of the Intercolonial Railway Company to run over that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Rivière-du-Loup and Point Lévis.
- No. 56... **MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC**:—Return to Order, For Mr. Langmuir's Report on the Marine Hospital, at Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57... **PACIFIC RAILWAY**:—Return to Address, Reports made as to the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway, under contract by the Hon. A. B. Foster, together with a statement of the service or services for which the sum of \$109,000.50 has been paid to the said A. B. Foster on account of said contract. (*With Map.*)
- Correspondence between the Government and the Contractors for the construction of the Pacific Telegraph.
- Return to Order, Tenders received for the construction of Contract No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- Return to Address, Papers connected with the awarding of Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway, including copies of advertisements for tenders.
- Statement shewing the quantity of land purchased for railway purposes by the Government on the Kaminstiquia for a terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the persons from whom said purchase was made, and the amount paid therefor. Also, a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the Municipality of Shuniah, Prince Arthur's Landing, touching the terminus of the said Railway, or aid thereto.
- Message with Correspondence having reference to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- Statement showing cost of construction of Pacific Telegraph. (*Not printed.*)
- Contracts entered into for construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with a Statement of sums expended in construction, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 37 Victoria, Chapter 14, Section 9. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58... **BLOOMSBURG**:—Return to Order, Correspondence with the Postmaster General in reference to charges preferred against the Postmaster of Bloomsburg, in the County of Norfolk. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59... **PRINTING AND STATIONERY, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**:—Return to Order, Showing the amounts paid for printing and stationery for the Post Office Department during the year 1875 and 1876 respectively, other than to the Parliamentary Printer and Contractor at Ottawa, &c.
- No. 60... **COLLET, Mr.**:—Return to Order, Correspondence and documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Collet, as Postmaster of St. Henri, in the County of Lévis. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 61... **LIVE STOCK—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, & C.**:—Return to Order, Classified Return of imports and exports of live stock, showing place from whence it comes and destination; for each quarter, from March 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1877, and for the month of January, 1877.

- No. 62... GREAT BRAS D'OR:—Return to Order, Correspondence regarding the Postmaster at Great Bras d'Or and the reason why McLeod did not get the office, after he was appointed. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 63... SEIZING AND LANDING OFFICERS.—Return to Order, Correspondence with John Baine, Angus Morrison and Charles S. Campbell, regarding their dismissals from office as Seizing and Landing Officers at Great Bras d'Or.
- No. 64... GYPSUM:—Return to Order, All Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the United States into Canada, giving the Ports or places whence imported, as also the Ports in Canada where entered. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 65... SUGAR IMPORTED, &c:—Return to Order, Return from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1877, showing the quantities of different grades of sugar imported from Europe, British and Foreign West Indies and the United States.
- No. 66... PARTIDGE ISLAND RIVER, &c:—Return and Supplementary Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the improvement of the Harbor at the mouth of Partidge Island River. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... INGONISH HARBOR:—Return to Order, Tenders and Contracts for the construction of a Harbor at Ingonish, Nova Scotia, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- Return, Plans of Contract for building Ingonish Harbor (being part of Contract); also report of Engineer agreeing to curtailment of said original plans and specification, and the correspondence on that subject. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 68... SENATORS, ADDITIONAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence that has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments since 1873, in reference to the appointment of additional Senators to the Senate, as provided by Clause 26 of the British North America Act.
- Return to Address, All correspondence between the Dominion and the Imperial Governments from the month of October, 1873, to 31st December, 1874, and relating to the appointment of Senators for the Dominion. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 69... CREIGHTON JOSEPH:—Return to Address, Correspondence with the Government relative to the appointing last year of Joseph Creighton, Shipping Officer for the Port of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 70... LAKE HURON MAIL SERVICE, &c.:—Return to Address, Advertisement or notice issued calling for tenders for the performance of the Mail Service for the season of 1876, on Lakes Huron and Superior between the ports on Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay and Prince Arthur's Landing, Duluth, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 71... MARINE HOSPITAL, SYDNEY:—Return and Supplementary Return to Order, All money expended in building a Marine Hospital at Sydney, Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 72... CARS ON RAILWAYS, INTERCHANGE OF, &c.:—Return to Order, Statement of any arrangement made between the Government Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the interchange of cars and transportation of passengers and freight. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 73... RIVER SYDENHAM SURVEYS, &c.:—Return to Order, Statement in detail of all expenses incurred and moneys expended in connection with the surveys of the North Branch of the River Sydenham. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 74... BAIE ST. PAUL, &c.:—Return to Order, Mr. Kingsford's Report on the Piers at Baie St. Paul, Eboulements and Malbaie, in the summer of 1876. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 75... GODERICH HARBOR WORKS:—Return to Address, Orders in Council, having reference to the Goderich Harbor Works.
- No. 76... MILITIAMEN 1812 '15:—Return to Order, Shewing the names of all veterans who have proved their right to partake in the grant of \$50,000 voted last session by Parliament in favor of Militiamen of 1812 and '15.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

- No. 77... STEEL RAILS:—Return to Address, Statement showing the use which has been made, during the year 1876, of any portion of the Steel Rails purchased by the Government in the years 1874 and 1875.
- Return to Order, Statement of all accounts paid in connection with the purchase of 50,000 tons of Steel Rails, fastenings, &c., for the Pacific Railway.

- No. 78... GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, MARITIME PROVINCES:—Return to Address, Shewing the number of tons of freight carried over the Government Railways in the Maritime Provinces, in the quarter ending December 31st, 1875. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 79... ST. PETER'S CANAL, C.B.:—Return to Address, All correspondence during the past year in relation to the enlargement of St. Peter's Canal, in the Island of Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80... DOMINION NOTES:—Return to Address, Statement showing the amount of Dominion Notes that have been redeemed in gold from the first day of September, 1874, to the 31st December, 1875, showing the names of the banks or individuals making the demand, or to whom the money has been paid. (*Not printed.*)
- Return to Order, Accounts of Dominion Notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, payable in Victoria, which have been forwarded by Government to the Assistant Receiver-General for the Province of British Columbia, during each year, since the admission of that Province into the Dominion. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81... SYDNEY TO COW BAY, &C., MAILS:—Return to Address, Contracts entered into during the year 1876, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from Sydney to Cow Bay, Little and Big Glace Bays, and Bridgeport, in the County of Cape Breton. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 82... VOLUNTEER FORCE OF CANADA:—Return to Order, The names of all the Deputy Adjutant-Generals and Brigade Majors on the Staff of the Volunteer Militia Force of Canada on the 1st day of January, 1876. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 83... BARNARD, F. J.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and F. J. Barnard, Esquire, Contractor for the Telegraph Lines in British Columbia, since the 26th May, 1875.
- Return to Order, Statement showing each sum of money paid to F. J. Barnard, Esquire, Contractor for the Telegraph Lines in British Columbia, since the 10th February, 1875. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 84... EAGLE HARBOR:—Return to Engineer's Report of the Survey of Eagle Harbor, in the County of Elgin, to decide on its suitability as a Harbor of Refuge; and map of the said Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 85... SCOTT'S JUNCTION:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Inspector of Post Offices for the Quebec Division, in relation to the contract for carrying the Mail between Scott's Junction, in the County of Beauce, and Parish of St. Bernard, in the County of Dorchester. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 86... NOVA SCOTIA, GREAT SEAL:—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, All correspondence relating to the Great Seal of the Province, that has been affixed to all documents requiring the same since Confederation.
- No. 87... GRAHAM, WILLIAM:—Return to Order, Correspondence between Sarah Graham, Widow, and the Government, in reference to an application for aid in consequence of the reduction of salary and subsequent death of the late William Graham, at that time a Messenger of this House. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88... FORT FRANCIS LOCKS, &C.:—Return to Address, All Orders in Council relating to the construction of Fort Francis Locks or Canal.
- No. 89... PROVINCIAL ACTS, DISALLOWANCE OF:—Return to Address, All correspondence between the Federal and any of the Provincial Governments since the establishment of Confederation concerning the disallowance of Provincial Acts or the action on Provincial Bills reserved.
- Return to Address, Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, concerning the mode of exercising the power of disallowance of Provincial Acts.
- No. 90... RONDEAU LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order, Shewing in detail the cost of erection of Lighthouse at the Harbor of Refuge at Rondeau. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 91... NICOLAS RIOUX:—Supplementary Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and the Censitaires of the Seigniori Nicolas Rioux, in the County of Rimouski, in the matter of the tax which they pay to the Seigniors, instead of Statute days' labor (*les journées de Corvée*). (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92... DOMINION POLICE:—Annual Return under the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 73, section 6, shewing the average number of the Dominion Police employed during each month of the year, ended 31st December, 1876; the cost of pay, and of travelling expenses, expended in respect thereof. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 93.. MALT, DUTY ON:—Return to Order, Instructions issued from the Inland Revenue Department to its Officers throughout the Dominion, as to what time the additional duty on malt was to take effect. (*Not printed.*)
- Return to Order, Monthly Return of the malt taken out of bond each month from the 1st July, 1876, to the 28th February, 1877. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 94.. TOBIQUE INDIANS:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and the Tobique Indians relating to the appointment of a resident agent at that place. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 95.. LE CRÉDIT FONCIER DU BAS CANADA:—A statement of the property and business assets and liabilities of a Company bearing the name of "Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada," incorporated under Chapter 102 of the Statutes of Canada, 36 Vic., (1873), &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 96.. "BERNE" POSTAL UNION:—Return to Address, All correspondence in regard to placing the Dominion of Canada in as favourable a position as any Foreign Country, under the provisions of the Postal Union made at "Berne" on the 9th October, 1874. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 97.. LAPSED BALANCES, &c.:—Return to Order, Showing all amounts carried over by Orders in Council, at the end of the financial year, under the authority of Chapter 2 of the Act of last Session; with copies of the Orders in Council, and a Statement of the amounts of such lapsed balances remaining unexpended at the end of three months from that date; together with a Statement of all amounts carried forward by Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1867, showing the sums actually expended in each case, and the Parliamentary authority sanctioning the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 98.. "NORTHERN LIGHT":—Return to Address, Showing the number of passages made by the Steamship *Northern Light* between Georgetown in Prince Edward Island and Pictou, or Pictou Island in Nova Scotia and back; the number of mails carried by the said Steamship, and the number of passengers carried by her on each passage. (*Not printed.*)
- Return to Order, Showing the total amount of cost of the Steamer *Northern Light*; also an account of any and all expenditure in connection with the said Steamer, down to the 31st January last. (*Not printed.*)
- Return to Order, Contract with Mr. Sewell for building the Steamer *Northern Light*; the Report of the Inspector and Government Agent connected with the building of the said Steamer. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 99.. MERCHANT SHIPPING:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation affecting Merchant Shipping. (*Not printed.*)
- Instructions given to Mr. William Smith, Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on his recent mission to England in connection with the above subject. (*Not printed.*)
- Correspondence had in relation to such mission between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the said Deputy with the Report of the said Deputy, in relation to such mission. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 100.. CANADIAN SHIPS SOLD IN FRANCE:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada, the Imperial Government and any other Governments or persons on the subject of the duty imposed on Canadian ships sold in France.
- No. 101.. STEAM COMMUNICATION, P.E.I.:—Return to Address, Statement showing what steps have been taken by the Government, touching the opening up of steam communication in the winter season, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, in accordance with the terms of the Union. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 102.. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876:—Report of the Canadian Commission of. (*Not re-printed for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 103.. REVENUE PAID BY EACH PROVINCE, &c.:—Return to Order, Setting forth, as nearly as the officers of the Government can do so, the amount of the revenue paid by each Province of the Dominion, and the expenditures made therein on Dominion account during the past five years.
- No. 104.. NAVIGATION OF AMERICAN CANALS:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion, United States and Imperial Governments, respecting the navigation of American canals and rivers.
- No. 105.. COAL IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION:—Return to Order, Quantities and value of the Coal imported into the Dominion of Canada for the six months ending 31st December, 1876.

- No. 106. HORSE SHOE BAR CHANNEL, MIRAMICHI RIVER:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Minister of Public Works and the officer in charge of the dredging improvements and deepening of the Horse Shoe Bar Channel at the entrance of the Miramichi River. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 107. ARICHAT WEST BREAKWATER:—Return to Order, Reports and plan of Arichat West Breakwater, in the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 108. SMELT FISHERIES, HARBOUR OF BATHURST:—Return to Address Orders, in Council, Rules and Regulations made in relation to the Smelt Fisheries in the Harbour of Bathurst. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 109. PILOTAGE RETURNS, CAPE BRETON:—Return to Order, Returns from Pilotage Authorities of Cape Breton for the year 1876, showing the names of all Pilots, and the amount paid to each. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 110. INTOXICATING LIQUORS, SALE OF, &c.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant Governors of the different Provinces regarding the relative jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Parliament over the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 111. LITTLE GLACE BAY, HARBOUR FEES, &c.:—Return to Order, Return of the Harbour Master for the Port of Little Glace Bay, N.S., for the year ending 31st December, 1876; shewing the amounts of Fees collected; the names of all vessels from which fees were collected; also any Correspondence in relation to the office of Harbour Master of the Port of Little Glace Bay, N.S. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 112. TORONTO HARBOUR:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the extent and character of the Works carried on in the improvement of the Toronto Harbour during the past year. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 113. LONG ISLAND BRIDGE BY-WASH, &c.:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and the Council of the County of Carleton respecting a Bridge over the By-Wash at Long Island. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 114. CULBUTE CANAL:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the Engineer in charge of the Culbute Canal, in reference to the petition of Elizabeth Sullivan, of the Township of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, praying for compensation for damages alleged to have been sustained by her, through the construction of a Dam at the said Culbute Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 115. PORT HOOD HARBOUR:—Return to Order, Reports and Plans of Port Hood Harbour, in the County of Inverness, made by the Engineers under the direction of the Dominion Government. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 116. RIDEAU RIVER, VILLAGE OF WELLINGTON:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government, and the Council of the County of Carleton, respecting a Bridge across the Rideau River, at the Village of Wellington. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 117. ST. JOHN RIVER, N.B.:—Return to Order, Reports made by the Engineer or Engineers in charge of Public Works on the improvement of the Navigation of the St. John River, N.B., since June, 1871. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 118. JUDICIAL STAFF, MONTREAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence since last Session, between the Federal and the Quebec Governments, concerning the Judicial Staff of the District of Montreal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 119. CABLE COMPANIES, &c.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the United States Cable Company The Anglo-American Telegraph Company and any other Marine or Telegraph Company and the Government, as well as copies of all Orders in Council affecting the same, since the twenty-first day of March, 1876.
- No. 120. MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS:—Return to Order, Statement as exact as possible, shewing the amount paid by each Steamboat, to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, during the season 1875-76, for wharfage dues,—together with the name and length of such Steamboat. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121. MORRIS, HON. ALEXANDER:—Return to Address, Instructions to the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories; also copies of all Orders in Council relative to the said Territories since their organisation, and not already published; also copies of all reports and official correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Dominion Government from the date of his appointment.

- No. 122. **ASPY BAY HARBOUR, VICTORIA**:—Return to Order, Report of the Government Engineer, on the practicability of opening Aspy Bay Harbour, Victoria, so as to admit vessels of certain tonnage, in the year 1872. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 123. **POST OFFICES AND CUSTOM HOUSES OF THE DOMINION**:—Return to Order, Shewing the number of Post Office and Custom House Buildings owned by the Dominion, designating those built since 1867; the names of the Cities and Towns where the same are situate. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 124. **ESQUIMAULT, GRAVING DOCK**:—Return to Address, Correspondence by telegraph or otherwise respecting the Graving Dock at Esquimault since July, 1874. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 125. **QUEBEC TO LAKE ST. JOHN, RAILWAY**:—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the grant by the Dominion Government of a sum of money, to assist in the construction of the Railway from Quebec to Lake St. John. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 126. **MAIL BAG, LOSS OF, &c.**—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Postmaster General and the Post Office Inspector at Halifax and other Post Office officials, with reference to the loss of a Mail Bag between Truro and Halifax. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 127. **MOWAT, JOHN**:—Return to Order, Commission or other document appointing John Mowat Fishery Officer in the County of Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 128. **DEEP-SEA WEIRS OR POUNDS**:—Return to Order, Number of persons who have obtained Licences or permission from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to erect Deep Sea Weirs or Pounds for the purpose of capturing Fish at the Head-lands or Capes of the Maritime Provinces. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 129. **NOTRE DAME DE GRACE AND STE. CUNEGONDE, P.Q.**:—Return to Order, Petitions respecting the establishment of a Post Office at Notre Dame de Grace, near Montreal, and of another at Ste. Cunégonde, part of the territory of the Town of St. Henri, in the County of Hochelaga, recently erected into a separate Municipality. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 130. **NORRIS, J. G.**:—Return to Address, Correspondence with reference to the appointment of Mr. J. G. Norris, as Deputy Collector of Customs, Kootenay, British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 131. **SCHOONER "NAPIER"**:—Return to Order, Correspondence connected with the seizure of the Schooner *Napier*, in Ingonish, in the year 1872, for smuggling, and a statement showing if the Hon. William Ross has redeemed his bonds given for the release of said vessel. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 132. **WARREN, WM.**:—Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the superannuation of William Warren, Esq., late Collector of Customs for the Port of Whitby, Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 133. **VICTORIA AND KOOTENAY, CUSTOMS STATIONS**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and Mr. O. T. Dupont, or any other parties, with reference to his inspection of the several Customs Stations between Victoria and Kootenay, in 1876.
- No. 134. **NEWCASTLE, ONT., FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT**:—Return to Order, Showing the title held by the Government to the land and other property connected with the Fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle, Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 135. **NEW BRUNSWICK, NON-TIDAL WATERS**:—Return to Order, All leases of the right to fish in the non-tidal waters of New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 136. **COVE FIELD, QUEBEC**:—Return to Order, Statement showing the instructions given for the division of the Ordnance property at Quebec, known as the Cove Field; the cost of dividing, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 137. **GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN BANKS, &c.**:—Return to Order, Return of the Government deposits in the different Banks of the Dominion on the first day of each month, from January 1st, 1876, to January 1st, 1877, inclusive; and also at the agencies of such Banks and other Banking Houses in London.
- No. 138. **ILLICIT STILLS**:—Return to Order, Shewing the number of Illicit Stills seized by the Revenue Officers of the Dominion in 1873, '74 and '75. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 139. **CASCUMPEC HARBOUR**:—Return to Address, Survey and Report on the Improvement of Cascumpec Harbour, Prince Edward Island, made by C. E. Perley, Esq., C.E. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 140. **MONTREAL MUSEUM**:—Return to Address, Correspondence which has taken place between the Director of the Geological Survey and the Minister of the Interior since the 1st April, 1873, on the subject of removing the Staff and Museum from Montreal to Ottawa.

- No. 141.. **RIDEAU CANAL**:—Return to Order, Shewing the quantity and price of land purchased for the purposes of the construction and maintenance of the Kingston and Ottawa Division of the Rideau Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 142.. **MAILS DELAYED, &C., GRAND TRUNK**:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the expenditure incurred by the Post Office Department for carrying the mails below Quebec, during the whole time when the Grand Trunk was stopped by snow, during the winters of 1874, 1875 and 1876. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 143.. **RAILWAY STATISTICS OF CANADA**:—Reports for the years 1875-76.
- No. 144.. **CIVIL SERVICE**:—Return, in part, to Order, For certain statistical information respecting the inside and outside Divisions of the Civil Service of Canada.
—Return to Order, for the names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873; the names of the officials whose salaries were increased during the same period; the names of those so appointed whose appointments were cancelled subsequent to the 7th of November. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 145.. **ENGINEERS' ESTIMATES, &C.**:—Return to Address, Reports and estimates of the Engineer upon the works proposed to be performed at the following ports or localities, namely:—Arisaig, N.S., Annapolis, N.S., &c., &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 146.. **GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, P.E.I.**:—Return to Address, shewing the names of all Government Officials in Prince Edward Island, specifying nature of office held by each, date of appointment and amount of salary.
- No. 147.. **CHARBONNEAU AND CÔTÉ**:—Return to Address, A petition complaining of injustice done by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, or by some person or persons in their employ, in the arbitrary dismissal of Pierre Charbonneau, Pierre Côté and several others employed on the works of the said Commissioners on the River St. Lawrence. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 148.. **BUSHBY, ARTHUR T.**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Local Government of British Columbia, relative to the appointment of a County Court Judge for the District of New Westminster in place of Arthur T. Bushby, deceased. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 149.. **BUFFALO IN N. W. T., PRESERVATION OF THE**:—Return to Address, Communications from the first Council of the North-West Territories in regard to the preservation of the buffalo; and all Orders in Council or Acts passed by the present Government of the North-West Territories having this object in view. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 150.. **PARRY SOUND HARBOUR**:—Return to Order, Engineer's Report of the survey of Parry Sound Harbour, made by Mr. Michaud, C.E., and others, in 1876. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 151.. **MARQUETTE, MAN., WOODLAND IN**:—Return to Order, Showing the quantity of woodland in the County of Marquette, and the number of licenses to cut wood, sold or issued by the Dominion Lands Office, in Manitoba, during the last three years, to persons not being actual settlers. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 152.. **RAILWAY FROGS, ACCIDENTS BY**:—Return to Address, Showing the number of accidents to persons caught in railway frogs; the points where the accidents occurred, and the particulars connected therewith; for the five years ending 31st December last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 153.. **INDIAN LANDS, B.C.**:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Local and the Dominion Governments during 1876, with reference to the adjustment of Indian lands, in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 154.. **KIDSTON, WILLIAM**:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the defalcations of the ex-Collector of Customs, William Kidston, at the Port of Baddeck. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 155.. **COLWELL, WILLIAM**:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the dismissal of William Colwell, locker in the Customs House Department, St. John, New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 156.. **CANADIAN SHIPPING, LIGHT DUES ON**:—Return to Address, Correspondence that may have passed during the past three years between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of this Dominion, relative to the abolition of light dues on Canadian shipping. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 157.. **FISHERIES, &C., ABOLITION OF**:—Return to Order, Papers relating to the abolition of fisheries in the rapids of the Richelieu, in front of the Village of the Canton of Chambly. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 158.. ST. PETER'S CANAL:—Return to Address, Contracts and Orders in Council during the year 1876, in connection with the enlargement of the St. Peter's Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 159.. L'ISLET, &c., BREAKWATERS:—Return to Address, Instructions given to Mr. Kingsford, and correspondence in relation to repairs and other work done on the breakwaters at L'Islet, Rivière Ouelle, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, Province of Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 160.. POINT ESCUMINAC BREAKWATER:—Return to Order, Correspondence with the Government and the inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in relation to the necessity of a breakwater for the protection of fishermen at the easterly side of Point Escuminac. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 161.. GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—IRON RAILS:—Return to Order, Showing the quantity of iron rails removed from the Government railways—Railway Companies to which they have been loaned, &c.
- No. 162.. MOFFATT, ROBERT:—Return to Order, Letters, &c., which have passed between Robert Moffatt, of Dalhousie, N.B., and the Government of the Dominion, in respect to the transport of cargoes of rails and other railway materials from the vessels *Colonist*, *Bessie Parker* and *Stabstadt*, &c.
- No. 163.. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—ORDNANCE LAND SALES:—Return to Address, Statement of all sums of money charged and received by the Department of Justice, by way of costs or moneys over due on ordnance land, sold under authority.
- No. 164.. DECK LOAD LAW:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Inspector of Customs for the Province of Nova Scotia, or any of the Custom House officials, in relation to the violation of the Deck Load Law. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 165.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY:—Return to Address, Disbursements paid on account of the Prince Edward Island Railway up to January, 1876, together with a statement of the earnings of the Road up to that time. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 166.. NEWSPAPERS PAID POSTAGE, &c.:—Return to Order, Statement setting forth the total number of Newspapers and other periodicals in each County and City of the Dominion, which have paid postage on papers sent from "the office of publication," with the total revenue raised therefrom during the past year. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 167.. PILOTAGE, TARIFF OF:—Return to Address, Order in Council of the 5th March, ultimo, approving of a By-law of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, in reference to the Tariff of Pilotage between Quebec and Montreal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 168.. UPPER ST. FRANCIS, N.B.:—Return to Order, Correspondence in the possession of the Government, regarding the dismissal of the Postmaster of Upper St. Francis, in the County of Madawaska, in the Province of New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 169.. CAMPBELLTON AND PASPEBIAC:—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the renewal of the contract for the transportation of the mail between Campbellton and Paspebiac. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 170.. CATTLE, IMPORTATION OF:—Return to Order, Showing the value of live cattle imported into and exported from each Province, between the 1st day of January, 1875, and the 1st day of January, 1877; the value of live cattle imported and exported, and the total value of meats, fresh or cured.
- No. 171.. "CHAMBLY" AND "CULTIVATEUR" STEAMERS:—Return to Order, Statement showing the amounts paid by the Steamer *Chambly* and the Steamer *Cultivateur*, at the St. Our's Lock on the River Chambly, during the season of 1875. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 172.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, LEGAL SERVICES, &c.:—Return to Order, Of all monies paid for legal services or legal expenses in Prince Edward Island, from 1st January, 1874, to the present time. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 173.. FOG WHISTLE, CAPE D'OR:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and any parties in Nova Scotia, relating to the supply of coal and water for the operation of the Fog-Whistle at Cape D'Or. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 174.. HARBOR MASTERS, SOREL, ST. JOHN, &c.:—Return to Order, Indicating the names and date of appointment of Harbour Masters at Sorel, St. John's, Three Rivers and Lachine, in the Province of Quebec, and also giving a detailed account of all fees collected by said Harbour Masters since the 15th April, 1875, up to this date, under the authority of 38 Victoria, Chapter 30, amending 37 Victoria, Chapter 34, together with the names of the ships on which such fees have been levied in each year, and the names of the masters of those ships. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 175. **ST. AUGUSTIN, PARISH OF**:—Return to Order, Correspondence in relation to the appointment of a new Postmaster for the Parish of St. Augustin, County of Two Mountains, and to the change in the location of the Post Office the of said Parish. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 176. **CORNOCK, WILLIAM**:—Return to Order, All correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Wm. Cornock from the Postmastership of Erin Village, in the County of Wellington. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 177. **KENNEBEC RAILWAY, MAIL CONDUCTORS**:—Return to Address, Correspondence having reference to the change of Mail Conductors on the Kennebec Railway, since the first of January, 1875;—and also the names of those parties from whom contracts were taken away since that date. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 178. **PORTAGE ISLAND**:—Return to Address. Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the British Government, in relation to the transfer of Portage Island, in the Bay of Miramichi, from the jurisdiction of the British Admiralty to the Dominion Government. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 179. **GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS, ONTARIO BANK**:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the President or Cashier of the Ontario Bank and the Hon. the Finance Minister, or the Finance Department, respecting the Government Deposits in the Ontario Bank since 1st November, 1873, to the present time.
- No. 180. **BRITISH COLUMBIA MAILS**:—Return to Order, Copy of every tender received since November last by the Postal Department, for carrying the Mails in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 181. **SLIDE MASTERS, OTTAWA RIVER**:—Return to Order, Shewing the names of the Slide Masters at each of the Slide Stations on the Ottawa River and its tributaries on the 1st day of July, 1876; the salary or remuneration paid to each, the number of pieces of timber and saw logs, respectively, passed through each of the said Slide Stations, for the year ending 1st July, 1876. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 182. **QUEBEC HARBOR COMMISSIONERS**:—Return to Address, Petition of the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec, praying for the guarantee of the Government for an additional sum of \$250,000, in order to complete improvements. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 183. **KAMOURASKA COURT HOUSE**:—Return to Address, A statement of debentures issued by the Government of Canada, for the purchase of a building for the Court House and Gaol of the District of Kamouraska, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 184. **ST. JEAN L'EVANGELISTE DE LA NOUVELLE POST OFFICE**:—Return to Address, Correspondence on the subject of the closing of the Post Office in the vicinity of the church St. Jean L'Evangeliste de la Nouvelle. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 185. **DEWE, JOHN**:—Return to Order, Commission or other documents appointing John Dewe, Post Office Inspector, and also of all orders defining his duties and functions. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 186. **NASE, J. MURRAY**:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the dismissal of J. Murray Nase, Postmaster, at the mouth of the Nerpis, King's Co., N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 187. **LETTERS, UNPREPAID**:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, and the Dominion Government, relating to the rule in existence in regard to unprepaid letters. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 188. **BASS AND GASPERAUX FISHERIES, MIRAMICHI**:—Return to Address, All Reports to Council in relation to the Bass and Gasperaux Fisheries in the Rivers Napan and Black River, Miramichi, and the shores of the vicinity of the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 189. **LACHINE CANAL**:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the names and salaries or wages of each officer composing the Government staff of the Lachine Canal for 1875-6 and 1876-7; and the amount of contingencies in connection with the said staff for each of these years. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 190. **LAGACÉ, BENJAMIN**:—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Lagacé as Postmaster of Jonquières, in the County of Chicoutimi, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 191. **NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION**:—Message, transmitting Despatch, dated 1st September, 1876, from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the North American Boundary Commission, together with a record of the proceedings, at the meeting held by the Commissioners on the 29th of May last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 192. **CARPENTER & Co.**:—Return to Address, Returns of all moneys paid to Carpenter & Co., together with Orders in Council recommending such payment on account of the Dawson Route Subsidy, from 1st January, 1877, to 31st March, 1877. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 193. CANADA CENTRAL EXTENSION, ENGINEER'S REPORT:—Return to Order, Engineer's Report of the Bonnechère and other possible routes of the Canada Central Extension. (*Not printed*)
- No. 194. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA:—Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S., Director, for the year 1875-76. (*Not re-printed in Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 195. MACDONALD, RIGHT HON. SIR J. A.:—Return to Order, Statement of the suits and legal matters in which the legal firm of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, M.P., or any partner of his said firm was instructed by his Department to act on behalf of the Crown, during his tenure of office as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET
1877.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the Penitentiaries and financial and statistical statements and tables, being for the year ended 31st December, 1876.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

EDWARD BLAKE,

Minister of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1877

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES
AS TO
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR 1876.

To the Honourable EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., *Minister of Justice* :

SIR,—In accordance with the requirement of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to place before you my Second Annual Report upon the Penitentiaries of the Dominion and the Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum; also to submit the reports and the financial and statistical returns furnished, conformably to rule by the several officers of the institutions under my supervision.

The reference which I felt called upon to make last year to the large share of prompt attention which the affairs of the several Penitentiaries, and of the Rockwood Asylum received at your hands, even when you were occupied with matters of high importance, is just as appropriate now as it was a year ago. Whenever it was necessary to submit any question for your consideration or decision, I found no difficulty in the way—you were ever accessible. Hence, you disposed of a great number of old cases, which had lain over for some years, to examine into and to deal with which required time and patience. There is, consequently, hardly any case of long standing now awaiting action.

It is very advantageous to the proper working of the system, and satisfactory to all concerned, to have the business of each institution despatched at the earliest moment after it has come before the Department. So far, Sir, as you are concerned, nothing connected with the Penitentiaries or the Asylum that could be disposed of to-day, has been deferred till to-morrow. This characteristic promptitude on the part of the supreme head of all the Penitentiaries and their officials has had a beneficial effect. The good example, permit me to say, has given a stimulus, active and healthy to all within reach of its influence in the institutions under my direction.

In addition to the general and contingent accounts, which have been always furnished to the Department, for audit and payment, every month, reports, which I referred to last year, have been sent in, since March last, from all the Penitentiaries, regularly with the accounts. These consist of the nominal lists of convicts received and discharged, statement of movements of convicts, statement of work done and its value, return of receipt and issue of goods from store, the issue of daily rations in dining hall, and returns of revenue and expenditure. These returns are very useful

and furnish to the Department a large share of information for which, when required it was necessary heretofore to apply to the Wardens of the respective Penitentiaries.

A collection is being made of all such statistics as may be serviceable for basis of reference or comparison, financially or otherwise.

Conformable to your views, a plan is in course of preparation which will enable the Wardens to prepare their annual estimates in a manner that will render an examination and comparison of them with those of the preceding year, and with the tenders for supplies for each fiscal year more practical and satisfactory.

As the Annual Report, under the existing law, embraces the the operations of the calendar year, and deals with two halves of the financial year—the last half of one and the first of another—I beg leave to recommend that, in future, it be prepared after the termination of the fiscal year.

To facilitate the examination of the estimates for supplies by comparing them with the contract prices, I think it necessary that the tenders be asked for in due season, to date from the 1st July instead of the 1st January, as at present. I make this recommendation after having ascertained from the Wardens, that, in their opinion, no disadvantage or difficulty will arise from such arrangement. If this plan be adopted, it would be necessary either to extend the existing contracts until 30th June, 1878, or ask for new ones from 1st January next for six months only, and then have them cover the fiscal year.

In consequence of a large share of the time of the clerk whom you assigned to assist me, in November, 1875, having been taken up with duties appertaining to the Law Department, during the ten months he remained in this office, it has not been possible to do more than attend to the current every-day duties. A change was made, some three months ago, and my present clerk has been fully occupied with the routine business of the office. The progress, therefore, in preparing and compiling statistics has been necessarily slow and limited. For the same reason a large arrearage of work, which has been accumulating for several years, remains to be disposed of. In view of placing this branch in proper working order, I have been obliged to make application for temporary aid. This you have consented to grant, upon being satisfied of its necessity.

The office, until a few weeks ago, was almost wholly deficient of reports, publications or documents of any kind bearing upon Penitentiaries or their management. For the last four years I endeavoured to procure such works as would be useful for reference, by sending our Annual Report and inviting an exchange from the Wardens and Governors of States' Prisons, in the United States, and from the Directors of Penal Prisons in Great Britain and Ireland. Except in rare instances, the courtesy was not reciprocated. Upon reporting this circumstance, you took the matter in hand, and through the action of the Secretary of State succeeded in obtaining from the United States authorities several reports of the penal institutions in America. It may be stated as a fact that but very meagre information of a profitable or practical nature, respecting administration, discipline, etc., can be gained from these reports. Very little, if any, light is thrown upon the system pursued in the respective institutions—financial operations and criminal statistics being alone considered. The Wardens or Governors of convict prisons do not, as a rule, go to any particular trouble to set forth in their reports the details of their administration, addressing as they do those who are presumed to be well acquainted with the systems in operation. Hence, if it be considered at all desirable or advantageous that those who are entrusted with Penitentiary administration should have their experience and range of information extended, it were necessary that they visit such institutions outside their own jurisdiction, as are reputed to be well conducted, to see for themselves how they are managed, and what there is in any department or in the whole system worth adopting.

The value and importance which attach to visits paid to outside convict establishments are exemplified by the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus, which is considered to be one of the most successfully managed prisons in America.

In their Annual Report for 1875 the Directors say :—" In accordance with the joint resolution passed by the General Assembly, authorizing the Board to appoint a Committee to visit some of the prisons of other States, the Board appointed a Committee of its own number, including the Warden and Physician, to make such examination. The said Committee visited the principal prisons of the Eastern States and made minute and critical examinations into everything pertaining to the various modes of operation in use in the conduct of said institutions, as well as to the style of architecture. Special attention was given to the construction and ventilation of cells, the general discipline of such institutions, everything pertaining to their sanitary condition, furnishing supplies, systems of accountability, and all else pertaining to the inner workings of prison life. While we saw many things which commended themselves to our judgment, and of the benefits of which advantage will be taken, yet candour compels us to say that we saw no prison, taken as a whole, that in all its details of construction and internal police regulations, equalled that of Ohio. In the construction and ventilation of cells we received some valuable information, of which we can avail ourselves in the construction of the new and remodelling of the old cells. The result has been to confirm us more and more in the general opinion prevailing that the Ohio Penitentiary is unequalled by any similar institution in the United States—true especially of the hospital department, which, for capaciousness, light and ventilation, as also for modern appliances in the art of caring for the sick, bathing facilities, dietetics, its *regime*, etc., excels by far anything in this direction offered by Eastern institutions of this class."

An examination into the operations of the Ohio Penitentiary would be most advantageous to the Inspector or the Warden of either of our principal Penitentiaries.

I paid two regular visits, pursuant to the provision of the Act, to each of the Penitentiaries of Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, St. John and Halifax in the course of the year. I also inspected, twice, Rockwood Asylum; I made, besides, a special visit to Kingston Penitentiary, to hold an enquiry consequent upon the escape of a convict.

In returning from Halifax, last March, I staid over at Dorchester, N. B., as you directed, in order to examine and report upon the site and surroundings, where it had been contemplated to erect the new Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces. I went over the ground carefully and leisurely, and the examination led me to conclude that the place is well adapted for the purpose. An elevated plateau offers a commanding and salubrious position for the Penitentiary. The land is suitable for agricultural labour. There appears to be an abundant supply of gray freestone, most suitable, on account of its dryness and capabilities of resisting the influences of time and the weather, for building. Water can be procured in great plenty, either by constructing a reservoir, at the north base of the table-land, and directing into it the several little streams which flow between the ridges, to be forced up to the buildings, or by sinking wells. A large quantity of timber which will suit for some of the manufactures now carried on in St. John Penitentiary is growing on the land. The Intercolonial Railway passes quite close to the place selected for the new Penitentiary, thus affording easy means of obtaining all the necessary supplies. Preparations for the building of the Penitentiary are being made, and it is anticipated that a building suitable to accommodate the convicts now confined in the Penitentiaries of St. John and Halifax, will be completed within reasonable time.

I visited Boston, during the same journey, to obtain all the information possible regarding the new State Prison for the State of Massachusetts, now in course of construction at Concord, and to procure, if practicable, copies of the plans and specifications, in order to embody any improvement approved of in the plans of the Dorchester Penitentiary. I have to express my deep sense of obligation to the Hon. T. L. Wakefield, Chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners for the State of Massachusetts, and to George Ropes, Esq., the architect, whose plan for the new State Prison had been accepted, for the courtesy and attention which I received at their hands. Both these gentlemen did all in their power to promote the object which I had been instructed to carry out. If all were not accomplished that had been hoped for, the shortcoming

was due to circumstances over which neither they nor I had control, and to which further reference, here, were unnecessary and inopportune.

The subject of prison discipline, administration and reform, is occupying much attention among the thoughtful and philanthropic throughout the civilized world. Conventions and Congresses have been held, whereat delegates from different countries have compared opinions and told their experience. This has been done at the instance of earnest and benevolent men, at the expenditure of much time, labour and money. The object sought is the improvement of existing systems by the introduction of such reforms and amendments as may commend themselves to the representatives of the various countries as worthy of being engrafted upon their own plan.

In the Congress held, in London, in 1872, twenty distinct nationalities were officially represented. Moreover, as the very able report of Dr. Wines says:—
 “Numerous delegates were present with commissions from national committees, prison societies, managing boards of penitentiary and reformatory establishments, societies of jurists, criminal law departments of universities, and last, though not least, the Institute of France, the most illustrious body of *savans* in the world. Between official and non-official members—that is, delegates commissioned by Government, and delegates commissioned by such organizations as those named in the preceding sentence—the Congress must have numbered not much, if any, less than four hundred members.”

It is to be regretted that Canada was conspicuous at this Congress by the absence of any accredited representative of the Government, and of a delegate in any capacity. Whether from motives of economy, indifference, or a belief that our penal system needed no improvement, the Government allowed an opportunity to pass, in 1872, from which, by the attendance of one or more qualified delegates, the country could have, doubtless, derived very beneficial results. When so much interest has been taken, not alone by the leading countries of Europe, and by the Governments of many of the States of the neighbouring Union, but also by the German States, along with the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and even Mexico; in a matter of so much importance, the non-representation of Canada at the London Congress, must be attributed to oversight, or if the matter were at all considered, to a policy of false economy.

I refer to the subject, at this late date, to indicate the wisdom of following the example set by other countries. They afford opportunities to the proper officers connected with their penal systems, to add to their knowledge and experience. Why not Canada do likewise?

Another Congress will be soon held at Stockholm. I think our Penitentiary system—although of comparatively recent growth—has been sufficiently progressive and successful in its results to warrant the expectation that the Government would desire to secure for it the means necessary to improve and perfect it still more. To this end I think much could be accomplished, were Canada represented in the forthcoming International Congress, and in all such assemblies, by a delegate, whose practical experience in affairs relating to Penitentiaries would readily enable him to master whatever would be profitable to adopt to our system. Few men of the age are more competent to express an opinion upon the advantages to be derived from those periodic meetings for the discussion of reform in prison discipline and administration than Dr. E. C. Wines. I do not know of any one who devotes more time, attention, or study to the great and benevolent work that he does. He was the United States' Commissioner to the London Congress, and it was mainly to his exertions the holding of that International assembly and its ultimate success were due. Dr. Wines felt much disappointment and regret that Canada was not represented in 1872. Writing to me a short time since, he expressed a strong hope that so great a mistake would not again occur.

I trust, sir, that you, who take such an earnest interest in all that relates to Penitentiaries, will not consider these remarks amiss. Indeed, I feel confident you will give my suggestions practical effect if you think any good would result from

their adoption. It will hardly be disputed that it were much more profitable to see any system, whether penal or educational, military or financial, in actual operation, or to hear its merits and character discussed in relation to other similar systems, than to read the dry details of it, however interestingly presented. In the one case the information gained is tangible and substantial; in the other it is, so to speak, impalpable, evanescent. In a word, it is practice *versus* theory.

From what has been already said, the prospect of establishing a system of exchange with some, at least, of the penal institutions of the United States and Europe, appears to be favorable. It may not be, therefore, amiss to describe briefly, for the information of those who may feel an interest in the matter, the salient features of the Penitentiary system in operation in Canada.

It may be described as the mixed system, congregate and cellular combined. The convicts are employed in associated labour, during the day, and are confined in separate cells at night.

They are not classified into distinct divisions, as in Russia, Belgium, Denmark and other countries of Europe. They are definitely classed on the books of the institution according to their conduct and industry.

An exact mark system is carried out in all the Penitentiaries.

It was contemplated some years ago to erect a penal prison contiguous to the Kingston Penitentiary, where convicts convicted more than once, and incorrigible characters would be isolated under a cellular or solitary system from the better behaved class. The idea was abandoned. Why, I cannot say. Very likely the conviction was felt that the experiment would be attended with the results which it produced wherever tried, namely, the weakening of the will and mental powers of the prisoners, upon which their reformation mainly depends.

There cannot be a second opinion as to the benefit that would be produced from a strict classification of convicts. If the construction and arrangements of the Penitentiaries permitted the isolation of those who have been confined more than one term in the Penitentiary, or whose conduct and character are bad, from the well-inclined prisoner, the work of reformation would be much advanced. Experience shows that a large number is committed to the Penitentiaries, upon conviction of a first offence. Their previous reputation had been good; they were, perhaps, betrayed into the commission of crime unwarily. They sincerely repent their fault, and they are firmly resolved to prevent its repetition. Such prisoners, as well as those who have given proof, while in the Penitentiary, of radical reformation and good dispositions, must, under existing arrangements, consort with the murderer, the burglar, and the habitual criminal. There is no help for it. They meet together, the good and the bad, the penitent and the callous, in the chapel, the school, the refectory and at work. There is no means of keeping them apart. This, manifestly, has a demoralizing tendency, and is calculated to lower the self-respect and to produce discontent among the better disposed class of convicts.

The question arises, what is to be done? Where lies the remedy? It may be possible to make provision for such isolation as would answer, at St. Vincent de Paul, in making the permanent extensions, as also in the new Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces. The separation can doubtless be effected in Manitoba and British Columbia, where the number of convicts is comparatively so small. I cannot see it could be done at Kingston, unless by constructing the penal prison before mentioned. The outlay would be repaid by the good to be effected.

The means used to stimulate the convict to good conduct and industry are the hope of Executive clemency, and certain privileges during his sentence. Among these may be mentioned the remission of one-sixth of his term of imprisonment, while a well-behaved and industrious convict can obtain, by securing the maximum number of good marks--75 per month; a distinctive mark on his clothing which indicates the class to which he belongs; and an increased money gratuity on discharge, paid out of a fund appropriated by Parliament for the purpose. He is, moreover, allowed certain other favours, which are much appreciated, such as a small ration of tobacco, weekly; permission to see and correspond with friends more

freely; a light in the cell; books from the library; and employment less rough or penal. The punishment for breaches of rule and discipline,—which chiefly consist in acts of insubordination, quarreling, planning escapes, laziness and violation of silence, are total or partial loss of remission time, according to the gravity of the offence; deprivation of good conduct mark on clothing; reduction in class; confinement in dark cell, not to exceed six consecutive nights; low diet, not to exceed nine consecutive meals; deprivation of light; coarse work; confinement in the dungeon with such diet as the Surgeon shall prescribe as sufficient, regard being had to the constitution of the prisoner and the duration of his confinement; corporal punishment with the sanction of the Surgeon. The dungeon and the cats are resorted to only in extreme cases, and when other means of correction are found to be inefficacious.

All reports against convicts are entered and signed by the officers who make them, in a book provided for that purpose, which is examined by the Inspector at each of his visits.

It is the duty of the Warden to enquire into every report made against convicts, to hear the evidence in their presence, and to award such punishment, if the offence be proved, as it will justify; but, in no case, to be inflicted until one day will have elapsed after the report has been received.

A record of all punishments is kept and is embodied in the statistics furnished from each Penitentiary to the Inspector for the Annual Report to the Minister of Justice. In this connection I may remark that it was found necessary to use the cats in the Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, on some occasions during 1876. This was owing to the fact that the discipline in the latter institution had become sadly impaired, and under the administration of the late Warden, whose condition of health did not permit him to enforce its observance. The consequence was, a spirit of insubordination which more than once developed into incipient revolt, an almost total disregard of the rules and of all authority were evinced by the convicts for some time after the present Warden, Dr. Duchesneau, entered upon the duties of the administration. It was sought to check this evil by moral suasion and mild means, but it had taken too deep root and was rapidly extending. No other alternative remained than to grapple with it vigorously and determinedly. This was done. A few of the ringleaders was marked out, and having been first admonished, without effect, received corporal punishment, with a view to their improvement, and to admonish their less guilty associates what they, too, might expect if they did not change their course. This disagreeable but enforced experiment was effectual. Order, obedience and discipline were established. Before, however, this had been accomplished, it was found necessary, owing to the overcrowded state of the prison, to remove a number of the convicts to Kingston Penitentiary, from St. Vincent de Paul. They carried with them the like bad disposition to set regulations and discipline at defiance. It consequently became the painful duty of the Warden, Mr. Creighton, to have recourse to the same unpleasant means of persuading the newcomers to conform to the rules which Dr. Duchesneau had employed, and with the like result. They became convinced that the Warden was master of the situation, and they succumbed. I would remark, here, it is fatal to the privilege and authority of the chief executive officer of a Penitentiary, and therefore to the success of his administration, to manifest any weakness or indecision of character, or to allow convicts to see or think they have gained the upper hand.

A Warden can effectually maintain his authority and influence without being a mere martinet,—a man of iron will and rule, and nothing more. Such an officer may succeed in enforcing the most rigid discipline; he may drill them to so great an extent as to convert them into mere automata, or animated pieces of mechanism, but he will also succeed in nurturing all the bad passions within their breasts. He may subdue the outer, but he will certainly fail to soften or reform the inner man. A Warden's qualification should combine a fair education, good judgment, sound common sense, experience of life, and especially of men of the criminal class, even temper, a high sense of justice and self-respect, firmness of character coupled with a humane disposition and probity in a very high degree.

In closing my remarks upon the subject of punishment, I would take occasion to say, that, so far as I have been able to see and examine, from enquiry and the records, the Wardens, one and all, are guided by the strictest regard to the dictates of justice and humanity, in awarding penalties, especially those of a severe character. I found it necessary in one case only, to take exception to the infliction of corporal punishment during the year. In this instance I considered that a sufficiently exhaustive enquiry had not been made beforehand. There was no doubt left on my mind that the punishment was deserved. It can be stated as a fact, that flogging is never inflicted until a verdict of the convicts, generally, if asked, would pronounce the penalty well-merited. Although it were much to be desired that the lash could be dispensed with altogether, yet as there is a certain class of men who are susceptible to no other influence, it must be retained as a deterrent. It is but proper to state that flogging is used under the restrictions set forth in the Penitentiary Act of 1875.

The Moral and Religious Agencies Employed, are the Ministrations of the Chaplains, Attendance at School, and the use of the Library.

There are two Chaplains, a Protestant and Catholic, appointed for each Penitentiary, who devote themselves to the religious instructions and moral improvement of the convicts. Prayers are said every morning upon the prison being opened. Divine worship is celebrated every Sunday morning at fixed hours, in all the Penitentiaries, the Catholics assisting at mass, the Protestants at the service conducted by their own Chaplain. Religious exercises are also held every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock in the Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, and on Wednesdays, after dinner, in all the institutions. Chaplains have access to and converse with the convicts at all reasonable times, in their cells, in the hospital, or when undergoing punishment, giving them such advice and instruction that may tend to their improvement or reformation.

It were improper to make any invidious distinction as to the manner in which these gentlemen fulfil their high and important trust. Enough to say, without exception, they discharge their duties with zeal, good will, and devotedness. In very many marked individual cases, as upon the whole body of convicts, the Chaplains exercise a beneficial influence. This is proved by the great confidence reposed in them by the convicts.

The School is productive of much good. Formerly, in Kingston Penitentiary, it was conducted by a regularly-trained teacher. About four years ago, the experiment was tried of selecting six officers qualified to teach well the rudiments. The plan succeeded so well as to induce its adoption at St. Vincent de Paul, where it also has produced good fruits. Whereas upwards of one hundred pupils attend each of these schools, a better classification according to progress can be made, and more attention can be given to each division under this plan than if one teacher only were employed.

In St. John, the Storekeeper has charge of the school; and in Halifax, it is taught by the Accountant. In these institutions the number attending the school is few, and one teacher can readily discharge the duties.

Very general advantage is everywhere taken of the opportunities which the School holds out, by those who stand in need of instruction. At first a natural shyness and awkwardness is felt, but soon those feelings give place to a strong desire and an earnest effort to learn. Large numbers who were ignorant of the alphabet, upon entering the Penitentiary, have learned within an incredibly short time, to read, write and cipher tolerably well.

The Chaplains, acting in concert with the Wardens, have the direction of the Schools. They look after its proper management and efficiency, the system pursued and its results, as evidenced by the progress which the convicts make. They report anything amiss, to the Wardens, that comes to their knowledge, with such opinions or suggestions as may conduce to the educational interests of the convicts, or to the advantage of the school. This part of their duties is also properly performed by the Chaplains.

Each Penitentiary has its library. The books are carefully selected by the Chaplains, a fact which guarantees the exclusion of bad or questionable publications. A librarian is chosen from among the convicts, who issues and receives back the books loaned out, and keeps an exact record of all his transactions in connection with his office. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes in the library at Kingston Penitentiary, and about half that number at St. Vincent de Paul. The libraries of St. John and Halifax, have, as yet, but a very limited supply of books, having been commenced only within the last few years. An annual amount of money is appropriated by Parliament, to purchase books for the Chapels, Schools and Libraries. I believe the money to be well expended. The visitor who would be permitted to pass through the corridors and galleries, of an evening, after the cells are locked up, could easily see how much the library contributes to lighten the dreary hours of prison life, and let us hope, to improve the many hapless readers.

The sentence which consigns a criminal to the Penitentiary including hard labour, which, though technically penal, is really industrial in its character. For the ends of reformation, a lengthened period of careful training to habits of steady, useful labour is more effective than even schooling or lecturing, the latter being very soon forgotten, whilst the former tends to educate the convict to industrial habits and fitness to earn his livelihood when discharged. The various classes of work performed in the different Penitentiaries are enumerated in the returns accompanying the reports of the Wardens.

No special provision is made by law for the superannuation of any other office than the Warden, the Deputy Warden, the Accountant, and the Chaplain—the latter under special circumstances. When the subordinate officers become incapacitated for duty, a gratuity is allowed by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, to meritorious officers, the amount of which is regulated by the length of service, a month's salary for every year of service is usually granted.

A large increase has taken place in our prison population in the year just closed.

The total number of convicts in the five Penitentiaries on the 31st December, 1875, was 825, of whom 27 were females; on the corresponding date, 1876, there were 1048, the females numbering 28, showing an increase of 223. They are distributed as follows:—

Kingston 703, St. Vincent de Paul 182, St. John, N.B., 74, Halifax, N.S. 74, and Manitoba 15. There were, on 31st December last, 18 female convicts at Kingston, and five in each of the Penitentiaries of St. John and Halifax.

The Wardens all agree in attributing the increase in crime to the scarcity of employment and low wages consequent upon the long-continued financial depression.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to hear favourable testimony to the zeal, efficiency and good conduct of the great majority of the officers employed in the Penitentiary service.

It became necessary to dismiss certain officers at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, who had been culpably remiss in the discharge of their duties, and to reprimand others at St. John, for laxity and improprieties which will be referred to further on.

The sanitary state of the Penitentiaries has been very satisfactory—the health of both officers and prisoners having been generally good.

No very serious accident occurred anywhere during the year, a fact highly creditable to the officers, as from the nature of the works and the number employed, it is evident that great precautions must have been taken and much diligence observed.

I think it proper to remark here, that there are several weak-minded convicts, especially in Kingston Penitentiary, who are unfit to undergo the ordinary course of prison discipline, and whose association with the other prisoners tends very much to increase breaches of prison rules. It would be much to the advantage of both classes that they should be kept apart, and I rejoice to think that provision may be made in the building, now in progress of restoration, for the special treatment of such eccentric prisoners.

The Wardens and Chaplains report the conduct of the convicts to have been very

good on the whole. There have been some few instances of violence and insubordination, but their demeanour, generally, has been quiet and respectful.

In the passage through the Penitentiaries of such a variety of characters, many with more than one previous conviction recorded against them, it can hardly be expected that all will turn out well after their discharge. Although I feel assured the great majority take advantage of the opportunities they receive for their future well-doing, some few men of low moral sentiment do not do so, but relapse into crime, and the consequent punishment of such characters belongs to their own vicious dispositions, and not to the system of convict treatment pursued in the Penitentiaries.

I think it proper to remark upon the frequency with which returned convicts receive much lighter sentences than the law contemplates. This, doubtless, is owing to the fact, in many instances, that their former convictions are not included in their indictments, the Crown Counsels not being, probably, aware of them.

The Catholic Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary refers to this matter, in his report, and gives an instance which came to his knowledge of the manner in which a more severe sentence than what had been inflicted was evaded by an *alias*. This is not a solitary case; it is of frequent occurrence.

The recommitted convicts are the bane of our Penitentiaries. They are, for the most part, hardened and confirmed criminals. They require to be dealt with firmly and severely. In order that this class of convicts be brought under the full operation of the law, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions:—

First,—That an experienced and trustworthy officer be appointed from each of the Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, upon recommendation of the respective Wardens, whose duty it would be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the convicts confined in these institutions, in view of visiting the gaols of each Province, previous to the holding of the Court of Assize and Queen's Bench, to identify any former convicts that may be awaiting trial.

Second,—To make provision, in the Penitentiary Act, that all convicts who had served a previous term of imprisonment, in any Penitentiary, and who had escaped identification upon a second or subsequent trial, should suffer a longer period of imprisonment than is usually imposed for a first offence, the fact of a former conviction being established, at any time, after the last sentence, to the satisfaction of any tribunal that may be appointed to decide such cases.

Third,—That convicts undergoing more than one term of imprisonment be deprived of remission time and of such other privileges as will sufficiently mark them out from the prisoners who are worthy of more consideration.

Although not, perhaps, properly a portion of the Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, it may not be improper to call attention to the rare cases in which police supervision is ordered in the case of discharged convicts, especially as regards those of notoriously bad repute. So far as my experience extends, placing a discharged convict under police *surveillance* has a deterrent effect in Great Britain and Ireland, only less than that of a lengthened term of imprisonment. It has the advantage of being almost inexpensive, and especially in our large cities and towns, is probably a very great assistance to the police in pointing out to them suspicious characters, hitherto strangers to the locality.

The only objection that might be urged against police supervision is its possible interference with the endeavours of discharged convicts to obtain employment. This objection appears to be of secondary importance - the protection of the law-abiding public being the first consideration. It should also be taken into account that a first conviction cannot entail police supervision, which can only be ordered after a previous conviction for felony. It appears to me that police supervision ought to be an assistance to the discharged convict who is really desirous to lead an honest life. It operates most advantageously in England and Ireland, there seems no reason why it should not prove equally beneficial in Canada.

Happily, the reports of the Wardens and of Dr. Dickson, the Medical Superintendent of Rockwood Asylum, with the very full and varied financial and statistical

returns, which they have furnished, render any extended remarks upon the various institutions unnecessary on my part.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

This institution, by far the most extensive and important in the Dominion, has been managed in 1876, in a manner that calls for the same approval which its administration during the preceding year commanded.

The great increase in the number of convicts, the want of proper classification, already mentioned, and the constant embarrassment in finding employment for so many, all the year round, rendered it a very troublesome task to maintain discipline and enforce the observance of the rules. Despite these drawbacks, the institution has been most successfully carried on last year. The Warden's tact and cleverness displayed in keeping so large a body of men at work, when there was no contract of a fixed or continuous nature for convict labour, is worthy of note. It is true, the work in all cases has not been remunerative or necessary, yet, it served to preserve order, to promote health, and for the most part, to enhance materially the value of the property of the institution. As the Warden appropriately observes in his report, the improvements made are such as a private gentleman of means would undertake in connection with his own property.

The number in the Penitentiary on 31st December, 1875, was 593; or 572 males and 21 females. On the same date, 1876, 703; of whom 685 were males, and 18 females; giving an increase of 110.

The monthly average for the last five years, is as follows:—

1872.....	573
1873.....	429 $\frac{1}{2}$
1874.....	390 $\frac{3}{4}$
1875.....	514 $\frac{7}{8}$
1876.....	625 $\frac{1}{2}$

Three escapes occurred during the year, one of the fugitives being recaptured and returned to the Penitentiary. In connection with one of these escapes, the officer in charge of the prisoner was not culpable; in both the other cases there was palpable neglect. One of the guards implicated resigned in anticipation of certain dismissal; the other was dismissed.

In other respects the conduct of the staff has been satisfactory.

The report of the Warden explains how the prisoners have been employed.

Every effort was made to obtain contracts for convict labour. For this end tenders were advertised for in prominent newspapers in Canada and the United States, but to no purpose. The same difficulty in farming out prison labour has been experienced in many of the American institutions.

The Departments of Public Works and of Militia have, through your untiring exertions, been induced to have a great deal of work executed in this Penitentiary. It will be of immense advantage if such orders be continued and largely increased.

In addition to Mr. Creighton's report, that of Mr. Adams, Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works, supplies very minute details of the different improvements and industrial pursuits which were carried out during 1876.

The revenue, in 1875, exclusive of the indebtedness of the Canada Lock Company, was \$12,109.72. For the year just ended, it amounted to \$23,332.09—a large item considering the dearth of remunerative employment.

The expenditure for all purposes, in 1876, was \$106,599, compared with \$96,423 in 1875. The increase in the outlay last year is obviously attributable to the large addition to the prison population over 1875.

If from the amount expended in 1876, \$31,574.21 be taken—viz: \$5,927.12 for expenditure that does not properly belong to the maintenance, \$2,315 paid to Mr. Drennan in settlement of an old claim, and \$23,332.09 revenue above mentioned—the remainder \$75,024.79 shows a *per caput* expenditure of \$120.

In the early part of the fall an arrangement was made with the Canada Lock Company whereby the Penitentiary became possessed of the plant and the raw and partially manufactured *matériel* in lieu of the amount due by the Company to the Government for convict labour under their contract. Under the circumstances, this was the most advantageous settlement that could be made. There is ground, I think, for congratulation that the arrangement has been so favourable. It is extremely doubtful whether any dividend worth mentioning would have been realized, had not the contract been closed in the manner sanctioned by you.

Cleanliness and ventilation have been well attended to.

The dietary has been very good. No complaint regarding the food was made to me during the year.

The contractors have given satisfaction in furnishing the supplies.

It has been long felt that the quantity of land held by this Penitentiary is altogether too limited. In November last, after returning from Kingston, I recommended the purchase of a farm, containing 115 acres, which adjoins the Penitentiary land, and which appears capable of being highly cultivated. Its acquisition would be of great advantage in that it would afford employment to many convicts, and enable the Warden to produce a sufficient quantity of vegetables, including potatoes, and forage for the use of the Penitentiary. The profits accruing from the land would repay, beyond doubt, in a comparatively short time, the expenditure for the purchase. My recommendation has been favourably entertained by you, and to carry it into effect you have put matters into train.

I may also state that you have taken the necessary steps to recover possession of 20 acres of the best land belonging to the Penitentiary, which was leased many years ago to the Agricultural Association for the purpose of holding their exhibitions.

The subject of improving the means of heating and lighting the buildings has met with your serious attention.

Provision will be made, pursuant to your directions, in the restored building for the accommodation of the criminal lunatics, in view of the probable transfer of Rockwood Asylum to the Province of Ontario. An item has been placed in the estimates for their maintenance. Should it be found necessary to remove them before the completion of the quarters intended for their permanent occupation, the Warden can, at any time, henceforth, make temporary provision for their reception upon receiving twenty-four hours' notice.

The School and Library continue to be fruitful sources of improvement to the convicts.

The Surgeon's report and statistics exhibit the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary in a favourable light. The death rate is low, a little more than one per cent, seven having died in the course of the year, as against six deaths in 1875.

The Female Department is still conducted with the same success and good results that have characterized the management of the Matron since she was appointed to her present position.

A life convict—Anaise Toussaint—was, through your merciful interposition, pardoned by His Excellency, on the 15th instant, after an imprisonment of twenty years. Her case excited the sympathy and the interest of the visitors to Kingston Penitentiary for many years. It also had the consideration of your three predecessors in the Department of Justice, on several occasions. Her uniform good conduct, the sentiments of true penitence which she manifested, and the favourable opinion which she won from the Warden, Matron, and the visiting officials of the Institution, during her long term of incarceration, lead to the hope that your humane mediation, and the exercise of executive clemency, in her behalf, will not have been undeservably accorded.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

In the course of last year I paid two visits to this Asylum.

So far as I have had opportunities of examining and judging, the able Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, judiciously and economically administers the affairs of the institution.

The various departments of the establishment are kept in very good order, cleanliness being remarkable. The patients are well cared for. The ventilation, in the male wards especially, requires improvement.

The number of patients at the end of last year was precisely the same as on the 31st December, 1875, viz., 378.

There are 50 criminal lunatics; the sentences of 26 having expired, would leave 24 to be transferred to the Asylum now being prepared in the Penitentiary.

The works and improvements asked for in his report, by Dr. Dickson, are of pressing necessity, and cannot be much longer delayed without great inconvenience to the administration, and detriment to the property of the Asylum. The greater part of what is required to be done can be performed by convict labour, provided such labour be remunerated. The cost of the improvements urgently needed, has been estimated by Dr. Dickson at \$15,000. If convicts be employed to do the work, and the materials, such as stone and lime, be supplied by the Penitentiary, the cash expenditure will be greatly reduced. This is a matter well worthy the consideration of the Government, under whose jurisdiction the Asylum is to be ultimately placed.

The Medical Superintendent furnishes very complete statistics, carefully prepared and clearly presented.

For the reasons advanced by Dr. Dickson in his former reports, and in the one under notice, an early settlement of the question of transfer of the Asylum is an event very desirable.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

In the Report for 1875, I noticed the marked change for the better, which even a few weeks had produced in the administration of this Penitentiary, after the present Warden had entered on his duties. I am happy at being able to state, with the experience of fourteen months' of Dr. Duchesneau's *regime* before me, that the Penitentiary, in all the details of its management, has been entirely reorganized and improved. Taking into account the condition of affairs as described in my several reports to the Department, and in previous annual Reports, the fact is clear that it was no trivial task to have brought this institution to its present state of order and proper government.

The most serious difficulty that had to be overcome was the inefficiency of the staff of officers. It was found necessary to remove several aged, incompetent, and unworthy men. Something more, I regret to say, must be done in this same direction, before the employes attain that standard required by the nature of the service.

It is but fair to state that the duties of the subordinate officers were very severe and onerous, owing to the limited number on the staff, and the frequent vacancies which have occurred last year. As a rule, the extra work was promptly and fairly performed.

Considerable inconvenience has been felt owing to the difficulty of securing the services of suitable men. The salary, hitherto, has been objected to as inadequate to induce the right stamp of applicants to fill the vacant posts. There is a prospect of this being remedied by the increase recently sanctioned in the wages of the guards.

The selection of the officers has a very important bearing, both as regards the interests of the convicts and the discipline of the institution, and the prisoners are not slow in discerning when they have got the right man. An officer with few words and few reports will maintain strict discipline, while another, frequently

fault-finding, and often reporting, yet fails to maintain discipline, and for these reasons you have insisted upon the Wardens taking particular care that candidates for the positions of Guards and Keepers be well proved previous to their being placed on the permanent staff. Ordinary intelligence, with tact and good common sense, I consider the best qualifications for these officers.

The convicts, too, had to be reduced to obedience and made amenable to discipline and the rules. It called for unflagging vigilance, firmness and perseverance to bring about the required reform.

The crowded state of the Penitentiary, and its insecurity were drawbacks also which the Warden had to encounter. Notwithstanding all this he has performed his duties in a manner satisfactory and creditable.

The number of convicts confined on 31st December, 1875, was 120; on the same date 1876, there were 182.

In the early part of last December, 60 convicts were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary. It is expected that, by the end of next April, a total cell accommodation for 240 convicts will be provided. Even with this increased room, it will be necessary to send another batch to Kingston, during the present year, if the increase in the number of convicts be in proportion to what it has been in 1876. In anticipation of this contingency, provision has been made in the estimates of Kingston Penitentiary for the expected addition to its own calculated population, from Ontario.

The permanent enlargement of the buildings [will, I believe, commence in the spring.

The removal of convicts from one Penitentiary to another is not conducive to their reformation, and I trust the necessity for such transfers will be soon obviated.

The average number of convicts in 1875 was 123, and the average cost of each convict for that year was \$383.55, the total expenditure for maintenance having been \$46,577.26.

The average number in 1876, has been 173, and the average cost \$290.93 per head; the expenditure for maintenance being \$50,331.76, or \$3,754.50 more than the expenditure of the previous year, for an increase of 50 convicts.

The reduction of \$92.62 in the average *per annum* cost of each convict is a proof of the careful and economic manner in which the expenditure is conducted, when contrasted with the previous years.

The increase of convicts, the insecurity of the Penitentiary, and the great variety of employments in which the prisoners are engaged, have made it imperative to add two keepers and four guards to the staff of 1875.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of larger and more suitable workshops being provided as soon as possible. Those now in use were built for the boys of the reformatory, and were, at best, utterly unfitted for the purpose for which they were intended.

It were well, also, that a substantial and commodious root house and barn, along with a farm house, on the plans of those buildings at Kingston, be erected. Through the want of a proper root house a large quantity of vegetables go to loss.

I would again beg leave to call your attention to the great advantage of having a tramway made from the quarry to the Penitentiary yard. This appears to me to be indispensable, in order to obtain the supply of stone necessary for building and lime-burning.

The reports of the Warden and the Roman Catholic Chaplain are so exhaustive as to render it needless for me to add anything further than to express an earnest hope that this Penitentiary will be placed on a permanent and satisfactory basis at an early day.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

During the visit which I paid to this Penitentiary, in March last, it became necessary to hold an enquiry into certain abuses which existed, and to which reference is made by the Warden in his report. After a very full investigation into the alleged misdoings, I came to the conclusion, that, although there had been serious departure from the rules, in many cases, on the part of certain officers, it was attributable to lack of judgment and experience rather than to any intentional disregard of the rules or of the duties imposed by them. Therefore, having carefully weighed all the evidence elicited, and the various concomitant circumstances, I did not think that the public interest demanded any action more rigorous than the severe reprimand which you authorized me to convey to the parties implicated. This was accompanied with the intimation that their continuance in the service would depend upon the manner in which they would conduct themselves and perform their duties. I am glad to inform you that no complaint has reached me for the last ten months, and that I have reason to believe that the administration has improved, the warning having had a salutary effect.

Here, too, a large increase has taken place in the number of convicts and short-term prisoners, in 1876. The number remaining, in 1875, was 108, viz., 54 convicts and 54 common prisoners. Of the convicts, 49 were males, and 5 females; and of the common prisoners, 41 males, and 13 females.

At the end of 1876 there were 74 convicts, 69 males and 5 females; and 88 common prisoners, 71 males, and 17 females, making a total of 162.

The average number of convicts and common prisoners in 1876 was 133, that is, 64 convicts and 69 common prisoners.

The average cost per head for the year was \$177.83, the total expenditure for maintenance having been \$21,709.63.

With regard to the common prisoners, who should never have been allowed to be mixed up with convicts, the following statistics, recently prepared with a view to enquiries you have been making on the subject, will show their number and what they have cost the Dominion, since Confederation. The total of the annual averages of common prisoners, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1876, has been 631.

The annual average about 74, and the average cost *per head per annum* \$185.02.

The total cost for the maintenance of common prisoners from the date of Confederation to the 31st ultimo, has been \$116,750.34.

The overcrowding of this Penitentiary with common prisoners, has been, for some time past, under your consideration, and this leads to the hope that something will be done to abate or remove this evil, which has been the greatest possible obstacle to the proper administration of the concern. Without any manner of doubt the Warden is placed at a heavy disadvantage in having to deal with these two classes of prisoners, with no means whatever of keeping them apart or of subjecting them to such rules and discipline as their relative condition demands.

The return of revenue shows a considerable falling off in 1876, as compared with 1875. This is owing to the general financial depression and to the great reduction in the prices of the articles manufactured, which the Warden was obliged to make in order to meet the keen and active competition in the market of American manufacturers.

Though the profit derived from the industries carried on is not very considerable, yet the advantage which they afford by giving employment to the prisoners cannot be overlooked. Without the manufactures now pursued, I cannot conceive how the prisoners could be employed.

In order to prevent a large number from being idle, I instructed the Warden, when at St. John in August last, to quarry stone on the premises, to give occupation at such work, and at stone-breaking. This was carried on while the weather permitted.

Three escapes of convicts occurred, chiefly on account of the decayed state of the stockade fence. It is possible some neglect or remissness may have been connected

with these evasions, but a searching enquiry into each case did not bring culpability home to any officer. Considering the very defective arrangements of the Penitentiary and its surroundings nothing short of constant vigilance and activity on the part of the officers, charged with the safe-keeping of the prisoners, could have prevented a greater number of escapes.

On two occasions, considerable expense was incurred in the pursuit of escaped convicts last summer; I thought the outlay greater than the ordinary means that should be taken to recapture the fugitives justified, and in this opinion you concurred. Instructions have been, accordingly, given to the Wardens to avoid such expenditure in future. A diligent and immediate search in the vicinity of the Penitentiary, a descriptive advertisement in the local newspapers, and the payment of a fair reward for the capture and return to the Penitentiary of the escaped convict are sufficient.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the prison, the inmates have been remarkably healthy.

An extra guard was appointed last August, owing to the increased number of prisoners.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

This Penitentiary continues to be conducted in a manner that has given me entire satisfaction. The new Warden, Mr. Flinn, has discharged his duties with prudence, zeal, and efficiency. The officers under his control are steady, energetic, and very competent.

The conduct of the convicts, with few exceptions, has been good. The discipline has been strictly enforced, and the rules well observed.

Six convicts succeeded in escaping from the prison yard on the 13th January, 1876, but having been quickly pursued they were captured and brought back to the Penitentiary after some resistance. One of them received a gun shot wound in the leg, which was not of a dangerous nature.

The number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary on 31st December, 1875, was 52, viz., 40 male and 1 female convicts, and 11 military prisoners. On the 31st December, 1876, there were 78. Of these, 69 were male and 5 female convicts, with 4 military prisoners.

The average cost per head for 1875 was \$275, and for 1876 \$229.95.

There has been a falling off in the revenue derivable from the manufacture of brooms in this Penitentiary also, owing to the same causes that obtain at St. John.

The sanitary condition of the prison is all that could be desired. Like that at St. John, this Penitentiary occupies a most salubrious position.

The school has been attended by those who require rudimentary education. The teacher, Mr. Cotton, spares no pains to improve his pupils.

The Catholic chapel, as mentioned in the report of the Chaplain, is much too small for the number attending it. It could be enlarged, without much expense, by the addition of part of the hospital, if the Surgeon be of opinion that this can be safely done.

The female convicts have given a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Their conduct, as reported to me by the Warden, has been "very bad, insubordinate and indecent." In order to check such abuse, I enjoined upon that officer the necessity of adopting such repressive means as low diet, solitary confinement, and cutting the hair short. The Matron cannot be at all hours present among them to restrain their bad propensities, and they consequently take advantage of her absence to misbehave. She therefore asks for the appointment of an Assistant Matron, and this request is supported by the Warden. I deem the appointment necessary under the circumstances just stated.

 MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Not yet having paid a visit to this Penitentiary, I can do no more than submit the reports of the Warden and Chaplains, along with the statistical returns.

It is my belief that the administration is well conducted. I have not heard of anything during the year to induce a contrary opinion.

The reports of the Acting Chaplains tend to show that the Warden fulfils his trust in an efficient manner. The great distance of this Penitentiary from the centre of Administration, and from the source of the advice and information which must be sometimes required, cannot but prove embarrassing to the Warden. He can, of course, in any emergency, telegraph for instructions, but, on the whole, he has to depend almost entirely on his own judgment and discretion. I think he has exercised these faculties wisely and well.

The number of convicts on 31st December, 1875, was 17; on the same date, 1876, there were 15.

The transfer of the convicts from the temporary Penitentiary, at Stone Fort, to the new one at Stony Mountain, is to take place to-morrow, 1st February.

I would beg leave to recommend that the financial affairs of this Penitentiary be conducted, as heretofore, by the Finance Department, until the expiration of the present fiscal year.

The Warden has frequently represented the necessity of a visit by the Inspector after the occupation of the new Penitentiary. For the reasons advanced in my last annual Report, I request your consideration on this point.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

The new Penitentiary for this Province will be soon completed.

It is possible, however, that the convicts will not be removed there before the 1st of next July. They are still confined in the jails of Victoria and New Westminster.

According to your instruction, every possible information is being collected that may prove useful in connection with the opening and organization of the new Institution.

Permit me, Sir, in closing this Report, to thank you, personally, for the uniform courtesy and kindness which I have received at your hands, whenever I had occasion to meet you in my official capacity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. G. MOYLAN.

OTTAWA, January 31st, 1876.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR 1876.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 23rd January, 1877.

SIR.—I beg to submit my Sixth Annual Report of the management of this Penitentiary, together with the usual statements of Income and Expenditure and Statistics of the Institution for the past year.

On 31st December, 1875, there were in this Penitentiary 572 males and 21 females, total 593. Received during 1876, from County Gaols, 217 males and 7 females; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 62 males and 1 female; and 1 escaped convict was re-captured. Total for the year, 881.

Discharged by expiration of sentence, 114 males and 10 females; by pardon, 19 males; sent to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, 10 males and 1 female; deaths, 7 males; escapes, 3; stone cutters removed to St. Vincent de Paul, 13. Total for the year 1876, 177.

Remaining in the Penitentiary on 31st December, 1876, 685 men and 18 women. Total 703.

Although the monthly average number of convicts has increased from 514 in 1875 to 625 in 1876, the official staff of the prison remains about the same. The staff salaries in 1875 amounted to \$39,759.22, and in 1876 to \$39,110.94. The difference in favour of last year was caused by the death of Mr. Thomas Painter, whose salary of \$1,000 per annum was saved, in consequence of Mr. James Adams having undertaken the performance of Mr. Painter's duties in addition to his own; and it is only just to Mr. Adams to say that he has done so most efficiently.

The amount of expenditure for all purposes in 1875, was \$96,423, which, divided by the average monthly number of convicts, gives the expense of each, say \$188.

Total expenditure for all purposes in 1876, \$106,559; divided by the average monthly number of prisoners during the year, gives the expenditure of each convict, say \$170.

The steady increase in the number of prisoners which has been going on for several years past, will, no doubt, continue till remunerative labour becomes more plentiful, both in Canada and the United States.

Although we have not had any convicts employed on regular contract work, as in former years, yet from various sources outside of the Penitentiary the sum of \$23,332 has been earned. The larger portion of this work was received from various departments of the Dominion Government, and I hope that as the experiment, so far as I know, has been successful and advantageous, a much larger quantity will be given us this year. No employment for a Penitentiary can be more legitimate than Government work. Almost anything that is required can be made here.

The following statement shews from what sources this sum of \$23,332 was derived:—

Revenue.—Cash paid Receiver General.

Stone and lime	\$3,494 90
Convict labour in various ways.....	1,258 40
Gate	351 89
Iron workshop	266 57
Flour bartels.....	198 40
Tailor shop	167 39
Clothing.....	146 29
Carpenter shop.....	127 17
Blacksmith shop.....	91 68
Moveables	91 65
Matron's workshop	88 54
Contingencies	26 00
Prison shoe shop	25 78
Fines	25 00
Farm	10 00
	\$6,367 66

Revenue.—By Transfer Warrants to Receiver General.

Department of Public Works for iron castings and fittings for the Library Buildings, Ottawa	5,846 67
Furniture and furnishings for Military College	1,343 68
Cut stone for new wing, Military College.....	1,270 87
“ “ Custom House, Kingston.....	1 75
Supplies for Fort Henry.....	71 69
Sixty each, cell doors and locks for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	2,069 07
R. R. frogs (Mansfield) and switch gear for C. P. R. R.	1,590 14
Expenses of shipping do	31 00
Making boots, brogans, and clothing for North-west Police Force	2,331 21
	\$20,923 74

Cash Revenue earned in 1876—not yet paid.

City of Toronto, for stone	940 50
Sundry other accounts.....	1,467 85
	\$23,332 09

An item paid Mr. S. T. Dennon of \$2,315 not pertaining to the expenditure of 1876, and this amount of \$23,332 deducted from the year's expenditure, reduces the actual expense of the Institution for 1876, from \$106,599 to \$80,952. This divided by 625, the monthly average number of convicts during the year,—reduces the cost of each to a fraction under \$130 per annum. And by taking into account the labour performed, and material used, charged to maintenance, for the Penitentiary itself in the shape of repairs and permanent improvements, it will be found that the expense to the country, of the Kingston Penitentiary, is not very onerous, and that it will compare favourably on that point, with any public institution in the Dominion.

Summary of the value of the whole labour performed and material used at the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1876 :

Mason Department.....	\$44,341.45½
Carpenter “	16,213.00½
Blacksmith “	10,800.63½
Tailor “	7,189.25
Prison Shoe “	5,866.50
Farm “	1,800.17
Female “	2,616.94
Baker “	1,338.75
Steward’s “	1,878.00
Wings “	1,462.00
Wash House “	893.20
Drying Room “	2,486.00
Hospital Orderlies	508.00
Foundry “	2,041.12
Chapels, North Lodge, Messengers, Railroad and Point.....	1,119.00
	<hr/>
	\$100,557.22

Although the labour employed on some of the improvements in and about the prison might be dispensed with, yet, if the property belonged to a private individual who had means, more especially labour which he could not otherwise use to advantage—in that case I am sure the improvements would be made.

Some years ago it was not considered safe to take any considerable number of convicts outside the walls, hence most of the stone quarrying was done by free labour at so much per toise. No attention was paid by these contractors toward levelling the rubbish, and large and most unsightly mounds of stone and earth were strewn over acres of the ground. These we are gradually putting into shape when nothing more necessary or profitable offers.

On an average, 150 convicts now work outside the boundary walls. These are employed on the farm, in the quarries, &c. Over these outside gangs, the Chief Keeper exercises a general disciplinary supervision, and the Deputy Warden occupies the same position with regard to the larger number within the walls. As our farming operations are, I hope, likely to be extended, employment will be found for a still larger number of convicts outside the walls.

In addition to looking after the outside gangs generally, the Chief Keeper has devoted special attention to the labours of a gang of 14 men, who have been employed in improving the boundary road along the prison property. At certain seasons of the year, this road was scarcely passable, and as the Penitentiary property is exempt from taxation, the municipal authorities paid little attention to improving this road, hence it was necessary for our own advantage to make some improvements upon it by convict labor. So far as we have gone, these have been of a permanent character. During this year I hope we will be able to complete the work upon it.

The restoration of one of the large workshops, and adapting one half of it for a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, has given employment to a large number of masons, stone cutters and labourers.

The sanitary condition of the Kingston Penitentiary continues to be very good. The sewers are regularly and thoroughly cleansed. All parts of the Institution are kept clean and ventilated as well as possible by “window” ventilation, the only kind we have. The persons and clothing of the convicts are also kept clean and comfortable. This added to healthful labour, and an ample allowance of good plain food, and the absence of cruel, harsh or irritating discipline, tends to keep the convicts healthy and comparatively reconciled to their lot.

The secular and religious education of the convicts is amply provided for, and

many of them fully appreciate and improve under the instructions they receive. Many men who come here are unable to read or write, yet even under a two years' sentence can do both before leaving. The education of the convicts does not in any way interfere with their labor. One hour, from 12 to 1, is allowed for dinner. They spend about 20 minutes over the meal and the remaining 40 minutes they go to school, where 6 competent officers instruct them.

The punishments during the year have not been severe. The loss of remission, light and the privilege of writing letters, is most severely felt by the convicts.

Three convicts escaped from gangs working outside. One has been recaptured, and I do not yet despair of getting the other two. Some of the burglar class, who consider themselves clever, are continually plotting to escape, and nothing but unceasing vigilance on the part of the officers prevents their success.

The industry of the small number of female convicts has been employed chiefly on work for the prison. They knit all the socks, make shirts, drawers, &c. Besides those made for the Penitentiary, they knitted 500 pairs of woollen socks and made 350 flannel shirts for the North-West Mounted Police, and knitted 200 pairs woollen socks for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

This branch of the Institution continues to be admirably conducted in every way, and it is very creditable to the women of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec that so few of their number are sent here. None, lately, for serious crime.

The following is a list of the Returns and Reports herewith submitted :—

1. Annual Return of Revenue.
2. “ “ of Expenditure.
3. Statement of debts due the Penitentiary.
4. “ “ claims against the Penitentiary.
5. Return of Officers employed at Kingston Penitentiary.
6. Trade Instructor.
7. Masons' Department Return.
8. Carpenters' “ “ “
9. Blacksmiths' “ “ “
10. Return from Farm.
11. “ of distribution of convicts.
12. General Summary of Labour.
13. Movements of Convicts.
14. Comparative movement of Convicts for eight years.
15. Return of Pardons.
16. “ “ Deaths.
17. “ “ Re-Commitments.
18. Criminal Statistics.
19. Punishments in Male Department.
20. “ “ Female “
21. List of Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.
22. Return of Remission of sentence earned by Convicts.
23. Surgeon's Report and Hospital Returns accompanying it.
24. Matron's Report.
25. Protestant Chaplain's Report.
26. Catholic Chaplain's Report.
27. Schoolmaster's Report.
28. Return from Tailor Department.
29. “ “ Shoe “

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

DR.			CR.		
1876.	—	cts.	1876.	—	\$ cts.
January.	To Drafts sent to Hon. Receiver General for this month.....	411 66	Dec. 31.	By stone and lime.....	3,494 90
February.	do do	146 81	do	Convict labor.....	1,258 40
March.	do do	138 15	do	Gate.....	351 89
April.	do do	206 86	do	Iron work shop.....	266 57
May.	do do	409 36	do	Barrels.....	196 40
June.	do do	339 73	do	Tailor shop.....	167 39
July.	do do	293 20	do	Clothing.....	146 29
August.	do do	977 21	do	Carpenter shop.....	127 17
Sept.	do do	735 12	do	Blacksmith shop.....	91 68
October.	do do	664 38	do	Moveables.....	91 65
Nov.	do do	307 02	do	Matron's work shop.....	88 54
Dec.	do do	1,738 16	do	Contingencies.....	26 00
			do	Prison shoe shop.....	25 78
			do	Fines.....	25 00
			do	Farm.....	10 00
		6,367 66			\$6,367 66

EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary,

1876.		Dr.	\$	cts.	1876.	Cr.	\$	cts.		
July	3	To Dratt sent to the Hon. Receiver General.....	460	83	Jan.	1	By Balance.....	1,000	00	
	10	do do	187	22		21	Warrant.....	2,415	79	
Dec.	29	do do	28	59		22	do	243	99	
	30	Armoury.....	61	50	Feb.	1	Pay list.....	3,309	51	
		Blacksmith shop.....	1,791	88		19	Warrant.....	4,392	18	
		Brushes	147	35		19	do	308	80	
		Bees wax	11	38	March	1	Pay list.....	3,226	18	
		Carpenter shop.....	2,240	67		21	Warrant.....	4,441	26	
		Contingencies	382	61		22	do	267	89	
		Convicts' travelling allowances	1,924	00	April	1	Pay list.....	3,224	18	
		Clothing	10,715	83		21	Warrant.....	4,370	62	
		Convict labour.....	2,315	27		22	do	173	26	
		Cartage	70	54	May	1	Pay list.....	3,224	18	
		Drain cleaning.....	24	00	June	1	do	3,224	18	
		Farm	546	57		2	Warrant.....	3,572	79	
		Fuel	7,145	44		2	do	139	05	
		Freight and charges.....	104	34		17	do	2,315	27	
		Hospital.....	449	11		30	Pay list.....	3,224	18	
		Interments.....	1	20	July	7	Warrant.....	3,337	29	
		Kitchen	35	23		7	do	187	22	
		Library.....	7	66		18	do	3,815	10	
		Light.....	1,651	69		18	Accountable Warrant.....	1,000	00	
		Law Costs.....	50	05	Aug.	1	Pay list.....	3,224	18	
		Matron's workshop.....	15	36		31	Warrant.....	9,884	47	
		Moveables.....	1,520	69		31	do	98	29	
		Prison buildings.....	925	98	Sept.	1	Pay list.....	3,220	55	
		Printing and advertising	498	05		26	Warrant.....	6,618	76	
		P-stages and telegrams	81	26	Oct.	26	do	446	22	
		Protestant Chapel.....	280	22		2	Pay list.....	3,256	68	
		Prison shoe shop.....	3,441	83		7	Warrant.....	4,909	56	
		Rations.....	26,144	41		7	do	292	61	
		Runaway convicts.....	134	00	Nov.	1	Pay list.....	3,291	95	
		R. C Chapel	205	37		21	do	6,112	30	
		Salaries	39,110	94		21	do	283	39	
		School.....	60	02		29	do	1,350	87	
		Stationery	94	05	Dec.	1	Pay list.....	3,299	18	
		Stable	1,894	57		26	Warrant.....	5,852	95	
		Spectacles	12	75		26	do	406	18	
		Stone.....	220	89		30	Pay list.....	3,314	91	
		Store	153	87						
		St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	10	00						
		Tailor shop.....	106	94						
		Tools	935	24						
		Tobacco.....	597	23						
		Uniforms.....	82	39						
		Washing.....	401	25						
		Whiskey and ale.....	5	70						
		Balance.....	1,000	00						
			\$	108,275	97				\$108,275	97
						Balance.....			\$1,000	00

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th December, 1876.

Debts owing to the Kingston Penitentiary as on 31st December, 1876:—

	\$	cts.
Good debts.....	2,399	60
Old, bad and doubtful debts.....	2,541	66
	\$4,941	26

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th December, 1876.

Claims against the Kingston Penitentiary:—

	\$	cts.
As on 31st December, 1876.....	4,073	84
Amounts subsequently paid.....	4,073	84

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th December, 1876.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 31st December, 1876, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
John Creighton.....	Warden.....	2,600 00	59	1871, Jan. 1.....	
John Flanagan.....	Deputy-Warden....	1,400 00	61	1866, Jan. 1.....	
Michael Lovell.....	Surgeon.....	1,200 00	51	1872, Oct. 1.....	
Donald McIntosh.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	65	1858, April.....	
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	P. Chaplain.....	1,200 00	39	1875, Oct. 25.....	
Rev. P. A. Twobey.....	R.C. do.....	1,200 00	27	1875, Dec. 18.....	
Henry A. Jones.....	Clerk.....	700 00	47	1869, May 20.....	
P. O'Donnell.....	Store-Keeper.....	700 00	40	1857, June 19.....	
J. B. Matthewson.....	Schoolmaster.....	690 00	40	.....	} For date of Appointment see Keeper.
Thomas McCarthy.....	Chief-Keeper.....	800 00	40	1856, Dec. 1.....	
William Sullivan.....	Steward.....	650 00	40	1860, Feb.....	
Mary Leahy.....	Matron.....	500 00	38	1861, Jan. 15.....	
James Bostridge.....	Deputy-Matron.....	300 00	50	1870, Feb 1.....	
James Adams.....	Chief C. Instructor	1,000 00	43	1869, March 1.....	
William Gemmell.....	Trade Instructor..	700 00	60	1870, Jan 19.....	
Robert M. Stewart.....	do.....	700 00	52	1871, July 17.....	
James Halliday.....	Housekeeper.....	700 00	49	1867, Jan. 29.....	
Michael Leahy.....	2nd Class Inst.....	560 00	45	1859, Nov 1.....	
John Lauder.....	Keeper.....	500 00	60	1860, April 2.....	
John Burgess.....	do.....	500 00	50	1862, June.....	
J. B. Matthewson.....	do.....	500 00	40	1859, Sept. 6... {	} Resigned 4th July, 1869, re-engaged 2nd Nov. 1869.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
James Fitzsimmons.....	Keeper.....	500 00	39	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Alexander Elsmere.....	do.....	500 00	47	1859, April 13....	
Thomas Davidson.....	do.....	500 00	43	1857, Nov.....	
Thomas Carter.....	do.....	500 00	49	1854, July 26....	
John Coward.....	Baker.....	560 00	62	1867, Dec. 20....	
John Swift.....	Messenger.....	560 00	62	1835, June 1.....	
Angus Shaw.....	Farmer & Gardener	560 00	41	1866, June.....	
Charles McManus.....	Guard.....	450 00	53	1853, July.....	
William Crawford.....	do.....	450 00	62	1846, Oct.....	
Allan McDonald.....	do.....	450 00	49	1855, April 24....	
Richard Holland.....	do.....	450 00	45	1858, May.....	
Bernard McGeein.....	do.....	450 00	39	1859, March.....	
William Crowley.....	do.....	450 00	35	1863, Jan. 15....	
Edward Mooney.....	do.....	450 00	33	1864, Sept. 27....	
Nicholas Hugo.....	do.....	450 00	53	1865, March.....	
George Holland.....	do.....	450 00	56	1866, April.....	
Michael Brennan.....	do.....	450 00	33	1865, Oct. 3.....	
Robert Priestly.....	do.....	450 00	52	1855, June 4.....	
William McConnell.....	do.....	450 00	18	1863, April 16....	
James Lindsay.....	do.....	450 00	53	1869, Feb.....	
James Bryson.....	do.....	450 00	31	1866, June 7.....	
J. O'Driscoll.....	do.....	450 00	45	1866, Oct. 10....	
Thomas Payne.....	do.....	450 00	53	1866, Dec. 13....	
Edward F. Burke.....	do.....	450 00	34	1866, Oct. 5.....	
Daniel Fitzgibbon.....	do.....	450 00	48	1868, Jan. 1.....	
Thomas Smith.....	do.....	450 00	40	1860, March 19....	
John Regan.....	do.....	450 00	47	1859, Oct. 18....	
Charles McNeil.....	do.....	450 00	56	1859, August 18..	
James Evans.....	do.....	450 00	40	1868, Jan. 18....	
James Doyle.....	do.....	450 00	37	1868, August 8....	
John Scally.....	do.....	450 00	39	1870, March 1.....	
Alexander Miller.....	do.....	450 00	40	1869, July 22....	
Thomas Moore.....	do.....	450 00	32	1870, May 9.....	
Jeremiah Dillon.....	do.....	450 00	39	1871, Jan. 1.....	
Callahan McCarthy.....	do.....	450 00	58	1875, March 1....	
Edward Burke, ser.....	do.....	450 00	58	1868, June 20....	
John Mills.....	do.....	450 00	25	1875, Oct. 17....	
Bernard Lenehan.....	do.....	450 00	30	1875, Nov. 1.....	
William Loneregan.....	do.....	450 00	36	1875, Nov. 1.....	
Robert McCauley.....	do.....	450 00	35	1868, Jan. 31....	Resigned 18 March 1873, re-engaged 1 Sept., 1875.
Edward Briden.....	do.....	450 00	27	1876, Sept. 5....	
George McCauley.....	do.....	450 00	37	1876, Oct. 2....	
James Mills.....	do.....	450 00	36	1876, Oct. 2....	
James Weir.....	do.....	450 00	27	1876, Oct. 31....	
Lawrence Welsh.....	do.....	450 00	33	1876, Dec. 18....	
Henry J. Douglas.....	do.....	450 00	38	1877, Jan. 2....	Re-engaged.
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster.....	350 00	40	1871, Sept. 1....	
William Croft.....	do.....	350 00	21	1875, Nov. 1....	
Michael Kennedy.....	do.....	200 00	20	1872, April 1....	

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 31st January, 1877.

SIR,—In justice both to you and myself I deem it necessary to submit a report of the various works which have been performed during the past year by the several departments over which I have had supervision.

On the 7th of January, 1876, by the death of Mr. Thomas Painter, I was deprived of the valuable assistance of my esteemed and able co-worker, and that, too, at a season when the work of the past year was under review in making out the annual returns.

Having received instructions on the 20th January, I assumed charge as Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works, feeling assured that in the discharge of the multifarious duties which then devolved upon me I could ever rely on your advice and co-operation. I may here state that our abilities and resources in labour appliance have been fairly tested during the year in the performance of several jobs of work which the Government have entrusted us with.

And in all cases I believe we have given general satisfaction, which has been expressed by those officers whose duty it was to receive and examine.

The first order we received on the 22nd of January for the manufacture of iron framework of fittings for the Parliament Library at Ottawa, for which we furnished 104,811 lbs. of cast iron, and labour only on 22,728 lbs. of wrought iron, amounting to \$6,149.67. After deducting all outlay for material, etc., there is a balance of \$6,056.67 to be applied to labour. This work was completed and the whole delivered on board the cars at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot. Last shipment made on the 11th of April.

A second order was received on the 11th March for the manufacture of the following camp equipage for the Department of Militia and Defence, viz., 200 handspikes, six feet long; 100 do., seven feet; 100 large mallets; 1,200 small do.; 500 large tent pins; 1,500 medium; 75,000 small; and 1,000 tent poles, amounting to \$717.94; deduct for material, &c., leaves a balance of \$287.77 to be applied to labour. This order was completed and delivered during the year.

The third order we received on the 24th March for the manufacture of a large and varied assortment of furniture for the Military College, Kingston, which has been completed and delivered, together with a number of subsequent smaller orders during the year, and amounting to \$1,877.70, from which, deducting the material, &c., leaving a balance of \$1,343.68 to be applied to labour.

We received a fourth order for the manufacture of 30 frogs and 30 switches, with all necessary gearing, for the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was an order which taxed us considerably, by our not having an iron planer and lattice during the progress of the work, which necessitated the outlay of \$85.37 for machine work. The "Mansfield" frogs require a large amount of labour, as they are built with iron plates and wood, wing rails, and points of steel, the whole bolted together, weighing in all 33 $\frac{767}{2000}$ tons. We completed the order inside of four months, which amounted to \$4,141, by deducting cost of all material, &c., leaves a balance of \$1,621.14 to be applied to labour.

The fifth order we received was to make 61 iron cell doors, fanlights, grating, locks and levers to each door, for the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Total weight of wrought iron, 19,259 lbs., amounting to \$2,808.36, deducting therefrom for material, &c., leaving the sum of \$2,070.51 to be applied to labour.

In compliance with the sixth order from the Board of Public Works, Ottawa, we shipped on the 8th of August, per barges for Ottawa, 4,061 bushels of fine gravel screenings, amounting in value to \$421.50.

The seventh order we received on the 26th of September to furnish all the cut stone required for the new addition to the Military College, Kingston. We prepared and delivered up to the 30th of November, 2,895 superficial feet net, visible face of dressed stone, in work amounting to \$1,375.87; also prepared on a second order up to the 30th of December to the value of \$511.30, making a total of \$1,887.17, by

deducting for transporting and tolls, leaves the sum of \$1,782.17 to be applied to labour.

Jobbing done for Fort Henry, amounting to \$71.69; Custom House, Kingston, \$1.75; and packing cases for shipping Manitoba Mounted Police clothing, \$64.00.

For the above work, which we have performed, and accounts rendered for, we will be found credited in the several Departments mentioned, with the total amount, \$13,209 64, and is shown in tables of cash returns by the Carpenter and Trades Department, Blacksmith and the Mason Departments. By deducting from this amount, say one per cent., for wear and tear of machinery or tools, and the balance applied to 12,650 days' work which has been expended, would give each man fully one dollar per day. The balance, \$5,333.19, which is shown in the tables of the above-mentioned three departments has been principally made up by filling orders for cut, rubble and macadam stone, and some minor jobbing, making up the total amount of cash to \$18,542.83.

The tops of the four solitary cells have been covered over with a floor of cut stone, 14 inches thick, in large stones, and two 1½-inch diameter, 6-inch long, iron dowels in each vertical joint, and 2-inch by ¾-inch iron cramps let into on top face across each joint, and the whole leaded together, and all joints run with cement. This makes the roof of these cells secure.

A piece of a new stone duct has been built over water pipes between blacksmith shop, wash-house and stonecutters' shop, so as to enable us to lay a pipe from new tank, in course of construction for the east end of south workshop, into main drain and to Bucket Ground, to supply it with water; also, to enable us to ventilate main drains at this point.

At what is termed "The Bucket Ground," and also where the main drains meet and join into one, inside of yard, near the centre of south boundary wall, has been excavated, and the ventilating and water pipe ducts and traps thereto have been built of solid masonry, and each double grated, and every precaution taken to make this point as strong as possible—still giving access to water pipes and main drain. On the top of all, a raised platform, 8 inches thick, of large dressed stone, has been laid, to receive the necessary water tank for cleaning purposes, with gutter all round, and made so as to discharge into main drain. This improvement will greatly increase the cleanliness of the place.

Considerable work has been done in the rebuilding of the west workshop, and the adapting of it for the Convict Lunatic Asylum. The roof was put on during the winter of 1875 and 1876, and during the building season the front was taken down and rebuilt, together with other work on door and window opes, and a portion of the excavation in the interior for the basement has been made; also, a portion of wood work of window frames, and cut stone for walls, have been prepared; iron joists, a quantity of brick and sand have been laid down. The work of providing and preparing is going on.

The tram railway, which was eight years old, rails of which were constructed of wood, with 2½ by ¾-inch flat iron bars, spiked on top, became so dilapidated during the last three years of its existence, requiring constant repairs and considerable outlay for materials annually, and then not giving anything like satisfaction, you turned your attention to obtaining old rails from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which you secured at a low figure, thus enabling us to reconstruct 1,500 yards of main line from the first quarry to derrick in rear of stonecutters' shop in yard, and 300 yards of sidings, making a total of 1,800 yards, lineal 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, of good and lasting road, at a cash outlay of \$2,274.

In the reconstructing of the road, great care has been taken to bed the ties on, and ballast with broken stone. The whole has been kept high by forming deep water tables in cuttings, and on embankments, the bed well rounded up from edges of slopes, thus keeping the ties as dry as possible. The slopes of embankments have all been graded, covered with clay, and soddled down—materially improving it, especially that portion which runs parallel with boundary wall.

The additional room made in the blacksmith shop by taking in the twelve feet

of space between it and carpenter shop, and a little alteration made in the shafting, which drives the machinery of the shop, and a fan, which is being put up; also three additional fires and more vice room, has greatly increased our facilities in this shop. Also, affording greater security from fire by the removal of the wooden coal house, and the erection of the stone lean-to at back of carpenter shop, connecting with north-east angle of blacksmith shop, now consisting of two separate apartments, one for blacksmith coal, with door opening into shop, the other for charcoal.

The paint shop, which is on the ground floor, in south end of carpenter shop, the floor of which was of wood and very rotten, has been removed, and flagged over with dressed stone. This floor, and the building up of two opes between it and the blacksmith shop, greatly increases the security against fire.

The forming of a small machine room on the north side of the paint shop, and the purchasing of two machines, viz., a small engine-gap lathe, and a small iron planer, together with a few smaller tools of our own manufacture; also, in connection with the blacksmith shop, we have constructed a set of six feet rollers, in addition to other appliances we have already, will enable us to undertake and carry out any work the Government may see fit to give us, in a satisfactory manner, and a shorter time than heretofore.

On the 17th of October, the boiler which generates steam for the engine that drives the machinery of the carpenter and blacksmith shops, gave out, the bottom sheet, immediately over the fire, bulged, without doing damage or harm to anyone. The cause of it was, the shell, from age, had become incrustated, and undue heating must have taken place, thereby detaching a portion of the scale, and on that part which the fire acts most upon and is weakest at the time collapsed, partly from pressure, partly from the weight of water, allowing the water to run and put out the fire. We have repaired it and put it in good order, by reducing it in length four inches, so as to permit the tubes and head sheets being used again. Actual cash cost was \$63.08, prison labour being used to the best advantage. Boiler was put in order in less than a month.

The field east of the prison, about one acre on south end, has been graded, and sufficient earth brought down from the quarries and put on it to make it tillable. A piquet fence, four feet six inches high and 392 lineal yards in length, has been built, enclosing the west side of this field, its line and grade have been kept equidistant from railway by raising it on retaining wall, built of dry stone along the high part of railway embankment. On that part of the farm east of Palace Street, and intersecting with Johnson Street, a little over three acres was cleared of stumps and stones, 150 lineal yards of good stone pipe drain was made across two hollows, and 736 lineal yards of old fence taken down and rebuilt. The field on west side of Palace Street, and north side of the continuation of Johnson Street, a small rivulet ran diagonally across, which occupied about 25 yards with bed banks and rock, this was excavated and quarried, and a 12 x 20-inch stone pipe drain built, 220 lineal yards in length, covered over with sufficient earth for tillage, fully one acre was reclaimed, a well was also dug in centre of field and stoned up, with large flag cover.

Guard Bryson's gang has been employed during the summer months in continuing the grading of Palace Street, from its intersection with Johnson Street, 750 yards northward, which has been partly done. The bed of road, water tables and drains across have been made, and bed covered with a light coat of macadam. This work has been carried on under the immediate direction of the Chief Keeper.

A picket fence 6 feet high, has been run along the west boundary, commencing at its south end, opposite and in line with "old barn," thence 530 yards northward; and a return run at right angles, commencing again at south end thence eastward 76 yards, making a total of 606 yards. 367 yards of this fence has been built principally of old materials, and 239 yards with new; enclosing a space of between 6 and 7 acres of old quarry, the drain making and levelling of which is now being done, in view of having it ready for cultivation in the spring.

Guard Evan's gang has been employed principally in levelling and grading old quarries, taking out and loading cars with the largest of the stone for wharf filling

A great quantity of rough stone has been brought down and filled into spaces taken in by timber cribs on south and west water fronts,—on south front 25,000 cubic yards and on west front 20,000 cubic yards. A large portion of this filling was the refuse from Keeper Ellemire's quarry, burnt building rubbish, and the surplus of quarried rubbish which was not required when grading ground and forming road on west side of Prison.

On the west and south fronts, outside of prison boundary wall, the making of roads, sidewalks, levelling of ground and putting earth on those patches which have been formed for gardens, have not only improved the appearance of the surroundings, but added materially to the convenience and value.

The returns amply set forth all works and their value which have been performed here during the year. And here, I wish to draw your attention to the magnitude of the works which have been accomplished, with the small number of officers in proportion to the number of convicts employed on the varied works which have been spread over so large an area both inside and out of the prison walls.

The officers in charge of gangs have shown an active interest in the carrying out of instructions given to them for the performance of all works, and have proved their capability of handling their men and turning out satisfactory work in every emergency.

In the carrying out of your orders, I have always kept in view your desire to improve and turn every foot of available land to account, in the shortest possible time, with what surplus labour could be spared, and at the most opportune seasons, when not engaged filling orders.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ADAMS,

Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,
Warden Kingston Penitentiary.

C.

RETURN of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.		Labour.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Custom House						
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum	329	45	198	62½	528	07½
3	Military College, Kingston			33	00	33	00
4	Canada Pacific Railway	419	02½	1,468	15	1,887	17½
5	Cabinet Shop, "Burnt Building"			233	28	233	28
6	Warden's House	752	58	4,043	67½	4,796	25½
7	Protestant Chapel			8	50	8	50
8	West Lodge			14	90	14	90
9	North Lodge			6	00	6	00
10	North Wing			3	00	3	00
11	Jobbing			18	50	18	50
12	Stable			1,692	80	1,692	80
13	Wood Shed and Prison Yard			258	05	258	05
14	Foundry	16	70	650	95	667	65
15	Boundary Wall			52	55	52	55
16	Stone Shed	45	67	150	00	195	67
17	Lime Kiln	53	44	1,271	60	1,325	00
18	Loading Broken Stone			21	50	21	50
19	Female Prison			610	00	610	00
20	Carpenter Shop			7	50	7	50
21	Bakery			38	45	38	45
22	Blacksmith Shop addition	21	75	145	25	167	00
23	Tailor Department			192	35	192	35
24	Contract Shoe Shop			13	50	13	50
25	Blacksmith Shop			24	00	24	00
26	Wings	9	30	25	30	34	60
27	Roman Catholic Chapel	3	50	808	75	812	25
28	Mason Gangs			7	00	7	00
29	Farm			28	00	28	00
30	Wharf and Point			2,589	40	2,589	40
31	Duncheon	47	05	3,163	15	3,210	20
32	Quarrying Stone	22	00	181	50	203	50
33	Quarries	168	90	7,924	65	8,093	55
34	Breaking Stone			190	00	190	00
35	Wash-house			5,167	74½	5,167	74½
36	Railroad Track and Cars			2	10	2	10
37	Hospital			1,072	85	1,072	85
38	Prison			128	20	128	20
39	Steward's Department	158	44½	590	75	749	19½
40	Bucket Ground			406	20	406	20
41	Stock Cut Stone			454	95	454	95
42	Steam Engine, Carpenter Shop, Boiler, &c.	2,580	64½	4,650	07½	7,230	72
43	Water Works			24	50	24	50
44	Grading and Macadamizing portion of Palace Street			74	25	74	25
	Total	4,628	45½	39,716	00	44,344	45½

RETURN showing work done on Permanent Improvements by Mason Department, for Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Burnt building.....	752 58	4,043 67½	4,796 25½
2	Boundary wall, Solitary Prison.....	45 67	150 00	195 67
3	Blacksmith shop, addition.....		192 35	192 35
4	Farm, making land, &c.....		3,659 90	3,659 90
5	Wharf and Point, grading, &c.....	47 05	3,163 15	3,210 20
6	Dungeon, cut stone.....	22 00	181 50	203 50
7	Railway track, &c., grading, &c.....		1,072 85	1,072 85
8	Bucket ground, cut stone, &c.....		451 95	454 95
	Total.....	867 30	12,918 37½	13,785 67½

ABSTRACT of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	329 45	198 62½	528 07½
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....		33 00	33 00
3	Department of Public Works, Military College.....	419 02½	1,468 15	1,887 17½
4	Canadian Pacific Railway.....		233 28	233 28
5	Burnt building.....	752 58	4,043 67½	4,796 25½
6	Penitentiary.....	3,127 40	33,739 27	36,866 67
	Total.....	4,628 45½	39,716 00	44,344 45½

JAMES ADAMS,
Chief Trade Instructor, and Clerk of Works.

RECAPITULATION of work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	329 45	198 62½	528 07½
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....		33 00	33 00
3	Department of Public Works.....	1,171 60½	5,745 10½	6,916 71
4	Penitentiary.....	3,127 40	33,739 27	36,866 67
	Total.....	4,628 45½	39,716 00	44,344 45½

RETURN showing Names of Officers in charge of the several Gangs employed; Number of Days' Work for each Gang; and Number of Men in each Gang, on the 30th of December, 1876. Mason Department.

Number.	Name.	Rank.	Name of Gang.	Total No. of Days.	No. of Men.
1	Michael Leamy.....	2nd class T. I.....	Stone-cutters'.....	21,972	75
2	John Burgess.....	Keeper.....	Mason No. 1.....	3,844 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
3	John Lawder.....	do.....	do No. 2.....	5,097 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
4	Alex Ellsmere.....	do.....	Quarry No. 1.....	12,802	38
5	Thomas Carter.....	do.....	do No. 2.....	1,956	14
6	James Evans.....	Guard.....	do No. 3.....	1,651 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
7	James Bryson.....	do.....	Labouring No. 1.....	7,502	12
8	John Morrison.....	do.....	do No. 2.....	6,512	14
9	Richard Holland.....	do.....	do No. 3.....	786	
10	John Crossley.....	do.....	do No. 4.....	1,066 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
11	George Holland.....	do.....	do No. 5.....	607 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
12	Thomas Payne.....	do.....	Yard.....	20,941 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Total number of days' work done.....				84,778 $\frac{3}{4}$	313
Number of men employed on 30th December, 1876.....					

JAMES ADAMS,

Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles or Labour, Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
Kerbing, lineal feet.....	290 07	\$ cts. 0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ cts. 65 36	\$ cts.
do do.....	85 00	0 40	34 00	
Window sills, lineal feet.....	23 00	0 30	6 90	
do do.....	218 03	0 38	82 89	
do do.....	442 09	0 40	176 96	
do do.....	149 08	0 45	67 35	
do do.....	99 03	0 65	64 51	
Coping, label moulding and string course, lineal feet.....	248 00	0 65	161 61	
Base course, lineal feet.....	122 08	0 28	34 36	
do do.....	270 00	0 30	81 00	
do do.....	14 06	0 40	5 80	
Ashlar do.....	92 00	0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 70	
do do.....	61 02	0 30	18 35	
do do.....	22 10	0 35	8 00	
Flagging do.....	117 09	0 15	17 66	
do do.....	125 08	0 25	31 41	
Rough stone do.....	97 00	0 12	11 64	
Candy stone do.....	36 03	0 40	14 40	
do do.....	9 00	0 45	4 05	
Door steps do.....	194 09	0 40	78 05	
Tablet do.....	10 10	0 95	10 30	
Courses do.....	1,032 00	0 15	154 80	
Sockets, common, super. feet.....	177 08	0 45	79 96	
Lintels, cubic feet.....	11 08	0 60	7 00	
Sockets, fine do.....	50 07	0 60	30 35	
do double do.....	70 06	0 60	42 30	
Fine bases do.....	461 05	0 60	276 88	

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles or Labour, Mason Department &c.—
Concluded.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
Sockets, each.....	4	\$ cts. 2 75	\$ cts. 38 50	\$ cts.
Land marks, each.....	2	0 50	1 00	
Store pipe stones, each.....	1		0 25	
do do.....	1		0 50	
Chimney caps do.....	2	0 50	1 00	
do do.....	1		0 75	
Stone rollers do.....	16		71 50	
Pier bases do.....	16	2 00	32 00	
Columns do.....	57	3 30	188 10	
Corner stones do.....	2	3 00	6 00	
Column bases do.....	6	1 00	6 00	
Kneelers do.....	2	6 00	12 00	
Final.....	1	6 00	6 00	
Carved bases.....	2	6 00	12 00	
Railing posts.....	107	0 90	96 30	
do.....	47	1 00	47 00	
do.....	7	1 25	8 75	
do.....	27	1 40	37 80	
do.....	6	1 50	9 00	
do.....	18	2 00	36 00	
do.....	26	2 50	65 00	
Buttress caps.....	106	1 60	169 60	
do.....	16	2 25	36 00	
Post bases.....	2	0 25	0 50	
do.....	30	0 30	9 00	
do.....	32	0 40	12 80	
do.....	70	0 85	59 50	
Cartage.....			2 25	
Lime, bushels.....	33	0 25	8 25	
do do.....	331½	0 20	66 35	
Mortar do.....	10	0 25	2 50	
do do.....	8	0 15	1 20	
Fine gravel, bushels.....	627	0 08	50 16	
do do.....	50	0 10	5 00	
do do.....	1,176	0 06	70 56	
Screenings do.....	695½	0 15	104 30	
Rubble, toise.....	22	1 50	33 00	
do do.....	3½	1 75	6 12	
do do.....	282	3 00	846 00	
do do.....	87	4 00	348 00	
Macadam do.....	10	2 50	25 00	
do do.....	201½	3 00	604 50	
Labour, Capt. Morrabb, days.....	42	0 50	21 00	
do Jacques & Co. do.....	28	0 50	14 00	
do Berry do.....			83 00	
do Noble do.....	47	0 50	23 50	
do Fisher.....	2	0 50	1 00	
do Fraser, George.....	27	0 50	13 50	
do Beaupree.....	64	0 50	32 00	
do Fotgert Brother.....			27 00	
do Cameron.....	1	0 50	0 50	
do Spencer.....	39½	0 50	19 87½	
Distributed stone and cartage, Custom House.....			1 75	
Bases and cartage, Fort Henry.....			5 50	
Window dressings, Military College.....	1,965-10	0 50	982 93	
Base, etc. do.....	719-10	0 40	287 94	
Screenings, Department Public Works, bush.....	1,266	0 15	189 90	
Fine gravel do do.....	2,795	0 08	223 60	
Sandstone flagging, super. feet.....	32	0 25	8 00	

\$6,657 62½

JAMES ADAMS,
Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

SUMMARY showing aggregate value of Work done on Permanent Improvements; Carpenter and Trades and Mason Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Mason Department.	Carpenter and Trades Department.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Burnt building.....	4,796 25½	915 52½	5,711 78
2	Boundary wall.....	195 67		195 67
3	Blacksmith department, addition.....	192 35	280 08½	472 43½
4	Farm department.....	3,659 90	543 02½	4,202 92½
5	Wharf and Point.....	3,210 20	238 93½	3,449 13½
6	Dungeon.....	203 50	16 05	219 55
7	Railroad track, &c.....	1,072 85	2,743 17½	3,816 02½
8	Bucket ground.....	454 95		454 95
9	Warden's greenhouse.....		11 64	11 64
				18,543 11

RECAPITULATION of Work done by the Foundry, Blacksmith, Mason, Carpenter and Trades Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Foundry Department.	Blacksmith Department.	Mason Department.	Carpenter and Trades Department.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....		120 36½	528 07½	249 52	897 96
2	Rockwood Asylum.....		0 25	33 00		33 25
3	Department of Public Works..	799 80	5,288 62½	6,916 71	5,039 70½	18,044 84½
4	do Militia & Defence..		463 56½		2,161 90½	2,625 47
5	do Secretary of State.....				27 00	27 00
6	Penitentiary.....		4,927 82½	36,866 67	8,735 47	50,529 96½
		799 80	10,800 63½	44,344 45½	16,213 60½	72,158 49

JAMES ADAMS,
Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

RETURN of work done in Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	72 59	176 93	249 52
2	Department of Militia or Defence, camp equipage, &c.....	546 88½	208 05½	754 94
3	do do Military College furniture.....	372 36½	1,034 60	1,406 96½
4	do Secretary of State, packing cases.....	16 50	10 50	27 00
5	do Public Works, Fort Henry.....	.....	10 20	10 20
6	do do Burnt building.....	96 02½	819 50	915 52½
7	do do Canada Pacific Railway.....	2,535 84	303 73	2,839 57
8	do do St. Vincent de Paul Penit'y.....	7 26½	36 16	43 42½
9	do do Parliament Library.....	50 99½	1,179 99½	1,230 98½
10	Railroad track or cars.....	2,274 67½	468 50	2,743 17½
11	Farm Department.....	312 02½	231 00	543 02½
12	Wharf and Point.....	195 18½	43 75	238 93½
13	Dungeon.....	5 55	10 50	16 05
14	Warden's greenhouse.....	2 39	9 25	11 64
15	Blacksmith shop addition.....	154 08½	126 00	280 08½
16	Weigh bridge.....	16 67½	4 00	20 67½
17	Targets.....	1 92	1 00	2 92
18	Stock, tinware.....	139 18½	95 50	234 68½
19	Towers.....	0 38	0 50	0 88
20	Patterns.....	9 49½	25 25	34 74½
21	Cells, dome or wings.....	132 50	232 00	364 50
22	West Lodge.....	10 55	4 00	14 56
23	Blacksmith shop.....	206 68½	74 75	280 83½
24	Contract shoe shop.....	97 54½	45 75	143 29½
25	Coal house.....	20 10	10 50	30 60
26	Waterworks.....	4 50	106 50	111 00
27	North wing.....	25 33	21 50	46 83
28	North Lodge.....	2 68½	1 00	3 68½
29	Foundry department.....	21 69½	18 00	39 69½
30	Stonecutters' department.....	86 81½	23 50	110 31½
31	Quarries.....	142 61½	77 50	220 11½
32	Wheelbarrows.....	90 89	269 00	359 89
33	Tailor Department.....	102 99½	152 50	255 49½
34	Carpenter and Trades Department.....	166 21½	498 00	664 21½
35	Dry-room.....	2 22	4 25	6 47
36	Wash house.....	41 99½	18 50	60 49½
37	Stable Department.....	92 81½	104 25	197 06½
38	Folding chairs.....	2 42½	8 00	10 42½
39	Coffins.....	5 22	9 50	14 72
40	Vinery.....	0 45	1 50	1 95
41	Dry kiln.....	3 76	4 50	8 26
42	Roman Catholic Chapel.....	9 75½	19 00	28 75½
43	Lime kiln.....	.....	3 00	3 00
44	Coffin shell.....	0 86½	0 50	1 36½
45	Wood-sbed or prison yard.....	62 61	14 00	76 61
46	Labour gangs.....	25 47	3 50	28 97
47	Mason gangs.....	19 75½	10 75	30 50½
48	Jobbing.....	.....	214 75	214 75
49	Machinery.....	.....	10 25	10 25
50	Ladder house and ladders.....	0 20	.....	0 20
51	Warden's house.....	14 39½	19 87½	34 27
52	Handles.....	.....	263 75	263 75
53	Protestant Chapel and Library.....	11 97	12 50	24 47
54	Prison.....	25 10½	27 25	52 35½
55	Steam engine and room.....	21 09	3 50	24 59
56	Hospital.....	43 28	33 50	76 78
57	Female prison.....	42 53	27 75	70 28
58	Bakery.....	3 20	6 75	9 95
59	Cooper-ware.....	110 55	396 12½	506 67½
60	Steward's Department, dining hall, &c.....	104 86½	101 80	206 66½
		8,565 13½	7,648 46½	16,213 60½

RETURN showing work done on Permanent Improvements by the Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Burnt building.....	96 02½	819 50	915 52½
2	Railroad track, &c.....	2,274 67½	468 50	2,743 17½
3	Farm Department.....	312 02½	231 00	543 02½
4	Wharf and Point.....	195 18½	42 75	238 93½
5	Dungeon.....	5 55	10 50	16 05
6	Warden's green house.....	2 39	9 25	11 64
7	Blacksmith shop addition.....	154 08½	126 00	280 08½
		3,039 93½	1,708 50	4,748 43½

THOMAS DAVIDSON,
Keeper in charge of Shop.

NICHOLAS HUGO,
Guard in charge of Outside Gang.

ABSTRACT of Work done by Carpenter and Trades' Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	72 59	176 93	249 52
2	Department of Militia and Defence camp equipage, &c....	546 88½	208 05½	754 94
3	do do Military College.....	372 36½	1,034 60	1,406 96½
4	do Secretary of State, packing cases.....	16 50	10 50	27 00
5	do Public Works, Fort Henry.....		10 20	10 20
6	do do Burnt Building.....	96 02½	819 50	915 52½
7	do do Canada Pacific Railway.....	2,535 84	303 73	2,839 57
8	do do St. V. DePaul Penitentiary.....	7 26½	30 16	43 42½
9	do do Parliament Library.....	50 99½	1,179 99½	1,230 98½
10	Penitentiary.....	4,866 67	3,868 80	8,735 47
		\$8,565 13½	7,648 46½	16,213 60½

RECAPITULATION of Work done in Carpenters and Trades' Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.		Labour.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Custom work.....	72	59	176	93	249	52
2	Department of Militia and Defence.....	919	25	1,242	65½	2,161	90½
3	do do Secretary of State.....	16	50	10	50	27	00
4	do do Public Works.....	2,690	12½	2,349	58½	5,039	70½
5	Penitentiary.....	4,866	67	3,868	80	8,735	47
		\$8,565 13½		7,648 46½		16,213 60½	

Total number of day's work done.....14,674½
 Number of men employed on 30th December..... 51

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Carpenter Department Kingston Penitentiary, for Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.		Amount.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sundries and jobbing.....				168	66		
Night buckets, Kingston gaol.....	24	0	60	14	40		
Folding chairs and baudetts.....	10			10	75		
Use of circular saw.....				2	15		
Repairs to water barrel.....				1	00		
do cutter and buggy.....				0	65		
do tinware.....				2	20		
New tinware.....				2	95		
Stove pipes.....				1	05		
Cooper and tinware.....				8	51½		
New wooden water pails.....	13			4	40		
do wash tubs.....	8			5	30		
Looking glass.....				0	50		
Sashes and turning.....				2	25		
Plaining and turning.....				2	40		
do sundries.....				4	37		
Sash and frame.....				2	60		
Repairs to cart wheels.....				1	25		
Chimney cowl and thimbles.....				1	50		
New coal tubs.....				7	10		
Small sleigh.....	2	3	55	1	50		
do box.....				2	00		
do churn.....				1	00		
Militia and Defence, packing cases.....	34			64	00		
do do camp equipage.....				287	77		
Derrick and mauls, Fort Henry.....				10	20		
Furniture, &c., Military College.....				1,172	18		
Frogs and switches, Canada Pacific Railway.....				1,621	14		
Packing cases, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2			1	50		
							\$3,404

JAMES ADAMS,
 Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

RETURN of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	78 35½	42 01	120 36½
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	0 12½	0 12½	0 25
3	Department of Militia and Defence, buckles.....	5 37½		5 37½
4	do do Military College.....	138 54½	319 64½	458 19
5	Burnt building, Department of Public Works.....	4 24	4 62½	8 86½
6	Canada Pacific Railway do.....	86 40	950 75	1,037 15
7	Fort Henry do.....	10 49	45 50	55 99
8	Parliament Library, Ottawa do.....	91 78	1,472 43½	1,564 21½
9	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary do.....	862 16	1,760 25	2,622 41
10	Warden's house.....		1 00	1 00
11	Mason gangs.....	30 96	334 70½	365 66½
12	Railroad track and cars.....	394 86	363 70	758 56
13	Prison.....	127 43	166 67½	294 10½
14	Stonecutters' Department.....	164 14	529 79	693 93
15	Farm do.....	8 86½	40 24½	49 11
16	Carpenter and Trades Department.....	53 76	83 35½	137 11½
17	Stable do.....	114 69½	184 11	298 80½
18	Steward's do.....	58 05½	197 61½	255 67
19	Tailor do.....	17 98	19 82½	37 80½
20	Blacksmith do.....	440 89	226 13½	667 02½
21	Steam engine.....	54 99	217 65½	272 64½
22	Quarry No. 1.....	215 43	305 56½	520 99½
23	do 2.....	25 86	49 67½	75 53½
24	Jobbing.....		203 87½	203 87½
25	Water works.....	1 49	92 53	94 02
26	Labour gangs.....	0 36	1 43	1 79
27	Lime-kiln.....	144 24		144 24
28	Dry room.....	0 86	1 07½	1 93½
29	Bakery.....	0 26	1 15	1 41
30	Wharf and Point.....	10 24	16 20	26 44
31	Hospital.....	0 44	0 55	0 99
32	North-west entrance.....	8 40	10 50	18 90
33	Female prison.....	0 20	2 01	2 21
34	Blacksmith shop addition.....	1 80	2 25	4 05
		3,153 67½	7,646 95½	10,800 63½

ABSTRACT of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	78 35½	42 01	120 36½
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	0 12½	0 12½	0 25
3	Department of Militia and Defence.....	5 37½		5 37½
4	Military College, furniture, Dept. of Militia and Defence.....	138 54½	319 64½	458 19
5	Burnt building, Public Works.....	4 24	4 62½	8 86½
6	Canada Pacific Railway, Public Works.....	86 40	950 75	1,037 15
7	Fort Henry do.....	10 49	45 50	55 99
8	Parliament Library, Ottawa do.....	91 78	1,472 43½	1,564 21½
9	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Public Works.....	862 16	1,760 25	2,622 41
10	Penitentiary.....	1,876 20½	3,051 62	4,927 82½
		3,153 67½	7,646 95½	10,800 63½

RECAPITULATION of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Material.		Labour.		Total.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Custom work.....	78	35½	42	01	120	36½
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	0	12½	0	12½	0	25
3	Department of Militia and Defence.....	143	92	319	64½	463	56½
4	do Public Works.....	1,055	07	4,233	55½	5,288	62½
5	Penitentiary.....	1,876	20½	3,051	62	4,927	82½
		3,153	67½	7,646	95½	10,800	63½

Total number of days' work done..... 8,735½
Number of men employed, 30th December..... 33

R. M. STEWART,
Trade Instructor in Charge.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Blacksmith Department,
Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Stone roller handles.....	3		8	00		
Repairs to cart wheels.....			1	25		
Horse-shoeing.....			6	62½		
Jobbing.....			1	00		
Dog irons.....	2		1	25		
Sundries.....			36	52		
Iron work to schooner.....			2	90		
Department of Militia and Defence, brass buckles, uniforms.....			5	37½		
Canada Lock Company—Scrap lead.....	590	5	29	50		
do do cast iron.....	3,343	1	33	43		
Square steel 2½ × 2½.....	9	16	1	44		
Public Works Department—Fort Henry, derrick, gun racers, &c.....			55	99		
Department of Public Works—St. Vincent de Paul Peni- tentiary, cell doors, grating, locks and levers.....	62		2,069	07		
Public Works Department—Military College, Kingston, bedsteads, vaulting horse and dumb-bells.....			471	50		
Ottawa Parliament Building Library—Iron fittings.....			6,056	67		
					8,780	52

JAMES ADAMS,
Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

RETURN of Work done in Foundry Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Description.	Labour.	Total.
1	Department of Public Works.....	\$ cts. 799 80	\$ cts. 799 80
			\$799 80

NOTE.—The above represents the labour of convicts for 467 days, during the months of April and May, while casting a portion of the Parliament library fittings.

RETURN showing Cash Expenditure for Tools, &c., used by the Carpenter and Trades, Blacksmith and Mason departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th December, 1876.

Number.	Department.	Total.
1	Carpenter and Trades' Department.....	\$ cts. 541 56
2	Blacksmith do	1,992 59
3	Mason do	383 12
		\$2,917 27

JAMES ADAMS,

Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

RETURN of Income and Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary Farm, for 1876.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Seeds, Implements and Manure			By 450 bushels Beets.....		
Horse Labour, 315 days	546	57	310 do Carrots.....	270	00
Pigs' Feed, from Dining Hall and Farm.....	945	00	300 do Parsnips.....	155	00
Convict Labour, 3,134 days	1,253	60	625 do Potatoes.....	180	00
Salary of 2nd Class Instructor.....	560	00	50 do Small Potatoes	312	50
do Guard	450	00	400 do Oats.....	12	50
Balance	987	33	300 do Marrowfat Peas	200	00
			35 do Field Beans.....	300	00
			430 do Onions	52	50
			7,000 heads Cabbage	537	50
			2,000 do	1,050	00
			2,000 do	200	00
			300 heads Cauliflower	100	00
			3,500 do Celery	30	00
			6,000 do Lettuce	350	00
			600 bunches Parsley	60	00
			200 do Sage	18	00
			250 do Summer Savory	10	00
			4,000 do Leeks.....	12	50
			300 dozen Sweet Corn	80	00
			20 tons Clover Hay	30	00
			10 do Timothy Hay	120	00
			10 do Pea Straw	120	00
			8 do Oat Straw	60	00
			12 bushels Apples	64	00
			6,200 lbs. Pork	12	00
			300 loads Manure	416	00
				150	00
				\$4,902	50
			By Balance.....	\$987	33

Distribution of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th December, 1876.

Departments.	Men.
Stone Cutters' Shop	101
Foundry	37
Stone Breakers', Stables, Wood Yard and Bucket Ground.....	98
Wash-House.....	10
Blacksmith Shop.....	37
Carpenters' Shop.....	52
Tailor Shop.....	53
Shoe Shop	24
Drying Room.....	30
Dining Hall.....	15
Wings.....	12
Bakery.....	6
Hospital.....	Patients 15
“	Orderlies 4— 19
Quarry	37
Masons.....	39
Labourers.....	104
Railroad	3
Orderlies, Chapel, Libraries and Mess Room	5
Messenger, North Lodge.....	1
Solitary Confinement.....	1
Preparing Compost at Point.....	1
Females	18
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 703

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in, and Material furnished

Departments.	Customs.		Department of Public Works.		Department of Militia and Defence.		Department of Sec'y. of State.	
	Material.	Labour.	Material.	hour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason.....	329 45	198 62½	1,171 60½	5,745 10½				
Carpenter.....	72 59	176 93	2,690 12½	2,349 58½	919 25	1,242 65½	16 50	10 50
Blacksmith.....	78 35½	42 01	1,055 07	4,233 55¾	143 72	319 64½		
Tailor.....		230 00						
Shoemaker.....		82 50						
Farm.....								
Females.....		88 54						
	480 39½	818 60½	4,916 80	12,328 24½	1,063 17	1,562 30	16 50	10 50

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 19th January, 1877.

by, the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

North-West Police.		Rockwood.		Penitentiary Officers.		Penitentiary.		Total.
Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			33 00			3,127 40	33,729 27	44,344 45½
						4,866 67	3,868 80	16,213 60½
		0 12½	0 12½			1,876 20½	3,051 62	10,800 63¼
	716 03				202 00		6,041 25	7,189 25
	613 50				64 50		5,106 00	5,866 50
						526 57	1,253 60	1,800 17
								88 54
	1,329 50	0 12½	33 12½		266 50	10,416 84½	53,060 54	86,303 15

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed, &c.—*Continued.*

Department.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	1,789	75	1,338 75
Steward.....	4,695	40	1,875 00
Wings.....	3,655	40	1,462 00
Wash-house.....	2,233	40	893 20
Drying-room.....	6,215	40	2,486 00
Hospital Orderlies.....	1,270	40	508 00
Females.....	6,221	40	2,528 40
Foundry.....	3,761 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1,880 12
Employed by purchaser C. L. Coy's Stock.....	320	50	160 00
Chapels, North Lodge, Messengers', Railroad and Point.....	2,799	40	1,119 60
			100,557 22

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary, from midnight of the 31st of December, 1875, until midnight of the 31st of December, 1876.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 31st December, 1875.....				572	21	593
Received since :—						
From Common Jails.....	216	7	223			
Other Penitentiaries.....	62	1	63			
Recapture.....	1		1	279	8	287
				851	29	880
Discharged since :—						
By Expiration of Sentence.....	114	10	124			
Pardon.....	19		19			
Sent to Asylum.....	10	1	11			
Death.....	7		7			
Escape.....	3		3			
Sent other Penitentiaries.....	13		13	116	11	177
				685	18	703
Remaining at 12 p.m., 31st December, 1876.....						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary

	ADMISSIONS.														Ex-sentence.	Pardon.			
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylum.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Re-capture.		Total.			Males.			Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1868.....																			
1869.....	162	10	1									163	10	173	219	22	27	1	
1870.....	177	19										177	19	196	158	12	26	2	
1871.....	216	10	5									221	10	231	177	18	66	1	
1872.....	147	8	7					1				155	8	163	151	13	60	2	
1873.....	141	3			3		1		1			146	3	149	143	15	26	1	
1874.....	145	12										150	14	164	111	6	18		
1875.....	187	6	5				158		1			346	6	352	115	6	39	1	
1876.....	216	7					62	1	1			279	8	287	114	10	19		

tiary for Eight Years immediately preceding 31st December, 1876.

DISCHARGES.															Remaining at midnight on 31st Dec.				
Asylum.		Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		By Order of Court.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
																	773	60	833
7	1			12	1	2		1				268	25	293	668	45	713		
9	2	1		12				1				267	16	283	638	48	686		
10	1	1		10		5						269	20	289	590	38	628		
6	2			6	1	1						224	18	242	521	28	549		
4				6						119		298	16	314	369	15	384		
1				4								134	6	140	385	23	408		
6				5	1	3						159	8	167	572	21	593		
10	1			7	7	3				13		166	11	177	685	18	703		

RETURN of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1876, with Crime and Place where convicted.

Number.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Matthias Konkle.....	Rape	Lincoln.
2	Robert McCruddar	do	Waterloo.
3	Joseph Ackridge	do	Huron.
4	William Wall	do	Wentworth.
5	Abel Wigmore	Attempt to poison	Peterboro'.
6	William Ferguson	Forgery	Renfrew.
7	Dennis Sullivan	Murder	Wentworth.
8	William Cochrane	Arson	Halifax Penitentiary.
9	William Hudson	Embezzlement	Montreal.
10	Joseph Gommersall	Larceny	Wentworth.
11	Edward Gloster	Burglary	York.
12	Charles McMullen	do	do
13	W. H. Rogers	Post Office robbery	Waterloo.
14	Thomas Davis	Manslaughter	Kent.
15	Owen Kunan	Rape	York.
16	James Lowe.....	Forgery	Bruce.
17	Kyron Hennessey	Bringing stolen goods to Canada.	York.
18	John Little	Arson	Lambton.
19	James Quinn	Murder	Quebec.

RETURN of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1876, with the Crime and Place of Conviction.

Number.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	William Rogers	Robbery	Elgin.
2	Thomas Desroche.....	Burglary	Carleton.
3	Jeremiah Clarke	Manslaughter	Victoria.
4	George Phisfield	Highway robbery	Bedford.
5	Edwin Harvey	Larceny	Elgin.
6	Nelson Potter	Manslaughter	Frontenac.
7	John Kileen	Assault to rape	Elgin.

List of Convicts who have been re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1876, and the number of times re-committed.

No.	Names.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	Remarks.
1	Henry Belt			1						
2	Frank Smith.....	1								
3	Nathaniel Turner.....		1							
4	John Wilson.....	1								
5	Frederick Schultz.....			1						
6	John Moore.....	1								
7	John Labelle.....	1								
8	Joseph Heaslip.....		1							
9	George Rathburn.....	1								
10	Alfred D. Darron.....	1								
11	Margaret Smith.....	1								
12	John McCormick.....		1							
13	Charles Smith.....	1								
14	Peter Ward.....	1								
15	John Buckley.....		1							
16	Hugh McGuire.....	1								
17	John C. Voight.....	1								
18	Joseph Rixon.....	1								
19	James Walton.....	1								
20	Joseph Wilson.....	1								
21	John Kenney.....	1								
22	John Anderson.....	1								
23	Ann Kenney.....			1						
24	Charles Reddy.....			1						
25	Thomas Kenney.....	1								
26	Burwill Stephenson.....	1								
27	Bridget Adams.....								1	
28	Henry Lynn.....		1							
29	Charles Phipps.....		1							
30	John Cameron.....	1								
31	George McDonald.....		1							

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
Race	White	263	8	271	Occupations	Carters	4	4	4	2	2	
	Coloured	12	12	24		Cigar-makers	2	7	9	1	1	
	Indian	3	3	6		Clerks	7	1	8	2	2	
		278	8	286	Cook	1	1	2	1	1		
Marital	Single	184	2	186	Coopers	2	1	3	1	1		
	Married	82	5	87	Druggist	1	1	2	1	1		
	Widowed	10	1	11	Engine-driver	1	1	2	1	1		
		278	8	286	Farmers	7	1	8	1	1		
Ages	Under 20	45	1	46	Finisher	1	1	2	1	1		
	20 to 30	149	4	153	Gasfitters	2	2	4	1	1		
	30 " 40	45	1	46	Harness-maker	1	1	2	1	1		
	40 " 50	27	1	28	Inn-keeper	1	1	2	1	1		
	50 " 60	6	2	8	Labourers	139	139	278	1	1		
	60 and over	6	6	12	Machinists	4	4	8	1	1		
		278	8	286	Mariners	3	3	6	1	1		
Education	Read only	29	4	33	Masons	3	3	6	1	1		
	Cannot read	64	3	67	Merchant	1	1	2	1	1		
	Read and write	185	1	186	Moulders	7	7	14	1	1		
		278	8	286	Painters	4	4	8	1	1		
Moral habits	Abstinent	87	87	174	Physician	1	1	2	1	1		
	Temperate	167	3	170	Plasterer	1	1	2	1	1		
	Intemperate	24	5	29	Printer	1	1	2	1	1		
		278	8	286	Pump-maker	1	1	2	1	1		
Country	At sea	1	1	2	Safe-maker	1	1	2	1	1		
	England	31	31	62	Salesman	1	1	2	1	1		
	France	3	3	6	Shipwright	1	1	2	1	1		
	Germany	4	4	8	Shoemakers	19	19	38	1	1		
	India	1	1	2	Stone-cutters	7	7	14	1	1		
	Ireland	33	2	35	Stove-fitter	1	1	2	1	1		
	New Brunswick	1	1	2	Tailors	10	10	20	1	1		
	Norway	1	1	2	Tanner	1	1	2	1	1		
	Nova Scotia	3	3	6	Teacher	1	1	2	1	1		
	Ontario	115	2	117	Turner	1	1	2	1	1		
	Quebec	52	2	54	Watch-makers	2	2	4	1	1		
Scotland	6	6	12	Weaver	1	1	2	1	1			
Sweden	1	1	2	Whitesmith	1	1	2	1	1			
United States	27	1	28	Females	8	8	16	1	1			
		278	8	286		278	8	286				
Occupations	Bakers	5	5	10	Crimes	Abortion	1	1	2	1	1	
	Barbers	4	4	8		Arson	4	4	8	1	1	
	Book-keeper	1	1	2		do Attempt at	1	1	2	1	1	
	Blacksmiths	7	7	14		Assault	4	4	8	1	1	
	Bricklayer	1	1	2		Bigamy	2	2	4	1	1	
	Butchers	4	4	8		Burglary	18	18	36	1	1	
	Cabinet-makers	2	2	4		do and larceny	28	3	31	1	1	
	Carpenters	12	12	24		do larceny and robbery	1	1	2	1	1	
			278	8		286	Burglary and larceny, accessory	1	1	2	1	1
			278	8		286	Burglars' tools in possession	2	2	4	1	1
			278	8		286	Cattle stealing	1	1	2	1	1
			278	8		286	Counterfeit coin, uttering	2	2	4	1	1
		278	8	286	False pretence	4	4	8	1	1		
		278	8	286	Felony	2	2	4	1	1		
		278	8	286	Forgery	8	8	16	1	1		
		278	8	286	Forged instruments, uttering	3	3	6	1	1		
		278	8	286	Fraud	1	1	2	1	1		
		278	8	286	Highway robbery	1	1	2	1	1		

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.—Continued.

Crimes				Counties			
Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Horse stealing.....	13		13	Ontario.....	2		2
Horse stealing and lar-	1		1	Oxford.....	7		7
ceney.....	94	5	99	Peel.....	7		7
Larceny.....	2		2	Perth.....	3		3
Larceny and assault to	1		1	Peterboro.....	2		2
rob.....	2		2	Renfrew.....	3		3
Larceny and having	1		1	St. Vincent de Paul	61	1	62
counterfeit dies.....	2		2	Penitentiary.....	7		7
Larceny and prison	2		2	Simcoe.....	3		3
breach.....	2		2	Stormont, Dundas and	4		4
Larceny and receiving	4		4	Glenberry.....	3		3
Manslaughter.....	1		1	Victoria.....	4		4
Malicious injury to pro-	1		1	Waterloo.....	3		3
perty.....	1		1	Welland.....	12		12
Misdemeanour.....	1		1	Wellington.....	2		2
Murder.....	8		8	Wentworth.....	27	2	29
do, Aiding.....	1		1	York.....	48	1	49
Perjury.....	1		1		278	8	286
Prison breach.....	2		2				
Railroad, obstructing.	1		1	Sentences ...			
Rape.....	1		1	Two years.....	94	5	99
do Assault to.....	4		4	do and 2 days...	1		1
Receiving.....	10		10	do and 14 days...	1		1
Rob, assault to.....	1		1	do and 2 mos...	1		1
Robbery.....	27		27	do and 3 mos...	1		1
Sacrilege.....	2		2	do and 4 mos...	1		1
Sheep stealing.....	3		3	do and 6 mos...	5	1	6
Shooting.....	3		3	do and 8 mos...	1		1
do Attempt at.....	1		1	do and 9 mos...	1		1
Sodomy.....	1		1	do and 10 mos..	3		3
Stabbing.....	1		1	do and 11 mos..	1		1
Wounding.....	5		5	Three years.....	88	1	89
Robbery, attempt at...	1		1	do and 1 day...	1		1
	278	8	286	do and 6 mos...	1		1
				Four years.....	17		17
				Five years.....	31		31
				do and 10 mos...	1		1
				Six years.....	3	1	4
				Seven years.....	9		9
				Ten years.....	1		1
				Thirteen years.....	2		2
				Fifteen years.....	1		1
				Life.....	10		10
					278	8	286
				Religion			
				Baptist.....	7		7
				Catholic.....	117	4	121
				Church of England.....	79	1	80
				Jewish.....	1		1
				Lutheran.....	1		1
				Menonist.....	1		1
				Methodist.....	39	3	42
				No religion.....	8		8
				Presbyterian.....	25		25
					278	8	286

Counties			
Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma.....	1		1
Brant.....	5		5
Bruce.....	2		2
Carleton.....	3		3
Elgin.....	9		9
Essex.....	5		5
Frontenac.....	2		2
Grey.....	3		3
Haldimand.....	5		5
Halifax Penitentiary...	1		1
Halton.....	1		1
Hastings.....	5	2	7
Huron.....	1		1
Kent.....	6		6
Lambton.....	3	1	3
Lanark.....	1		1
Leeds and Grenville...	4		4
Lincoln.....	7		7
Middlesex.....	6		6
Norfolk.....	9		9
Northumberland and			
Durham.....	8		8

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1876.

Month.	No. without bed.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. of lashes.	No. chained.	No. admonished.	No. who lost part of remission.	No. deprived of school.	No. deprived of light.	No. in south wing.	Remarks.
January		53	6				23	8		56	10	
February.....		55		1	24		9	18	1	31		
March.....		70					9	11		20		
April.....		35	3				7	20		21	2	
May.....		23	1	2	60		13	6	3	21	5	
June.....	1	40					16	19	3	16	4	
July.....	1	21	1	1	36		7	15		21	13	
August.....		9					2	20		3		
September.....		6					7	14		4		
October.....		3					9	13		1		
November.....		8					9	23		2		
December.....		13						8				
	2	336	11	4	120		111	175	7	196	34	

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS in the Female Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

MONTH.	Solitary and Lost Remission.	Reports not acted upon.	No. of Reports.	No. Reported.	No. of Women in Prison in each month.
January					21
February.....					19
March.....					18
April.....					19
May.....					21
June.....	2	1	3	3	19
July.....					19
August.....					18
September.....					15
October.....					15
November.....	1		1	1	15
December.....					13
Totals.....	3	1	4	4	

MARY LEAHY,
Matron.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th December, 1876.

RETURN of Convicts who have become Insane, during the Year 1876, with their present State.

No.	Name.	Present State.
1	Andrew Neville.....	Not much improved.
2	Stewart Farral.....	Very much improved.
3	Ephriam Rosevear.....	Restored.
4	Christopher Ward.....	Dead.
5	John McCarthy.....	Improved.
6	William Halley.....	No improvement.
7	Eliza Jane Potter.....	do
8	Cornelius Deery.....	do
9	Thomas Grant.....	do
10	Denis Duffy.....	Improved.
11	Elzear Roy.....	Not improved.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1876.

Number.		Days earned.
2	Convicts earned no remission	
1	do do	4
1	do do	16
4	do do	22
5	do averaged	35 $\frac{2}{3}$
6	do do	45 $\frac{2}{3}$
1	do do	54
12	do earned	66
46	do averaged	75 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	do do	86
3	do do	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	do do	108
5	do earned	115 $\frac{3}{4}$
21	do averaged	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	do do	135
1	do do	180
1	do earned	190
2	do do	210
1	do averaged	227
2	do earned	231 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	do averaged	241
1	do earned	450
1	do do	494
124	Convicts discharged.	

NOTE.—Out of 124 Convicts discharged, not including those who were pardoned, 2 earned no remission; the smallest number of days earned was 4; the greatest number, 494.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
2nd January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

I have pleasure in stating that the sanitary condition of the Prison continues remarkably good. No epidemic of any kind has visited us during the year, and the sickness we have had, has not been of an unusual character.

It will be observed in reference to the statistics, herewith appended, that the percentage of sick of the entire establishment is very small, as also is the death rate; and if we excluded the permanently infirm, who have been received into Prison, as such, and necessarily placed in Hospital, the percentage would be very much smaller.

During the year, 2,276 convicts have been prescribed for as out-patients; the number is large, yet bearing in mind that very many of the prisoners come here almost broken down in health, it is a matter of surprise that the number is not greater.

The regularity of prison life does much to affect a beneficial change, and I am fully satisfied that many of the inmates of this Penitentiary, owe renewed health and lengthened life, under Providence, to their enforced confinement.

The marked attention, paid by the Warden, to the comfort of the convicts, in securing good ventilation, food and clothing, contribute largely to the maintaining of a healthy state of the Prison.

While in Hospital, the sick are kindly cared for, and under the very efficient Overseer of the Hospital, Mr. Halliday, the entire details are carried out in the best possible manner.

Of the officers of the Prison, 42 have been confined to their homes from illness, involving an absence from duty of 280 days.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. LAVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLEN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital from 1st January to 31st December, '76.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess	1	3	4			
Amputation.....		3	3			
Anomia.....		1	1			
Amesarca.....		2	2			
Asthma.....		1	1			
Boils.....		12	12			
Bronchitis.....		20	17		3	
Bronchocele.....	1				1	
Burns.....		2	2			
Carbuncle.....		1	1			
Cataract.....	1		1			
Cholera.....		7	7			
Colic.....		3	3			
Constipation.....		1	1			
Contusion.....		29	29			
Cutaneous.....		4	3		1	
Debility.....		1		1		
Dementia.....	1	15	16			
Diarrhoea.....		15	15			
Dyspepsia.....		12	12			
Epilepsy.....		9	9			
Erysipelas.....	1	2	3			
Febricula.....	1	65	66			
Fever Intermittent.....		3	3			
Fever Typhoid.....	2	29	27	2	2	
Homatemesis.....	1	1	1		1	
Hemoptysis.....		3	3			
Hemorrhoids.....		1	1			
Heart Disease.....		2	1		1	
Hepatitis.....		1		1		
Hernia.....		1	1			
Influenza.....		1	1			
Lumbago.....		5	5			
Malingering.....		16	16			
Neuralgia.....		3	3			
Ophthalmia.....	2	12	12		2	
Orchitis.....		3	3			
Otitis.....		2	2			
Paralysis.....	1		1			
Parturition.....		1	1			
Pilegmon.....		1	1			
Phthisis.....	1	2	1	2		
Pleuritis.....		1		1		
Pneumonia, Typhoid.....	1		1			
Rheumatism.....	1	12	13			
Scabies.....		1	1			
Senility.....		1			1	
Sprain.....		7	6		1	
Syphilis.....		4	4			
Stye.....		1	1			
Tonsillitis.....	1	5	6			
Ulcers.....		7	6		1	
Varicella.....		1	1			
Varix.....		1	1			
Wounds.....		27	26		1	
Total.....	17	362	357	7	15	

Average daily sick..... 1587
 Ratio average sick to strength..... 2.66 per cent.
 Rates deaths per 1,000..... 1.60

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
 Surgeon.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1876.

No.	Name.	Years of age	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	William Rogers	22	Phthisis	1st Nov., 1875.	31st Jan., 1876.	Canada	92	
2	Thomas Derusha	50	Debility	11th Mar., 1876.	14th Mar., 1876.	Canada	3	
3	Jeremiah Clarke	31	Typhoid Fever	18th Mar., 1876.	27th Mar., 1876.	Canada	9	
4	George Plifield	24	Phthisis	8th April, 1876.	6th June, 1876.	Canada	62	
5	Edwin Harvey	17	Typhoid Fever	28th Aug., 1876.	9th Sept., 1876.	Canada	13	
6	Nelsen Potter	64	Hepatitis	11th Sept., 1876.	1st Nov., 1876.	England	52	
7	John Killeen	28	Pleuritis	17th Nov., 1876.	12th Dec., 1876.	Canada	26	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

1st January, 1876.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1876.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1876.						
17th April	James Simpson	Quarry	Great toe crushed.		25	Fall of stone
7th Aug.	Jean P. Cheril	Carpenters' shop	Loss of 1st joint, 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers, left hand.		25	By circular saw
22nd Oct.	Joseph Flanders	Stone pile	Contusion.		47	Fall of stone

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

1st January, 1876.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st January, 1877.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, ESQ.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Report on the Female Department of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

On the 31st December, 1875, there remained in this Department 21 female convicts. During the present year eight have been received, 10 were discharged by expiration of sentence, and one removed to Rockwood Asylum. The number remaining on the last of the past year was 18.

It affords me great pleasure to be in a position to report that since my last Report the conduct and industry of those under my charge have been very good, few complaints having been made of misconduct, and those only of a trifling nature.

The school is well attended, and all seem anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity of improvement.

The earnings amount to \$2,354.54.

Knitting and sewing.....	days	2,647
Household work.....	"	1,924
Washing and ironing.....	"	911
Total.....	"	5,482
Extra labour.....	"	839
Cash.....	\$88 54	

Annexed is a return of the articles made in this Department for the year 1876: Aprons, 6; bandages, 51; braces, 730 pairs; drawers, 207 pairs; mattresses, 133; neckties, 630; pillowslips, 576; pocket handkerchiefs, 1,574; pants, 142 pairs; socks, 1,552 pairs; sheets, 99; shirts, flannel, 675; towels, 787; mending for male prisoners, 144 days; sewing for female prisoners, 153 days.

Trusting that this Report may meet your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,

Matron

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In presenting my Report for the year, I would strongly advocate, as one of the most effectual means of preventing and punishing crime, the creation of an efficient rural police. Fear and favour, I believe, secure a certain immunity for men of reckless character or influential connections in some localities; and therefore I recommend a force of one or two men to a township under command of an officer for the County, who should be a Justice of the Peace, *ex officio*. Each company or half company to be moved every three or four years to avoid the growth among the men of local prejudice or favouritism.

At present, the Constable is occupied with other business, and seldom acts at all for the prevention of crime, even if active in the arrest of offenders.

Such a force as I suggest, if armed and drilled after the model of the Irish Constabulary, might be under the control of the Dominion Government as militia, whilst they might be paid as police by the Provinces in which they were employed, the Dominion paying for their uniforms and arms and for the reserve companies under drill at the headquarters of the corps.

From frequent conversations with the convicts going out, I believe any scheme which would give them immediate employment, on an industrial farm or any similar institution, would reduce the number of re-committals; but I am unable to submit any satisfactory plan for accomplishing this without heavy expense.

In the discharge of my duties, I have paid 2,264 visits to convicts in hospital; the number instructed in my classes have amounted to 1,318. In my Sunday and weekly services I am much helped by the choir, in the training of which Mr. Lericheax continues the efficient services he has rendered gratuitously for the last eight years.

With the annual grant for our library, a number of books were procured; among them several of an educational character, for which there exists among the men a keen demand.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,

Protestant Chaplain.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Inspector.

 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

 KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
 January 4th, 1877.

SIR,—One year ago I had the honour of presenting for your consideration my first annual report as Catholic Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary. I then expressed myself well pleased with the discipline and working of the institution, as well as the facilities afforded the convicts for practising their religion and profiting by the reading of good books. Since then, by my daily intercourse with the convicts, I had an opportunity of becoming more acquainted with their wants. I, however, can report with sincerity my words of a year ago: "As far as I am acquainted with the prison regulations and the enforcing of the prison rules by the present officials, I must express myself as being convinced of their conduciveness to the physical and moral advancement of the prisoners."

I have always found the hospital in the same clean and healthy condition—the sick treated with the same kindness and attention. The school is producing the best possible results. Generally speaking, the uneducated are led into crime by bad company at the street corners and in bar-rooms, where they are tempted to seek amusement during their idle hours. This temptation will be removed for many by the good results of the school and library. We have added many books, both French and English, to the library during the year.

In the chapel, the convicts have been remarkably attentive and respectful, and have displayed their usual taste and good-will in decorating it for Christmas. In my report of last year I should have put down the number of Catholic prisoners as 252 instead of 248. The following statement will show the movement of Catholic prisoners during 1876:

In prison January 1st, 1876.....	252
Received during the year 1876.....	119
	<hr/>
Total in prison in 1876.....	371
	<hr/>
Removed by expiration of sentence.....	48
“ “ pardon of sentence.. .. .	9
“ to the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul,	11
“ “ Rockwood Asylum.....	5
“ “ Protestant Chapel.....	1
“ by death.....	2
	<hr/>
Total number of removals.....	76
In prison January 1st, 1877.....	295
Increase over last year.....	43

All of which is respectfully submitted by

P. A. TWOHAY, Pt.,
 Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
 Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
January 20th, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the School for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Branches Taught.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
The average daily attendance..... 78

As follows:

In the First Book—reading only..... 23
In the Second Book—reading and learning to write..... 34
In the Third Book—reading, writing and ciphering..... 21

And I respectfully beg leave to state, as in my last Report, that the progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory.

As might be expected, there are a few who do not evince any great desire to learn, but I am happy to say the great majority do, and think it a great boon to be allowed to attend school, being supplied with lights till nine o'clock. Many who do not attend school are, by your kind permission, furnished with copy-books, slates, and arithmetics, to practice in their cells. This is a great favour to those who are anxious to learn, and the progress made by this class is also very satisfactory.

To the Chaplains many thanks are due for their frequent visits to the School room; also, to my assistant teachers for their zeal in improving those under their charge.

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
School Master.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

ABSTRACT of Work done in Tailor Shop, 31st December, 1876.

	Number of Articles.	Number of Days.	Value of Labour.		Remarks.
			\$	cts.	
<i>Prison Work.</i>					
Woolen Jackets.....	217	563½			
do Pants.....	513	524½			
do Vests.....	245	242			
do Mitts.....	335	38½			
do Caps.....	300	223½			
Linen Jackets.....	399	378			
do Pants.....	681	640			
Flannel Shirts.....	471	471			
do Drawers.....	288	288			
Mattresses.....	589	243			
Hospital Coats.....	8	16½			
Aprons.....	40	4			
Rugs and Mats.....	19	37			
<i>Discharge Work.</i>					
		3,669½	1,834	75	
Coats.....	156	486½			
Pants.....	127	240½			
Vests.....	114	180			
Caps.....	6	6			
<i>General Work.</i>					
		913	456	50	
Cutting Out.....		653			
Sewing Machine.....		1,152			
Changing Room.....		728½			
Messenger.....		311			
Clerk.....		293			
Repairing.....		4,362½			
<i>Officers' Work.</i>					
		7,500	3,750	00	
Overcoats.....	10	40½			
Undercoats.....	50	121			
Pants.....	52	107½			
Vests.....	51	62½			
Caps.....	70	65			
Overall Coat.....	1	1½			
<i>Civilian Work.</i>					
		404	202	00	
Overcoats.....	8	27			
Undercoats.....	69	186½			
Pants.....	84	162			
Vests.....	56	83½			
Drawers.....	1	1			
<i>North-West Police Work.</i>					
		460	230	00	
Nose Bags.....	400	53			
Shirts.....	800	510			
Tunics.....	300	310			
Overalls.....	500	412			
Serge Jackets.....	200	303			
Gordnrogs.....	250	427			
Wool Cord.....	60	87			
do Trousers.....	300	586			
		2,688	716	00	
					Amount of contract, \$1,073; cost of trimmings, \$357; leaving a balance \$716, equal to rate of 26 cts. per day, being 24 cts. per day less than nominal rate, thereby reducing it from \$1,344 (as it would be according to number of days) to \$716 on ac- count of low price of contract.

ABSTRACT of Work done in the Shoe Department, 31st December, 1876.

	Number of Articles.	Number of Days.	Value at 75 cts. per Day.
<i>Prison Work.</i>			
Boots	299	338½	
Cobourgs	571	590	
Canvas Shoes	87	91	
do Slippers	337	267	
Cloth Gaiters	5	7	
Boots, Balmoral	19	22	
Slippers	3	5½	
Shoes	129	100	
Canvas Gaiters	1	2	
Cloth Shoes	1	1	
Leather Belts	80	23	
Finger Stalls	432	12	
Bellows	2	4	
		1,463	1,097 75
<i>General Work.</i>			
Cutting		546	
Machine Work		91	
Crimping		106	
Fitting		1,716	
Treeing		113	
Repairing Boots, &c.		2,463	
Messenger		310	
		5,345	4,008 75
<i>Officers' Work.</i>			
Boots	61	77	
Overshoes	2	2	
Shoes	4	5	
Cobourgs	1	2	
		86	64 50
<i>Civilian Work.</i>			
Boots	11	20	
Shoes	27	30	
Slippers	20	19	
Cobourgs	1	2	
Balmorals	12	23	
Gaiters	9	16	
		110	82 50
<i>North-West Police Work.</i>			
Kip Boots	402	281	
Russet Boots	403	298	
Brogans	350	239	
		818	613 50

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

LIST OF RETURNS AND REPORTS FOR 1876.

- No. 1. Return of Convicts, on 31st December, 1876.
2. Table showing the number of Convicts received from each District, Jan, 1876.
3. Return of prisoners pardoned and released during 1876.
4. Return of Pardons.
5. Movement of Convicts.
6. Monthly Movements of Convicts.
7. Comparative Movement of Convicts.
8. Summary of Statistical Tables.
9. Return of Re-commitments.
10. Punishment.
11. Remission of Sentence.
12. Return of Officers Employed on 31st December, 1876.
13. Report of the Warden.
14. " " Surgeons.
15. " " Catholic Chaplain.
16. " " Protestant Chaplain.
17. " " School Master.
18. " " Farm
19. " " Shoe Shop.
20. " " Tailor Shop.
21. " " Carpenter Shop.
22. " " Blacksmith and, annexed hereto, Tinsmith Shop.
23. " " Brick-maker or Brick-yard.
24. " " Mason and Stone-cutter.
25. " " Bakery.
26. Real Estate (summary.)
27. Moveables.
28. Statement of the Revenue.
29. " " Expenditure.
30. " " Debts due to Penitentiary, and claims against it.
31. Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1875 and 1876.
32. " " Expenditure for 1875 and 1876.
33. " " Earning of Convicts for 1875 and 1876.
34. General Summary of the value of labour performed, &c.
35. " " and materials furnished, &c.
36. Return of unproductive labour performed, and showing the number of convicts, &c.
37. Statement showing cost of maintenance, &c., &c., &c.
38. Nominal list of convicts brought to trial for assault, &c.

LIST of Convicts, with Age, Native Place, and Trade, in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, P.Q., on 31st December, 1876.

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where born.
Atkins, Francis.....	38	Clerk.....	England.
Atkinson, John.....	32	Carpenter.....	do
Agnew, Henry.....	49	Shoemaker.....	Ireland.
Aymond, Jacques.....	26	Labourer.....	Canada.
Alinotte, Jean Ete.....	36	Shoemaker.....	do
Bainville, Hubert.....	66	Labourer.....	do
Blais, Pierre.....	22	do.....	do
Braney, Thomas.....	36	Soldier.....	Ireland.
Bryan, William.....	18	Sailor.....	do
Bertrand, Charles.....	57	Tinsmith.....	Canada.
Brl, Francis P.....	41	Carpenter.....	do
Beauvais, Cléophas.....	20	Labourer.....	do
Brouillet, Toussaint.....	57	Carpenter.....	do
Bailey, Eugène.....	19	Labourer.....	do
Brown, Daniel.....	53	Farmer.....	do
Beyries, Jean Damase.....	23	Coachman.....	France.
Bertrand, Alfred.....	22	Labourer.....	United States.
Boutin, Joseph.....	30	Stonecutter.....	Canada.
Bertrand, Alfred.....	30	Labourer.....	do
Beauvais, F. X.....	31	do.....	do
Bolster, Horatio.....	34	Stonecutter.....	United States.
Brunet, Adolphe.....	24	do.....	Canada.
Poisvert, Guillaume William.....	24	Asst. postmaster.....	do
Buck, James.....	22	Farmer.....	do
Bastien, Isidore.....	22	Labourer.....	do
Bélangier, Léonard.....	21	do.....	do
Bussière, Edmond.....	18	Tailor.....	do
Brown, William.....	18	Labourer.....	England.
Brownley, Robert.....	23	do.....	Canada.
Brennan, Michael.....	25	do.....	United States.
Chaboe, Henry.....	20	do.....	England.
Côté, Edouard.....	23	Tobacconist.....	Canada.
Corrigan, J. Duncan.....	21	Clerk.....	do
Curtis, William.....	32	Waiter.....	England.
Courtois, Cyprien.....	49	Labourer.....	Canada.
Collin, P. Vilbon.....	23	Painter.....	do
Craig, Richard.....	27	Carpenter.....	do
Chaput, Onésime.....	15	Labourer.....	do
Chapleau, P. Jos. Hilaire.....	26	Blacksmith.....	do
Cameron, Alexander.....	39	Machinist.....	do
Chenneville, Alphonse.....	27	Labourer.....	do
Colligan, James.....	23	Carter.....	do
Carison, Carl John.....	24	Shoemaker.....	Sweden.
Cherrie, Raphaël.....	21	Labourer.....	Canada.
Collin, Pierre.....	23	Barber.....	do
Chatigny, Dominique.....	25	Sailor.....	do
Carden, Robert Edward.....	19	Labourer.....	do
Grépeau, Étienne.....	19	Stonecutter.....	do
Devaux, Augustin.....	52	Farmer.....	France.
Devault, Georges.....	17	Clerk.....	Canada.
Dequoy, Rémi.....	20	Machinist.....	do
Dent, Frederick.....	19	Bookkeeper.....	do
Desautels, Joseph.....	19	Baker.....	do
Desautels, François.....	19	Labourer.....	do
Dufresne, Napoléon.....	19	Carpenter.....	do
Drolette, Narcisse.....	58	Carter.....	do
Dépatie, Alexis.....	20	do.....	do
Dubé, Marcellin.....	22	Carpenter.....	do
Edwards, William.....	21	Broker.....	do
Ebel Max Carl Oscar.....	21	Bricklayer.....	Copenhagen.
Fontaine Eurebe.....	26	Labourer.....	Canada.
Fitzpatrick, Albert Louis.....	18	Bookkeeper.....	do
Fletcher, George.....	39	Barber.....	do

List of Convicts, with Age, Native Place, and Trade, in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where born.
Gauthier, Damace	20	Labourer	Canada.
Gagnon, Napoléon	28	Barber	do
Grammond, Moïse	22	Butcher	do
Gagné, Olivier	24	Labourer	do
Guimond, Michel	20	do	do
Goodwin, John Henry	24	Bookkeeper	do
Gendron, George	41	Cooper	do
Grifford, André	35	Calker	do
Gamache, David	35	Shoemaker	do
Gates, alias Yates, John	30	Turner	England.
Hobin, James	21	Labourer	Ireland.
Héту, Arcade	25	Baker	Canada.
Héту, Louis	22	Labourer	do
Jugré, Pierre Paul	27	Carpenter	France.
Joly, Onésime	21	Labourer	Canada.
Joyal, alias Thibault, Joseph	28	Carpenter	do
Joyal, Levi	22	Labourer	do
Laporte, Joseph	38	Teacher	do
Lefebvre, J. Bte.	39	Schoolmaster	do
Lamoureux, Alexis	23	Shoemaker	do
Lamoureux, Edmond	19	Printer	do
Lahappe, alias Latulippe, Onésime	26	Shoemaker	do
Lafontaine, Mosie	19	Labourer	do
Ledoux, Olivier	40	do	do
Lajeunesse, Joseph	22	do	do
Laliberté, Narcisse	50	do	do
Lamontagne, Léon	22	Carpenter	do
Lafortune, Oscar	21	Labourer	do
Laroche, Hypolite	26	do	do
Lavigne, Adolphe	30	Carpenter	do
Lynch, Michael	19	Nailcutter	do
Lafrance, Louis	29	Labourer	do
Lanktree, Barnabas	18	Carpenter	do
Lafond, Edouard	20	Stonecutter	do
Leclere, George	21	do	do
Levesque, Charles	38	Shoemaker	do
Lessard, Napoléon	19	Labourer	do
Latour, Dueudonné	25	do	do
Laveolette, John	22	Carpenter	do
Lemaire, Moses	19	Labourer	do
Miller, James	36	Postmaster	do
Malherbe, Emile	26	Joiner	Belgium.
Mathieu, Jas. Octave	25	Accountant	Canada.
Mulrooney, Wilbrod	23	Barber	do
Mulrooney, Edward	17	Stonecutter	do
Mathieu, Jos. Anastase	17	Architect	do
Mainville, Alexandre	24	Stonecutter	do
Morin, Charles	22	do	United States.
Morin, Théophile	30	Labourer	Canada.
Marré, Ambroise	18	Saddier	do
Melville, Charles	21	Labourer	do
Mousseau, Bénoni	26	do	do
Morasse, Charles	21	do	do
Maréchal, Isidore	21	do	United States.
Mathurin, Joseph	46	Mechanic	Belgium.
McGrath, John	19	Plumber	Canada.
McCullock, Richard	28	Compositor	do
McEvenue, William	17	Tinsmith	do
McKeown, Hugh	17	Measurer	do
McNeil, Roger	16	Labourer	United States.
McNeil, Archibald	21	Blacksmith	Canada.
McDermot, John	45	Labourer	do
McCarthy, George	26	Blacksmith	Ireland.
.....	19	Tailor	Canada.

LIST of Convicts, with Age, Native Place, and Trade, in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where born.
McCarthy, Thadeus.....	24	Labourer.....	Canada.
McElroy, Andrew.....	17	do	do
Norman, Thomas, Wood.....	20	Clerk	do
O' Cain, Frank.....	24	Baggage man.....	do
Ouellet, Paul, Georges.....	27	Stonemason.....	do
Pottier, Tes Cyrille.....	37	Labourer.....	France.
Payne, John.....	18	Carpenter.....	England.
Percy, Thomas.....	52	Merchant tailor.....	do
Piquette, Phillippe.....	15	Cabinet-maker.....	Canada.
Péut, Fénelon.....	32	Labourer.....	France.
Philips, William.....	29	Blacksmith.....	Canada.
Philips, John.....	18	Glass blower.....	do
Paquette, Guillaume.....	20	Cigar-maker.....	United States
Petrin Moise.....	20	Labourer.....	Canada.
Poitvin François.....	25	do	do
Picotte, Alphonse.....	22	do	do
Racette, Elzéar.....	23	Shoemaker.....	do
Rousselle, George Honoré.....	19	Clerk.....	do
Richard, Louis.....	22	Labourer.....	do
Racette, Médéric.....	15	do	do
Robinson, John.....	40	Cabinet maker.....	do
Robertson, John.....	19	Labourer.....	do
Richer, Lafèche, Charles.....	19	do	do
Richard, Rezene.....	19	Baker.....	do
Rniter, Léonard.....	23	Labourer.....	do
St. Germain, Phileas.....	22	do	do
Seers, Edouard.....	23	Carter.....	do
Shea, William.....	26	Blacksmith.....	Ireland.
Swallow, John.....	36	Carpenter.....	Canada.
Setiver, Joseph.....	20	Farmer.....	do
Seymour, <i>alias</i> Bellshaw, James.....	19	Tailor.....	England.
St. John, James.....	36	do	United States.
Sausfaçon, Louis.....	24	Labourer.....	Canada.
Smith, James.....	31	Leather finisher.....	do
Sullivan, Thomas.....	37	Cooper.....	Ireland.
Trudelle, Pierre.....	25	Clerk.....	Canada.
Therrien, Étienne.....	45	Carpenter.....	do
Traverse, Patrick.....	18	Labourer.....	do
Tessiér, Arthur.....	22	Medical student.....	do
Trudel, Honoré.....	22	Labourer.....	do
Tardif, Thomas.....	38	do	do
Tierney, Charles.....	25	do	do
Veillette, Raphaël.....	53	do	do
Vallières, Ferdinand.....	41	do	do
Verdon, Felix.....	27	Brickmaker.....	do
Vellemairé, Louis Rosario.....	21	Book-keeper.....	do
Valin, Jérôme.....	23	Stonemason.....	do
Wessel, Peter.....	33	Sailor.....	Denmark.
Wilson, Curtis.....	25	Labourer.....	Canada.
Wilson, Charles.....	29	Carpenter.....	Sweden.
Vaillancourt, François.....	22	Stonemason.....	Canada.
Ayotte, Michael.....	53	Labourer.....	do
Kinloch, Robert.....	19	Printer.....	do
Kerr, James.....	25	Tinsmith.....	do
Simard, F. X.....	23	Labourer.....	do
Vien, Paul.....	23	do	do
Total, 182.			

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners received from each District, during 1876.

District.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Montreal.....	122	.....	122
Bedford.....	11	.....	11
Terrebonne.....	1	.....	1
Quebec.....	13	.....	13
Michelin.....	7	1	8
St. François.....	3	.....	3
Beauharnois.....	2	.....	2
St. Hyacinthe.....	2	.....	2
Iberville.....	1	.....	1
Arthabaska.....	2	.....	2
Three Rivers.....	2	.....	2
Kamouraska.....	1	.....	1
Gaspé.....	4	.....	4
Joliet.....	1	.....	1
Iberville.....	2	.....	2
Sherbrooke.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	176	1	77

NOMINAL LIST of Prisoners set at liberty and pardoned during the year 1876, with mention of their crime and place of conviction.

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Joseph Lavigne.....	Bigamy.....	Bedford.
William Larkin.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
Charles S. Rowell.....	Arson.....	St. François.
Napoléon Duquette.....	Larceny as a public servant.....	Montreal.
Onézime Latendresse.....	Assault.....	do
Amédée Giroux.....	Stealing money.....	Richelieu.
Robert Brownley.....	Larceny.....	Montreal.
Samuel Lucey.....	do.....	do
John Boylan.....	Robbery.....	do
Zépherin Fournier.....	Horse stealing and larceny.....	Three Rivers.
Robert Durham.....	Burglary.....	Arthabaska.
Moïse Gervais.....	Robbery.....	Montreal.
Onerime St. Pierre.....	Larceny.....	Quebec.
Richard Martineau.....	do.....	Montreal.
Patrick Brennan.....	do.....	do
Nap. St. Pierre.....	do.....	do
James Bellshars.....	do.....	St. François.
James Kerr.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
Henri Paul.....	Stealing in a warehouse.....	do
Victor Gailloux.....	Larceny.....	do
Antoine Lefebvre.....	Manslaughter.....	do
James Porter.....	Having a request for the issue of a check.....	do
Joseph Pagnon.....	Aggravated assault.....	do
Thomas Kelly.....	Breaking into a shop, with intent to commit felony therein.....	do
William Filion.....	Robbery.....	do
John Wilson.....	Larceny.....	do
Henry Holden.....	do.....	do
John Hamilton.....	Assault.....	do
Edward McGarry.....	Aggravated assault.....	do
Adolphe Langlois.....	Stealing a gold watch and other effects.....	Quebec.
Joseph Champigny.....	Robbery.....	St. Hyacinthe.
John Dunning.....	Arson.....	St. François.
Napoléon Giroux.....	Robbery with violence.....	Quebec.
Joseph Renaud.....	Horse stealing.....	Montreal.
Edouard Demers.....	Stealing in a shop.....	do
Louis Guérin.....	Obtaining goods on false pretences.....	do
Elie Bastien.....	Sheep stealing.....	do
Charles Latour.....	Stealing in a shop.....	do
George Daxon.....	Embezzlement.....	do
James Hughes.....	Stealing in a shop.....	do
Charles Verrette.....	Larceny.....	Quebec.
G. E. Farnum.....	Embezzlement.....	Richelieu.
Auguste Languedoc.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
Augustin Landrigault.....	Stealing in a shop.....	Richelieu.
Octave Archambault.....	Larceny.....	Montreal.
Joseph Cavériel.....	do.....	do
John Stewart.....	do.....	do

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during 1876, with Crime and Place where convicted.

Number.	Name.	Place.	Crime.
1	Charles L. Rowell	St. Francis District.....	Arson
2	Amédée Giroux.....	Richelieu do	Stealing money.....
3	Zephirin Fournier.....	Three Rivers do	Horse stealing
4	William Filion.....	Montreal do	Robbery
5	John Dunning.....	St. Francis do	Arson
6	Edouard Demers.....	Montreal do	Stealing in a shop.....
7	Eliè Bastien	do do	Sheep stealing
8	George Daxon	do do	Embezzlement.....
9	George E. R. Farnum.....	Richelieu do	Stealing money as a servant.....

STATEMENT of Movement of Prisoners in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from Midnight 31st December, 1875, to 31st December, 1876.

Descriptive Remarks.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 31st December, 1875.....				120		120
Received since:—						
From County Prisons.....	162	1	163			
do Kingston Penitentiary.....	13		13			
Recapture of escaped convicts.....	1		1			
	176	1	177	176	1	177
Discharged since:—				296	1	297
By expiration of sentence	38		38			
Pardoned	9		9			
Death	1		1			
Escaped	3		3			
Sent to other Penitentiaries.....	63	1	64			
	114	1	115	114	1	115
Remaining at midnight, 31st December, 1876.....						162

MOVEMENT of Convicts in the St. Vincent

Months.	RECEIVED FROM											Expiration of remission of Sentence.		Pardon.	
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylums.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
December.....	16								16		16	8			
January.....	8								8		8	2		1	
February.....	8								8		8	7		2	
March.....	10	1							10	1	11	6			
April.....	38								38		38	2			
May.....	6								6		6	1			
June.....	4								4		4	9		1	
July.....	10								10		10	2		1	
August.....	9							13	22		22	1		1	
September.....	16								16		16	2		1	
October.....	25								25		25	1		1	
November.....	16								16		16	1		1	
December.....	14								14		14	5			
Totals.....	180	1						13	193	1	194	47		9	

de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		DISCHARGED BY														Remaining at midnight on last day of Month.		
		Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		Removal by order of Governor.		Sent to other Penitentiaries.		Total.						
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						1						9		9	120		120	
												3		3	125		125	
												9		9	124		124	
									1		1	6	1	7	128		128	
												2		2	164		164	
												1		1	169		169	
				1						1		12		12	161		161	
												3		3	168		168	
												2		2	188		188	
										2		5		5	199		199	
												2		2	222		222	
						3						5		5	233		233	
										60		65		65	182		182	
				1		4			1	63	1	76	1	77	2,182	1	2,183	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul

Year.	ADMISSIONS.											Expiration of Sentence.		Pardoned.		
	Common Jails.		Reformatory.		Kingston Penitentiary.		Re-captured.		Total.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1873.																
1874... ..	107	2								107	2	109	39		5	1
1875.....	151									151		151	41		8	
1876.....	163	1			13		1			177	1	178	38		9	

Penitentiary, for Three Years immediately preceding 31st December, 1876.

DISCHARGES.													Remaining at midnight of 31st December.	Average.
Death.		Escape.		Removal by order of Governor.		Kingston Penitentiary.		Total.						
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Monthly.
.....	122	.....	122	.....
.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	50	2	52	179	.....	179	144
.....	2	.....	3	.....	156	.....	210	.....	210	120	.....	120	120
1	3	.....	3	.....	61	1	115	1	116	182	.....	182	173

SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the year 1876.

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Duration of Punishment.</i>			
Whites.....	176	1	177	Two years	75	1	76
<i>Country.</i>				Two and a half years ...	2		2
Canada	146	1	147	Three years	54		54
England	6		6	Four do	11		11
United States	9		9	Five do	20		20
France	3		3	Seven do	6		6
Belgique	1		1	Ten do	2		2
Ireland	5		5	Life.....	1		1
New Brunswick.....	1		1		176	1	177
Scotland	1		1	<i>Crime.</i>			
Norway.....	1		1	Larceny	63	1	64
Sweden.....	3		3	Arson	3		3
	176	1	177	Manslaughter	2		2
<i>Age.</i>				Burglary and larceny ...	31		31
From 15 to 20.....	60		60	Stealing horses.....	10		10
do 20 to 25.....	63		63	Sheep stealing.....	4		4
do 25 to 30.....	33		33	Embezzlement	2		2
do 30 to 40.....	13		13	Perjury	1		1
do 40 to 50.....	4		4	Stealing money.....	1		1
do 50 to 60.....	3	1	4	Burglary	3		3
do 60 and above.....				Buggery	1		1
	176	1	177	Receiving stolen goods..	13		13
<i>Religion.</i>				Forgery	3		3
Roman Catholics.....	140	1	141	Stealing money out of a			
Protestants.....	36		36	letter	2		2
	176	1	177	Inflicting grievous			
<i>Education.</i>				bodily harm.....	4		4
Not knowing how to				Assault.....	2		2
read or write.....	63	1	64	Stealing from the per-			
Reading.....	13		13	son	6		6
Reading and writing....	100		100	Sacreligious theft.....	1		1
	176	1	177	Robbery with violence..	3		3
<i>Civil States.</i>				Robbery.....	4		4
Unmarried	127		127	Attempt to commit			
Married	43	1	44	arson.....	1		1
Widowers.....	6		6	Assault with intent to			
	176	1	177	commit a rape.....	2		2
<i>Moral Habits.</i>				Going on board of a			
Sober	26		26	ship without permis-			
Temperate.....	98	1	99	sion	3		3
Intemperate.....	42		42	Breach of prison.....	1		1
	176	1	177	Rape.....	2		2
				Stealing a cow	1		1
				Having in possession			
				implements of house-			
				breaking	2		2
				Assault with intent to			
				commit sodomy.....	1		1
				Felony.....	4		4
					176	1	177
				<i>Occupation.</i>			
				Labourers.....	70	1	71
				Carpenters	15		15
				Cabinetmakers....	3		3
				Joiners	2		2
				Blacksmiths	5		5

SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the year 1876.—*Concluded.*

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Machinists	3		3	Architect	1		1
Bookkeepers	3		3	Coopers	2		2
Medical student.....	1		1	Carters.....	5		5
Barbers	3		3	Nailcutters	2		2
Barkeepers.....	1		1	Sailors	2		2
Brickmakers.....	2		2	Moulder	1		1
Farmers	3		3	Assistant postmaster....	1		1
Stonecutters	18		18	Turner.....	1		1
Shoemakers	13		13	Saddler	1		1
Tailors.....	4		4	Leather finisher	1		1
Coachmaker.....	1		1	Printer	1		1
Shipcarpenter.....	1		1	Plumber	1		1
Bakers	2		2	Tinsmith	1		1
Cigarmakers	3		3	Calker	1		1
Glassblower.....	1		1				
Plasterer.....	1		1		176	1	177

List of Convicts who have been re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and the number of times, for the year 1876.

Name.	First Time.	Name.	First Time.
John McCarthy.....	1	John Bryan.....	1
James Seymour	1	Patrick Kennedy	1
Adolphe Lavigne	1	Robert Brownley.....	1
Philippe Lévesque	1	George Ouellet.....	1
Honoré Trudel.....	1		
François Snay.....	1		11
Thomas St. Jean.....	1		

OUTLINE of Punishments inflicted on the Prisoners in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the year 1876.

Month.	No. without bed.	No. deprived of light.	No. deprived of school.	No. admonished.	No. who lost part of remission.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. lashes.	No. chained.	Bread and water.
January	10	9	.....	31	.....	8	.....	1	36	.....	25
February	3	4	1	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
March	6	5	.....	18	.....	7	3	.....	.....	1	17
April.....	8	.....	.....	30	.....	5	3	1	12	1	29
May	1	.....	.....	40	.....	7	2	1	9	.....	16
June	10	3	2	48	.....	8	4	2	72	2	28
July.....	4	3	.....	63	1	9	5	2	72	2	31
August.....	2	8	1	56	.....	15	7	2	54	2	33
September.....	7	12	2	46	.....	15	6	1	36	2	39
October.....	5	3	.....	34	1	16	9	.....	.....	1	36
November.....	3	5	.....	31	44	27	30	5	126	2	23
December.....	5	2	.....	18	.....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	16

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the year 1876.

No.		Days earned.
3	Convicts averaged.....	30
21	do	73½
16	do	126
4	do	230½
2	do	280
1	do	333
47	Total.....	1,072½

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as on the 31st December, 1876, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$		
J. A. Duchesneau.....	Warden	2,600	44	December 15, 1875.
H. B. Mackay.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400	54	November 30, 1875.
Rizéar Dagneault	Accountant	1,000	41	January 7, 1876.
Joseph Pratt	Surgeon	600	67	May 20, 1873.
J. T. Pominville	do	600	51	do 20, 1873.
John Allan	Protestant Chaplain	1,200	63	do 20, 1873.
J. W. Leclerc	Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	1,200	38	do 20, 1873.
Hypolite Lanctot	Clerk	600	60	December 15, 1875.
John Cooper	Chief Keeper	800	61	May 20, 1873.
Albert Valois	Store Keeper	700	31	January 14, 1876.
Leandre Mazuret	Steward	650	48	May 20, 1873.
John McDermott.....	Hospital Keeper	500	38	do 20, 1873.
Pierre Lacroix	Clerk of P. W.....	{ T. Inst., 700 } { C.O.W., 300 }	40	do 12, 1876.
James Devlin	Engineer	780	26	December 1, 1874.
Edward Kenny	Farmer and Gardener.....	550	26	January 1, 1876.
Procopé Dumas	Trade Instructor.....	560	38	May 20, 1873.
Jean Vaudry	do	700	49	do 20, 1873.
Auguste Leduc	do	560	38	July 1, 1873.
Charles Lepage	do	600	45	June 1, 1876.
Joseph Desautels	do	700	27	do 9, 1876.
George B. Lamarche.....	Messenger	450	34	May 26, 1873.
Robert Corby	Keeper	500	47	do 20, 1873.
Thomas Maher	do	500	40	do 20, 1873.
John Lynch	do	500	38	do 19, 1873.
Onésime Sigouin.....	do	500	41	do 19, 1873.
F. P. McIlwaine	do	500	36	do 20, 1873.
Jean Bte. Desormeaux	do	500	39	July 1, 1873.
Michael Kerrigan	1st Class Guard	450	47	May 20, 1873.
William Mackay	do	450	42	do 20, 1873.
James Blain	do	450	43	do 20, 1873.
Alphonse Dequoy	do	450	38	do 19, 1873.
James Scott	do	450	38	do 19, 1873.
John Briere	do	450	35	do 19, 1873.
Joseph Morache	do	450	25	August 16, 1876.
Romuald Gadbois.....	4th Class Guard	375	29	May 19, 1873.
Joseph Demers	do	375	30	do 19, 1873.
Zépherin Lacasse	do	375	47	July 14, 1873.
J. Bte. Gauthier	do	375	34	do 1, 1873.
Napoléon Charbonneau	do	375	27	do 7, 1873.
F. A. Cauchon	do	375	26	September 25, 1873.
Adolphe Lefebvre	do	375	36	July 3, 1874.
Magloire Bélanger	Prob. Guard.....	320	49	May 15, 1876.
Theophile Paquette	do	320	42	June 1, 1876.
Louis Isidé Gibeau	do	320	34	do 1, 1876.
Napoléon Mallette	do	320	33	do 1, 1876.
James Smith	do	320	27	July 1, 1876.
John Madden	do	320	27	December 7, 1876.
James Oarty	do	320	49	do 7, 1876.
Michael Oneil	do	320	29	do 9, 1876.
Thomas McCullen	do	320	29	do 12, 1876.
Alfred Pudney	do	320	38	do 19, 1876.

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
15th January, 1877.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my second annual report upon the management of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, accompanied by the returns and ordinary statistics. The keeping of the books has enabled me this year to present the latter in a more precise and detailed form, and to assimilate them as much as possible to those made by the Kingston Penitentiary.

The number of prisoners has increased considerably during the year 1876. On the 31st December, 1875, there only remained 120 prisoners in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. In the course of the year 1876 we received 177 of them, viz., 162 from the different judicial districts of the Province, 13 from the Penitentiary at Kingston, and 1 prisoner re-captured, who had made his escape while my predecessor was in office; total for the year 1876, 297.

Of this number, 38 have been discharged by the completion of their sentence, 64 have been transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary, 9 have been pardoned, 3 have escaped, and 1 died from the effects of a wound received in attempting to escape; total, 115. Leaving in all 182 prisoners in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1876. Of the 177 prisoners received, 11 had to undergo a second punishment in the Penitentiary, and one of them was set free by pardon.

TRANSFERS.

On the 4th of December last, 60 of our prisoners were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary. This step was rendered necessary by the crowded state of the prison. At this time the total number was 234. Having only 177 cells for their disposal, I found myself obliged to place a certain number of them in the punishment cells, and to place the others in a common dormitory. In the face of such a state of affairs, in the interests of discipline, and of the security even of the institution, I asked permission to transfer a certain number. I yielded to a necessity which is to be regretted, for I am of opinion that these migrations are injurious at the same time both to the reformation of the prisoners and to the interests of the Penitentiary.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline has been put into force during the year which has just expired, in a satisfactory manner. The rule as to silence has been re-established, and order and regularity have reigned in the interior and during the time of work. This result has not been arrived at without the display of a determined severity and an active and persistent watchfulness. The punishments have necessarily been frequent, and sometimes marked with severity; but they have never been inflicted without sufficient enquiry into the nature of the offence committed. The most serious crimes committed by the prisoners have been assaults upon the officers, attempting to escape, mutiny, and conspiracy. In the inflictions of punishments I have always taken into consideration the character of the delinquent, and I have had recourse to vigorous repressive measures only after having exhausted all indulgent methods. I conceived that in the punishments to be inflicted, one was necessarily obliged to take into consideration the degree of incorrigibility of the culprit. Considering the cramped character of the premises placed at the disposal of the prisoners during the working hours, and the insufficient number of the cells, I can affirm, then, that success in the application of the rules of discipline has been obtained, even in the dormitories in common, which circumstances obliged me to improvise.

EXPENDITURE.

The total amount of actual expenditure has been for the year 1876.....\$68,270.89
and for the year 1875..... 57,443.83

Shewing an increase in 1876 of.....\$10,827.06

But after deducting from the total amount of expenditure, the sums spent on items, which ought not to be placed to the account of ordinary expenditure (see Return No. 36), and after deducting also the revenue (cash) forwarded during the year to the Receiver General, the actual amount of expenditure will only be \$55,224.46

The average number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, for the year 1876, having been 173, the probable cost of each of them reaches, for the same year, \$319.72. By now deducting the value of the prisoners' work during the year, which amounts to..... 21,083.65

The amount of expenditure would be reduced to.....\$34,140.81
or \$197.11 for each prisoner.

This result is, I think, of a satisfactory nature. In 1875, the average cost for each prisoner was \$4 0.46, and the expenditure reached, after deducting the work of the prisoners, \$43,163.96.

With a greater number of prisoners by 53, the expenditure for 1876, would not have exceeded that of 1875 if we had not had to meet considerable and unforeseen expenses, such as gratuities to aged officers superannuated, the construction of lime kilns, the purchase of machines and instruments for the manufacture of bricks, and also the purchase of tools necessary for the good performance of the work in the various workshops, I wish also to remark that the price charged for the work of the prisoners does not exceed generally 50 cents, although ten hours work was required in summer, and eight hours during the winter months.

The return would have appeared more favorable if I had taken as a basis, the rate charged in certain other Penitentiaries.

REVENUE.

The revenue (cash) for the year 1876, was.....\$2,885.81

Shewing an increase of..... 1,414.59
over 1875.

After deducting, for 1875, the amount of gratuity repaid to the Receiver General, the excess of revenue for 1876, would really reach the sum of.....\$1,972.22

The Blacksmiths' and Shoemakers' Departments, the Farm and the Brickyard are those which have contributed the most to the revenue. With the extension works which we have to execute for the Institution, it is not surprising that the revenue can not reach a very high figure. But on referring to the return of work done by the prisoners, it will be seen that the value this year exceeds by \$13,000.00 that of last year, and that the Penitentiary has received immediate and important benefits from the work and industry of the prisoners of St. Vincent de Paul in the course of the year 1876.

WORKS.

Many and important works have been begun and finished in the course of the year 1876. The construction of lime kilns, the completion of 57 new cells, the pointing of the walls of the enclosure, and the dwarf walls which bound the land contiguous to the Penitentiary, the building of the necessary buildings for the manufacture of brick and for the cutting of stone, the erection of buildings necessary for the requirements of the farm, the preparation of all the stone requisite for the construction of 60 other cells, are all essentially necessary works due to the labour and industry of our prisoners. Works less important in value, but of indispensable

utility to the institution, were also perfected. Baths were placed at the disposal of the prisoners, and allow us now to put in force this important part of the regulations of the prison. A new hospital with an adjoining room, for the use of the night guardian, were prepared in the upper story of the building. Alterations and repairs were made in certain parts of the prison, such as iron doors, &c., in order to afford more security. Under the more competent direction of new heads of workshops, the work in general has been better conducted and better organized. I must here mention the appointment of the Clerk of the Works, as having powerfully aided in the progress and success of our undertakings. Under his active and intelligent direction the work on the 60 new cells, ordered by the Department of Public Works, is advancing rapidly, and I am in hopes that they may be ready to be occupied in the month of April next.

BRICK YARD.

The frequent rains of last summer prevented our manufacturing as large a quantity of bricks as we had intended. Nevertheless, we have been able to make a little more than half a million of them. You will see by the returns from this Department that nearly 100,000 bricks have been sold, and that the remainder are still in our hands. We shall easily be able, in the course of the winter, to dispose of what we shall not require for the works in course of construction, because the brick manufactured here is of superior quality. The operations for the year 1877 have been commenced earlier, and can be carried out this year on a much larger scale.

THE FARM.

The farming operations were very successful this year. Besides the grain harvested, the farmer and gardener have furnished the Penitentiary with an abundant quantity of all the vegetables necessary for the provisioning of the institution.

A considerable amount of ploughing has been done, the fields cleaned and drained and the fences repaired. The cultivation has undergone changes, which, in a few years, will place the farm in a position of marked improvement.

On the other hand, more attention has been given to the rearing of animals, in order to be able to supply to the institution a portion of the meat furnished, up to the present time, entirely by contractors. The revenue from the farm this year exceeds in a very satisfactory manner the amount of the expenditure.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been excellent during the whole year. With the little space and poor accommodation which we could make use of, we have had 234 prisoners, up to the time of the transfer to the Kingston Penitentiary, on the 4th December last, without causing the slightest injury to the general health. The hygienic measures which I have taken in providing the Penitentiary with baths, and the particular attention bestowed on the quality of the food, have, in the opinion of the Doctors of the Institution, greatly contributed to this result.

INSTRUCTION.

The school and the library, are, in my opinion, two elements which contribute powerfully to the maintenance of order and discipline. Nearly 100 prisoners have regularly attended school this year, and a good number of them have made appreciable progress. Success in the classes has been, however, hindered by the necessity under which we found ourselves, before the completion of the new cells, to hold the school in one of the dormitories. This inconvenience disappeared from the time I placed at the disposal of the prisoners attending school, the spacious apartment

previously set apart for the hospital. The library is also eagerly attended, and it will be necessary to increase the number of volumes, if it is intended to keep pace with the future needs of the Institution.

The moral and religious instruction of the Chaplains also strongly aids our authority in keeping or bringing back the prisoners into the path of duty and submission; and it is an agreeable duty for me to point out the zeal, activity and devotion of the present incumbents, in the performance of this important part of the prisoners' reform.

The total want of education, has been for the greater part of our criminals, the cause of their misfortune, and, by giving them, during their imprisonment in the Penitentiary, even the most elementary notions, we shall furnish them with the means, not only of making themselves better, but also of understanding the absurdity of their passions and their crimes.

It is remarkable, that the prisoners eager for instruction at the school, and addicted to the reading of books in the library, are those whose habits of industry are the best, and whose conduct is most in accordance with the regulations.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE, AND ESCAPES.

The attempts to escape were frequent this year, and were probably induced by the crowded state of the prison and the difficulty of exercising sufficient supervision, with the number of guards we then possessed. 16 prisoners attempted to escape,—3 succeeded in making good their escape,—and 1 died from the effects of a wound received during his unfortunate attempt. Wounded across the abdomen, at the instant he was making ready to fire the carbine, which he had carried off with him, at one of the officers, the prisoner, Peter Jackson, lived only 17 days after receiving the wound.

According to law, immediately after his death, I requested the Coroner of the District of Montreal to hold the inquest required in such cases, and after a minute enquiry, the following verdict was unanimously returned :

"That Romuald Gadbois, an officer and guard of the Penitentiary or prison being and situated in the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, did, on the first day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the said parish of St. Vincent de Paul, in the execution of his duty in the pursuit of justice, of inevitable necessity and justifiably kill and slay one Peter Jackson, a convict and prisoner confined in the said Penitentiary."

At the term in September last, eleven of the prisoners who had attempted to escape, were brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, to undergo there a new trial, under the provisions of the Act of 1875. 4 had to submit to an addition of 3 months to their former sentence, 5 an addition of 6 months, and 2 were discharged. One prisoner who had escaped under the management of my predecessor, was recaptured nearly 15 months after the date of his escape.

In my opinion, attempts at escape would be less common, and escapes would never succeed, if more prudence and vigilance were invariably exercised by the officers in charge of the gangs working outside the walls. The enquiries which I was ordered to make after each of these escapes, establish the fact clearly, that almost on every occasion the officers in charge had neglected to obey the instructions which they had received.

ENLARGING OF THE PRISON.

When the 60 cells in stone, now in course of construction are finished, the total number of cells for the disposal of prisoners will be 237. If the same proportional increase in the number of prisoners is maintained in 1877, the number of cells will still be insufficient at the end of this year. For, even after deducting those who will be set at liberty, there will not remain less than 300 prisoners at the end of the year

1877. In my report for the year 1875, I concluded by asking for the immediate enlarging of the present prison, and I looked upon this measure as indispensable, if the Government intended to put a stop to the transfer of prisoners from the Province of Quebec to the Kingston Penitentiary. I am happy in being able to state, that plans are being prepared with this view, and that instructions for the preparation of the necessary materials have been given to me.

The troubles which have arisen in the trade and industry of our great centres, the want of work for the working population of our towns, intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors, are so many causes which contribute more this year to increase rapidly the population of our Penitentiary. In 1876, the District of Montreal alone, sent to the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul 122 convicts.

WORKSHOPS.

The condition of the workshops has not be changed this year. In the blacksmiths' shop, there is such a want of ventilation and room, that the prisoners cannot work there without injury to their health. However, I understand that it will be impossible to build new and more spacious workshops this year, if the construction of a new wing is gone on with. In the meantime, I would suggest that a provisional building be constructed for the use of the blacksmiths, and that the more needed repairs be done to the other departments. One measure, which I believe indispensable, is the erection of privies and urinals in connection with each of the workshops of the Institution. Discipline has had to suffer much from the facility which the prisoners have had up to the present time, of leaving their work, in order to meet in the centre of the yard. It is of consequence to take away from them this opportunity.

CONCLUSION.

I now desire, Sir, to bring to your recollection, that, in my report for 1875, I suggested the following means to promote the interests of the Penitentiary: 1st. Discipline; 2nd. New heads of workshops; 3rd. Enlarging of the Prison; 4th. Book-keeping; 5th. The working of the farm, brick yard, &c.

I have the satisfaction of being able to say, that, thanks to your approval and the sanction of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, the greater part of my suggestions have been put into execution. The officers, with but few exceptions, have learnt to know and respect discipline; and the recent increase in their numbers will render the putting into force of the regulations of the prison an easier matter for the future. The keeping of the books has been improved and renders the control of each department more effective. The working of the farm, brick, lime, and stone have been pushed with vigor. There remains nothing more in order to enter in a decided manner the road to improvements and to place upon a solid basis, the future of the principal penal institution of the Province of Quebec, but to commence the building of an edifice in keeping with its population and its requirements.

I offer my best thanks to the officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, upon whose devotion and fidelity I have had the advantage of relying. And I beg you will accept the expression of my gratitude for your good offices towards me.

L. A. DUCHESNAU,
Warden.

(Translation.)

PENITENTIARY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
13th January, 1877.

To JAMES MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—We have the honour to present to you the annual report upon the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1876.

During the year which has just elapsed, no epidemic disease has visited the Institution, and, generally speaking, the health of the prisoners has been excellent, in spite of the crowded condition which existed there before the transfer to the Kingston Penitentiary of 60 prisoners, in the course of December last. It is surprising that in such a crowded condition, we should have gone through the year without having had to treat a greater number of serious maladies. This fact certainly shows that the ventilation of the prison is good, that the prisoners have wholesome, nutritious and sufficient food, and suitable clothing.

The baths which the Warden had placed in the Institution at the beginning of last year, also contributed to the general health. Once a week each prisoner has the advantage of taking a bath, which has the effect of strengthening him and keeping him clean.

On the fifteenth of June last a man named Peter Jackson, sentenced to seven years imprisonment in this Penitentiary, died after fifteen days' illness, from inflammation of the bowels (enteritis) caused by a wound from a fire-arm, received whilst endeavoring to make his escape.

We believe we should give to the Guardian of the hospital, Mr. McDermott, as well as to his assistants, the praises which their kindness deserves, as also the attention they bestow on all the patients admitted to the infirmary.

We shall take the liberty of drawing your attention, in the first place, to the blacksmith's shop. This shop is badly aired, and furthermore, constantly filled with smoke owing to the bad working of the chimneys. The prisoners who work there, are the whole day long in the midst of a vitiated atmosphere, very unfavorable to their health. Several came to us during the course of the year to tell us that the smoke greatly distressed them. This inconvenience has been more severely felt since it has become impossible to throw it open on account of the cold.

Secondly: the hall used at this time as an infirmary, is too small, and in case the Institution should have the misfortune to be visited by any epidemic disease, the position would be very difficult.

The number of prescriptions given to the prisoners during the year was 2600.

The Table herewith annexed, shows the number of patients treated, as well in the infirmary as in their cells, and, furthermore, the complaints which have been treated there.

The number of officers who have been absent from duty on account of sickness, was thirty-five. The number of days lost was three hundred and forty-four (344), which makes an average of 10 days for each officer.

We offer our thanks to the Warden, for his close attention in procuring for us all we could possibly have need of, and also for his courtesy in the official relations which we had with him.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE, } *Joint Physicians.*

ANNUAL Return of Deaths in Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
384	Peter Jackson..	31	Gun-shot wound...	1st June...	16th June.	U. States..	15½	

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
Jan. 25...	N. Labrèche....	Wood-yard..	Wound on the foot	Cut with an axe	20	
April 10...	J. McKenna....	Sand-pit.....	do in thigh....	Pistol shot.....	14	
June 1...	Peter Jackson	Farm.	do through abdomen and forearm	Gun shot	15½	Died.

J. PRATT.
J. T. POMINVILLE,
Surgeons, Penitentiary.

ANNUAL Return of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 31st December, 1876.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		7	7		
Asthma.....		4	4		
Boils.....	1	13	14		
Buboes.....		5	5		
Bronchitis.....	1	3	4		
Bilious fever.....		3	3		
Chancres.....		6	6		
Colica.....		18	18		
Contusion.....		12	12		
Cough.....		45	45		
Coriza.....		10	10		
Cardialgia.....		3	3		
Constipation.....		25	25		
Consumption.....		1			1
Diarrhoea.....		55	55		
Dyspepsia.....		12	12		
Debility.....	1				1
Dropsy.....		1	1		
Dysentery.....		12	12		
Epilepsy.....		3	3		
Epistaxis.....		2	2		
Erysipelas.....		1	1		
Fever, inflammatory.....		2	2		
Fever continued.....		2	2		
Gastrodynia.....		60	60		
Gonorrhoea.....		5	5		
Heart palpitations.....		6	6		
Heart disease.....		2	1		1
Hernia injuin.....		6	6		
Hæmorrhoids.....		9	9		
Hæmoptysis.....		1	1		
Hypochondria.....		1	1		
Jaundice.....		2	2		
Lumbago.....		25	25		
Nephritis.....		2	2		
Neuralgia.....		10	10		
Oùte.....		7	7		
Odontalgia.....		18	18		
Ophthalmia.....		10	10		
Orchitis.....		3	3		
Pleurodynia.....		30	30		
Prurisy.....		1	1		
Prurigo.....		7	7		
Papillary eruption.....		7	7		
Rachitisma.....		1	1		
Rhumatisma, inflammatory.....	1	2	3		
Syphilis.....		8	8		
Scorbutus.....		1	1		
Spermatorrhoea.....		1	1		
Sprains.....		3	3		
Sciatica.....		6	5		1
Tonsillitis.....		1	1		
Ulcers.....		15	15		
Worms.....		7	7		
Wounds.....		1	1		
		5	5	1	
Total.....	4	507	507	1	4

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE,

Surgeons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

(Translation.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF THE
PENITENTIARY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The number of convicts in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul increased very materially during the course of the past year. We have now one hundred and eighty-two (182) convicts, against one hundred and twenty (120) at the same period last year, giving, with the sixty (60) transferred to Kingston, a total of two hundred and forty-two (242) and an increase of one hundred and twenty-two for the year just ended.

This increase of criminals is, in our opinion, attributable to several causes, amongst which must be set down the stagnation in trade, the well-nigh complete ruin of our industries, and the want of employment for our working population. It being impossible for him to earn his bread, the laborer or tradesman is more easily induced to have recourse to dishonest speculations, fraud or theft, which in the end bring him to the Penitentiary.

The same crisis which we are undergoing in Canada being also keenly felt in the United States, the consequence is that large numbers of Canadians who had formerly emigrated to the United States are attracted to our large cities. They come devoid of means, and not finding work here any more than in the United States, they give themselves up to pursuits which are the ordinary highways to the Penitentiary. The same thing takes place as regards a certain number of immigrants who have arrived in Canada within the past two years from the United States or from European countries. Finding nothing but poverty where they expected to secure a fortune, they very soon go to swell the number of the population of our gaols.

Some of our common gaols, owing to the overcrowding and mixing together of prisoners which prevail in them, are little else than mutual schools of crime, and are not, in our opinion, to be overlooked in accounting for the increase in the number of criminals. Year by year these gaols turn loose on society hundreds of individuals still more perverted than when they entered them. The hideous leisure of the gaol is often occupied in forming those associations of thieves, those wicked clubs, those dangerous affiliations which unceasingly furnish recruits to swell the population of our Penitentiaries. In fact we are convinced that in many cases the common gaol is the apprenticeship to the crimes which lead to the Penitentiary. It is, therefore, in the common gaol we must commence the reform of our penal system. Without this reform we can only expect a daily increase in the number of those who are constantly conspiring against society at its expense and with its aid, since it feeds them and puts them in contact with one another.

Besides the pregnant causes of crime just mentioned, there are many others of a superior order; but the limits of a mere report do not permit us to deal with questions which would be more natural in a special treatise on these important matters.

Our opinion with regard to the increase of crime in our Province is, that that increase is but slight as regards the staple population of the country. The remarkable increase which has taken place within the last two years must be chiefly attributed to the large number of persons coming from other countries, who, being deceived in their hopes of realizing a fortune, have taken to a career of crime in order to indemnify themselves for disappointment, against which they had not the courage to struggle. An attentive glance at the records of the Penitentiary will suffice to show the truth of this assertion.

It is astonishing that the number of relapses is not greater than it is, if we consider the almost total absence of the means calculated to prevent them. No surveillance whatever of discharged convicts, no protection, no increased penalty on

those who relapse into the same crimes. We have instances of convicts returning to the Penitentiary for the second or third time, and for the same crimes, sentenced to the same or even a shorter term of punishment than they had to undergo on their first conviction. On expressing my surprise to a convict who had returned to the penitentiary after a few months, and for the same offence which had caused his first imprisonment, condemned to a like period of confinement, he simply said to me that he had changed his name in order to avoid a more severe sentence on the part of the Judge.

When subterfuges of this kind can be resorted to so easily, we can see how certain criminals can with facility escape the severity of the law. Moreover, everything being left to the discretion of the Judge, and no one following the traces of the convict after his discharge, it is very easy for him to impose upon the court.

The remedy for this evil would be an increase of the penalty imposed by the law on relapsing convicts, as also a surveillance on the part of the police in large cities, or the magistrates in country parts, over all discharged convicts, so that they might always be in a position to identify them and furnish all necessary information to the administrators of the law.

The regulations governing our Penitentiaries, as also the manner in which they are conducted, are, in our opinion, defective in that they render the punishment equal for all crimes. The individual who has imbedded his hands in the blood of his fellowman, the thief by profession, the hardened habitual criminal, the being brutalized by vice, is to be treated in the same manner, employed in the same work, fed at the same table, clad with the same costume, as the comparatively honest man, who for once in his life has been unfaithful to the duties of honour or conscience, who has stolen a loaf to feed his starving children, or succumbed but once to a violent temptation to which he has been involuntarily exposed.

To avoid this monstrous, immoral and unjust herding together of convicts, we need a strictly-defined classification established under the regulations, and also buildings calculated to render such classification effective. Above all we would have a perfectly distinct category for relapsing criminals, who should be deprived of the remission of penalty granted by the law to ordinary convicts, and be subjected to rules increasing in severity, in proportion to the number of relapses of which they are guilty. We would also recommend a certain number of cells for the complete isolation of those who are a continual cause of disorder, and over whom it is impossible to exercise any moral control. This mode of conducting our Penitentiaries would be not only most just, but also perfectly easy of accomplishment, if in constructing our new Penitentiaries the points we here deem it our duty to touch upon were borne in mind.

We have at St. Vincent de Paul, a striking instance of the good effect to be derived from a wisely-ordered classification. The number of convicts being far in excess of the number of cells available, common sleeping apartments had to be established. With 30 or 40 men unrestricted, shut up together in one apartment, under the charge of a single keeper, it was at first feared that some accident or serious disorder might occur. The very contrary was the result. The men selected to occupy these sleeping apartments, were men whose antecedents inspired a certain degree of confidence. They were given to understand that they had been chosen on account of their good antecedents, and of their satisfactory conduct in the Penitentiary. This state of things, unheard of, we opine, in the history of our Penitentiaries, lasted during eight months; as many as 63 convicts were located in two sleeping apartments, and no disorderly conduct or material infraction of discipline ever occurred. We ourselves visited these dormitories repeatedly between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, in order to see with our own eyes how things were going on; we questioned the keepers, as well as the convicts, and became convinced that every reliance might be placed on the good conduct of the men, left, as they were, practically without any control.

What is far more, each evening before bed-time, one of the convicts recited aloud the night prayers. All knelt down and responded with so much attention and respect

as to make one fancy himself in the midst of a highly pious and well ordered Christian household. This took place, not for one day only, but for months together. These facts seem to us to weigh strongly in favour of the system of classification we recommend. If such good results have been attained, when all outward means were wanting, what might we not anticipate if we had all the facilities desirable from prudent regulations, intelligent officers, and buildings well adapted to the end in view.

We have already asserted, it is a grave error to apply one and the same treatment to all criminals, whatsoever may be their degree of intelligence or of depravity. We have also said that a uniform chastisement, applied without distinction to all criminals, might become unjust. We also believe that such a system may seriously impede the work of reformation, which is the essential object of every penal institution. For our own part, we look upon the Penitentiary as a moral infirmary where each patient is to receive the treatment suited to his case. For some, rigor will be necessary, if not to improve their moral character, at least to keep them within the path of duty through fear of punishment. To others, gentleness, charity and kind treatment will be the surest means of rendering them better. Hence, it is necessary that the officers of the Penitentiaries should be men of intelligence, fact and virtue, in order to discharge with good effect the difficult ministry entrusted to them. In order to do good, the penitentiary officer must study the dispositions, the inclination, the character, the antecedents and the degree of intelligence, of those entrusted to his charge. To the weak he will tender encouragement and wise counsel; the evil disposed he will hold in awe by the dread of chastisement. To all he will show himself to be compassionate, charitable and just; mild without weakness, and firm without harshness. He will be ever the first to give the example of obedience to rule or to the orders of his superiors.

Such are a few of the qualities we should like to see manifested by all those entrusted with the management of the convict. We shall not dwell any further on this point, and confine ourselves to simply mentioning in this report, what we have in our previous reports more fully expressed. We must add, however, that it would be an unfortunate thing that officers of the Penitentiary should fancy themselves free to manifest impious sentiments and contempt for religion, in the presence of the convicts, and thus to give increased strength to the evil principles which have already struck root but too deeply in the hearts of the latter. There would seem to be something cruel and revolting in striving to rob the unhappy convict of the one thing capable of affording him consolation in his misfortune:—the sentiment of religion. There has been in this relation something to complain of in the past. It is to be hoped that the bare mention of such facts may prevent their recurrence.

Well-regulated labour, seems to us to be the necessary complement of a good classification. It would not be well, it seems to us, to have too many kinds of trades in a Penitentiary. When you have a number of different trades, you are compelled to divide the convicts into small parties, which necessitates an increased number of instructors and overseers. The expenditure is then doubled without increasing the income. Moreover, plots are always more easily concocted in the tête-à-tête of a small gang, than amongst a large number of individuals, and it is in the nature of things that it should be so. Two or three good trades seems to us to be sufficient for a Penitentiary. The work must, nevertheless, be regulated with a view to the reformation of the convict. The object of moral improvement must take precedence of every other, and every convict should be made to understand that the fact of his exhibiting more or less skill in any particular trade will never be taken into account when favours are to be granted, or punishment inflicted, otherwise the greatest criminals—who are often the most skilful tradesmen—would stand a chance of monopolizing all the favours it is in the power of the authorities to grant.

It is our decided opinion that the question of the profits to be derived by the State from the labour of convicts, should ever be but an entirely secondary consideration. What signifies a few thousand dollars when the reformation of hundreds of citizens is in question? If the State succeed in restoring to the path of virtue those who have hitherto been a continual menace and danger to society, will it not be

amply indemnified for the sacrifices it shall have been compelled to make? If, on the contrary, each time an improvement happens to be necessary, new elements of discipline to be introduced, an increase to be made in the staff, a more effectual apportionment of the buildings to be made, an increase of pay to well-deserving officers; if, we say, on each and every occasion, the question of expense is to be considered an insurmountable bar to every improvement of the kind, we might as well abandon all idea of reforming the convicts. For, let it not be forgotten, a single weak point, a single missing link is sometimes enough to impede most seriously the work of reclaiming the convict, and to bring about the failure of plans in other respects unexceptionable. In the government of a prison all things are closely linked and bound together. To speak our whole mind frankly, we think that hitherto, in too many cases, the prospect of having to incur expense has prevented action being taken. We are as yet without suitable or sufficiently spacious buildings to accommodate one-half of our convicts; the workshops do not at all meet the requirements of the Penitentiary; the organization of labor, the supervision, and, as a consequence, the moral conduct, cannot be properly controlled. It is only by dint of efforts and contrivance that the authorities have succeeded in preventing the accidents which might have resulted from such a state of things. But matters cannot remain for any time in such a condition without leading to difficulties which might seriously compromise the existence of the Penitentiary.

We must admit that on glancing over the three and a half years since the opening of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, our astonishment at seeing how things have continued to work, despite the numberless difficulties we have had to overcome. Let us hope that ere long these difficulties shall have been removed, and that having the buildings and other things necessary to the proper working of a penal institution, we shall be in a position to labor more effectually for the moral and religious improvement of our criminals.

While we have not escaped those petty annoyances to which one is liable in the best-regulated institutions, we have found the officials in general willing and zealous in seconding us in the discharge of our ministry. Unhappily there are always some who do not seem to understand the importance of the duties they have to fulfil. The work of a Penitentiary Chaplain is a work in which all must help according to their special functions. The united efforts and abilities of all will be none too many to carry out successfully the difficult task of restoring to the path of virtue those who have utterly strayed from it.

We are gratified to state that differences of nationality or of religion have never given rise to the slightest discord. In relation to this mutual good feeling amongst its officials, there is, in our opinion, little to complain of at St. Vincent de Paul. This harmony is an essential condition of success which we have endeavored to promote everywhere both amongst the officials and amongst the convicts.

Now with regard to the reclaiming of the convicts, the work has been carried on with all the success we could reasonably anticipate in the abnormal condition in which we have been placed during a great part of the year just ended. Thus, the crowding of the convicts in the chapel, which is far too small for the large number we had to accommodate in it for some time, has been the cause that order has not always been kept as strictly as might have been desirable.

The same inconvenience has been felt with regard to the school, which it was found necessary to locate for several months in a part of the dormitory, where the convicts were crowded one upon another.

The same may be said of the two common dormitories, which were for a time so overcrowded that the beds touched one another. Many of the workshops also suffered from overcrowding. To all this add the very limited number of the official staff, and it will be easy to understand that if there is anything to cause astonishment, it is that the authorities have succeeded in making things work during so long a time without having any serious accident to deplore. Great skill was needed on the part of those who are at the head of the Penitentiary, to enable them to avoid complications which might have resulted most disastrously.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, our ministry has borne fruit. The sacraments have been attended and religious instruction has been listened to with respect and attention. The advice which we gave in private was always well received.

The prisoners have always displayed towards us all the respect and deference which we were entitled to expect from them; and we are persuaded that in few Penitentiaries is the influence of religious feeling as strongly felt as at St. Vincent de Paul. And therefore we sincerely believe that for a large number a term in the Penitentiary is a benefit. In this connection we may be permitted to quote here some extracts of letters which we have received from discharged prisoners:

“ May, 1876.

“ I am in a position to assert that all necessary means for the performance of our religious duties are provided for us by the Chaplain and the Warden. I must further declare that I left that prison with feelings of religion which I had not experienced since my childhood. For the first cause of my misfortunes was certainly estrangement from God and intemperance.

“ The Warden is good and just, and those who behave well, find themselves well off.

“ The behavior of the guards is very satisfactory, except that of one or two who are revoltingly rude to the prisoners. You know, as I do, that there are prisoners who have been well brought up and belong to good families, and it is those especially who suffer most.”

Another wrote to us on the 6th June last :—

“ It is impossible for me to tell you in how sad a state I was in a spiritual sense, when I entered the Penitentiary, and even for some months after my incarceration. I was completely indifferent in relation to religion, and my duty towards God. I firmly believe that if God had not stopped me in the path upon which I had entered, I should infallibly have perished in the midst of my iniquities. By your perseverance, you succeeded in bringing me to the tribunal of penitence, and from that day I experienced a degree of peace of mind which I have not felt for many years.

“ No matter where I go, I shall always remember you with affection, and if the prayers of a sinner can ascend to the throne of the Almighty you will never be without a mark of the remembrance of one who is indebted to you for a change which he is firmly resolved to follow up to his life's end.”

One whom intemperance had brought to the Penitentiary, wrote to us some time after his departure, as follows :—

“ 11th June, 1876.

“ I am sure you will be glad to hear that I have resisted all the temptations which assail nearly all those who leave the Penitentiary. I have touched no liquor since I have left you, and I am quite resolved never to touch it. I beg of you to pray for me that God may give me grace to persevere to the end, constantly following the advice which you gave me.”

We might multiply these quotations did we not fear to draw out this report, already long enough, to too voluminous an extent.

In general those who leave the Penitentiary are imbued with the desire of doing better. We have met with but a single individual who went away with the design of returning to his former habits. And indeed it was not long before he was back in the Penitentiary.

The misfortune from which a great number suffer and a frequent cause of relapse is the impossibility of obtaining work on their liberation. How many relapses might be averted if Societies for the protection of discharged prisoners, such as exist in many European countries, were established in our great cities. If we can procure the necessary documents respecting the working of these Societies, we purpose laying greater stress on this point in a future report.

As in the past, we have frequently called to our assistance either to officiate or to preach at the Penitentiary those of our brethren who were good enough to lend us the assistance of their ministry. In the course of the autumn, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa was pleased to officiate pontifically in our chapel. His Lordship preached in both languages, and gave advice to the prisoners best adapted to cause them to persevere in the path of well-doing.

The library is well kept. The books are read with eagerness. With a few hundred volumes more we should have a library sufficient for existing requirements.

Our bindery enables us to repair injured books and also to have bound at a cheaper rate the books which we purchase unbound.

The schoolmasters continue to give evidence of good-will. And now that they have a suitable hall at their disposal, we have every reason to believe that satisfactory progress will be made.

In the performance of our duty we have always received from the Warden the most intelligent and willing assistance. And we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the good feeling which has continued to exist between us since the present Warden has been at the head of the establishment.

We cannot conclude this report without alluding to an attempt at escape in which a prisoner was wounded by one of the guards, and died some days afterwards from his wound. The unfortunate man died surrounded by the comforts of religion and experiencing the best feelings. He saw the error of his ways, and acknowledged that he alone was the cause of the accident which consigned him to the tomb.

In connection with attempts at escape, we may be permitted here to remark that the immediate cause of those attempts has always appeared to us to be negligence in the observance of some important point of the regulations. What a terrible responsibility rests on those who, for want of vigilance, or by a more or less serious infringement of the oath which they took to observe, and to cause their subordinates to observe, the laws and regulations which they are there to enforce, expose others or expose themselves to the most lamentable accidents.

On the 4th December last, sixty convicts were removed from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to that at Kingston.

These changes from one Penitentiary to another are far from being favourable to the moral amendment of the prisoners. Removed to other scenes, under the control of officers who do not know them, the work of their moralization has to be recommenced. Whereas if all those criminals passed the whole time of their detention in the same Penitentiary under the care of officers who come to know them, constantly subjected to the same control and discipline, and receiving the same religious instruction, there would be a much greater chance of success than in the migratory system which has been followed at St. Vincent de Paul since the opening of the Penitentiary.

So long as this condition of things continues, that is to say, so long as we are without the necessary buildings for the proper and safe lodging of our prisoners, every truly serious and efficient attempt at moralization will be partially vain. Four years' experience is sufficient to enable us to pronounce a judgment which we have no fear whatever of seeing set aside, at least by those who are acquainted with the question with which we are dealing.

Only a few weeks ago the last departure for Kingston took place, and already the Penitentiary is filled with new arrivals. Already, consequently, the worst characters, calculating on the probability of a further removal, take very little pains to acquire, by wise and laborious conduct, the good-will of those from whose control they will be removed in a few months. From this condition of things arises the difficulty of achieving anything really effective as regards the moralization of the prisoners.

Appended hereto, before concluding, are a few notes respecting the one hundred and twenty-two (122) Catholic prisoners received during the past year:—

34 had been imprisoned once before their condemnation to the Penitentiary; 20 twice; 12 three times; 5 four times; 3 five times; 1 six times; 7 nine times; 5 ten times; 3 twelve times; 3 fifteen times; 1 twenty times; 1 thirty times; 14 had

already been in the Penitentiary, either at Kingston or at St. Vincent de Paul, 11 for the second time, and 3 for the third time; 27 only had never undergone imprisonment.

There remained on the 31st December, 182, of whom 142 were Catholics. Of this latter number, 89 had neglected or abandoned their religious duties; 3 had never been baptised; 11 had never received the communion; 23 had not been confirmed; 6 were totally temperate; 24 were temperate; 88 were drunkards; of the latter, 52 were drunk when they committed the crime or when they were arrested.

56 could neither read nor write when they arrived; 37 could read a little; 49 could read well; 89 could not write; 53 could write more or less perfectly; 22 knew a little arithmetic, and 18 were well versed in it.

Allow me, sir, in conclusion, to tender you my thanks for the assistance which you have always afforded me in the performance of my duties, and for the kindness you have always displayed towards me whenever I have had occasion to consult you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. U. LECLERC,

Priest, Catholic Chaplain.

St. Vincent de Paul,
31st December, 1876.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,

31st December, 1876.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting this my report for the year 1876. The changes that have occurred during the same are as follows:—

Number remaining on books 1st January	27
Admitted	38
	— 65
Discharged by expiration of sentence	6
Pardoned	4
Escaped	2
Transferred to Kingston	10
R. C. Chaplain	4
	— 26
Remaining 31st December	39

It is a pleasing duty for me to have to report that the behaviour of the convicts under my charge has been, with a very few exceptions, all that could be desired during divine service, daily prayers, expositions, &c., as also wherever I have observed them at their various occupations.

As a rule, their respect for and confidence in me as their minister and adviser, entitle me to regard them with feelings the nearest approach to paternal; and I cannot but think, from appearances, that, notwithstanding many counteracting

influences, the efforts made for their reformation and everlasting interests have not been altogether without effect. One individual, brought up from infancy in Atheism, after much argument on the part of himself, myself, and my son, and after the perusal of such works as combated his denial of a God and all therewith connected, at the end of seven months, on expressing his conviction of the truth of Christianity, and his profession of repentance and faith, was baptized, and now most earnestly desires that his aged father may be gathered into the fold of Christ. Of three convicts professing Methodism, to whom I had given special instruction, one submitted to baptism. The others still hold out against the divine command.

During the year my attendance in the hospital has been more frequent than was ever before necessary, and the same remark applies to the sick in cells. Two of the hospital patients have experienced the clemency of the Executive with excellent results; but there are three others whose diseases must terminate fatally sooner or later. One very deserving convict was also released, who appears to have been the victim of perjury. I would here desire to place on record my high appreciation of the skill and kindness of Dr. Pominville, as displayed in the treatment of his convict patients; as also of the great attention to the wants of sufferers on the part of the hospital keeper, Mr. McDermott, and his efficient convict assistants. The hospital, situated where it is, and within the main building, seems to retard rather than assist convalescence.

I am happy to say that the school is decidedly improving. The regular teachers are painstaking and gentle, and they are supported by some good convict monitors. The library is now better supplied with volumes, and is largely patronized.

The house and surroundings, formerly occupied by the late accountant, was in February assigned to me at a yearly rental. For this act on the part of the Government I hereby desire to record my unfeigned thanks. Although it has cost me a large amount of personal labour, and a great outlay in money, the convenience of the same on account of its size, its being supplied with water, and its proximity to the Penitentiary, render it to me a great acquisition, and more especially so as there is not another house to be had at all suitable for my means and position, and for the proper and more regular discharge of my duties than that I now occupy, as it is not more than three minutes' walk from the hospital itself, to which I am called, even in the middle of the night, at the summons of the Physician.

In this report to you I must suppress the sentiments which I am strongly tempted to express towards yourself, and I therefore pass to the last subject necessary for me to treat of at present, viz., the administration of the Warden in his arduous duties. Out of almost an utter chaos or babel, this gentleman has restored the Penitentiary to something very nearly approaching entire order and harmony. His coolness and judgment have enabled him to suppress attempted outbreaks, with their attendants, violence and death, to say nothing of injury to society; and, had his instructions been carried out, life would have been saved, three convicts now at large had been undergoing their sentence, and wounds and bruises inflicted upon one of the best, intelligent and brave officials, would have been prevented. Whatever evils have been prevented by implicit obedience to the Warden's orders, and the reforms that have been effected are due to his excellent supervision. So far as regards our mutual intercourse, I have to thank him for every facility rendered to me in the performance of my duties, and for many acts of kindness to myself. It might be invidious to mention names, and I therefore only state that one in particular of the higher officials has merited my esteem for his sedulous, upright, and prudent performance of his duties; and I desire to state my deep conviction that only officers of a like description and character, if such could be found, should for the future be employed in the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN ALLAN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report of the School for the year just ending.

The daily average attendance is 100. The branches taught are French and English, with reading, writing and arithmetic.

Those reading in the First Book number 40 ; in the Second Book, 20 ; in the Third Book, 16 ; in the Fourth Book, also writing and ciphering, 24.

I beg leave to state that the progress made by those attending School has been very satisfactory. There are a few who do not evince any great desire to learn, but I am happy to say the majority desire to learn all they can, and very few reports have been made out of the school.

Those who wish to study in their cells, can do so by asking the Warden for a written order: they can get books, slates, etc., such as are used in the school room ; and I am pleased to say nearly all attending school are progressing as favourably as can be expected. The Chaplains are very attentive in their visits, kind to pupils and teachers.

I beg leave to state, before closing this report, that my assistant teachers evinced the greatest zeal for the improvement of those under their tuition.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
(Signed) THOMAS MAHER,

Teacher.

J. G. MOYLAN,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Cr.

Dr. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Farm in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 1876.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
To Convicts labour, 3,220 days, at.....	0	40	1,288	00	By 2,548 bushels of potatoes.....	0	50	1,274	00
Seed, implements and manure.....			685	00	do onions.....	1	00	324	00
Purchase and keep of pigs.....			350	00	do carrots.....	0	45	256	30
Horse labour, 425 days, at.....	1	50	637	00	do beets.....	0	60	510	00
Farmer's salary, per year.....			550	00	do Sweet turnips.....	0	45	450	00
One guard, per year.....			350	00	do cabs.....	0	50	225	00
Feed and keep of horses, &c.....			1,572	97	do barley.....	0	75	80	00
					do peas.....	1	00	130	00
					8,300 heads of celery.....	0	04	332	00
					do do cabbage.....	0	05	375	00
					2,500 bunches of lettuce.....	0	01	75	00
					1,000 do radish.....	0	03	30	00
					11,605 lbs pork, dead and alive weight.....	0	10	1,160	50
					1,685 gallons of milk.....	0	20	219	00
					2,570 bundles of straw.....	0	10	250	00
					430 do pea straw.....	0	05	21	50
					500 loads of manure.....	0	25	125	00
					Pasturage of cows.....			45	00
					Profits on cows and calves.....			65	00
					2,137 days' work done by horses for the quarry, brick yard, institution, &c.....	1	50	3,205	50
Balance.....			3,750	03					
					By Balance.....				
									\$9,193 00
									\$3,750 03

(Signed) EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer and Gardener.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
31st December, 1876.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of Convict Labor and Materials used during the Year, 1876.

	Description of Work.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Institution's Account.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
28	Pairs discharge gaiters.....	45 44	32 35	77 79
13	do do shoes.....	15 69	10 26	25 95
5	do do boots.....	16 52	6 02	22 54
27	do uniform do.....	84 84	43 66	128 50
26	do convicts' do.....	149 72	58 55	208 27
139½	do do shoes.....	131 32	95 00	226 32
4	do cloth gaiters.....	5 67	1 20	6 87
1	do do shoes soled.....	0 91	0 79	1 70
1	do do slippers soled.....	0 54	0 16	0 70
5	do carpet do.....	2 35	1 34	3 69
247	do canvass slippers.....	113 50	61 57	175 07
38	do leather do.....	28 13	13 59	41 72
111	do do belts.....	22 79	12 88	35 67
194	Pairs do mitts.....	34 19	14 40	48 59
31	Leather straps.....	2 82	0 70	3 52
75	do washers.....	1 24		1 24
5	do razor straps.....	0 35		0 35
2	do pouches.....	0 73	0 25	0 98
8	do hand pieces.....	0 67	6 43	1 10
1	do breast pieces.....	0 14		0 14
975	Pairs shoes repaired.....	217 83	245 03	462 86
7	do uniform boots repaired.....	1 98	1 94	3 92
28	do suspenders do.....	0 38	0 63	1 01
6	do mitts do.....		0 20	0 20
40	do shoes oiled.....	0 50	0 50	1 00
49	do inside parts of mitts.....	1 75	0 50	2 25
1	Sewing machine repaired.....		1 75	1 75
1	Hinges do.....	0 18	0 20	0 38
1	Girt do.....	0 25		0 25
2	Belts do.....	0 10	0 05	0 15
1	Pomp do.....	0 15		0 15
1	Revolver belt.....	0 57	0 50	1 07
1	do case.....	0 16	0 24	0 40
1	Book bound.....	0 34	0 06	0 40
1	Lot of lasts' leathers.....	1 84	0 30	2 14
2	do laces.....	6 05	0 50	6 55
3	Lbs. shoe nails to carpenters.....	0 35		0 35
	Leather do do.....	0 43		0 43
	do do Blacksmiths.....	1 29		1 29
1	Lb. kip to brickyard.....	0 45		0 45
2	Lbs. sole leather to engine house.....	0 50		0 50
		892 66	665 55	1,498 21
<i>Officers' Account.</i>				
38	Pairs men's gaiters.....	83 95	28 49	112 44
21	do do laced shoes.....	29 44	12 44	41 88
1	do do buttoned shoes.....	2 44	1 06	3 50
4	do do balmorals.....	9 97	3 46	13 43
7	do do boots.....	17 43	8 42	25 85
2	do do canvas shoes.....	1 89	0 71	2 60
1	do do brogans.....	1 34	0 91	2 25
7	do boys' gaiters.....	7 83	3 01	10 84
8	do do balmorals.....	7 39	2 86	10 25
4	do do shoes.....	3 98	1 48	5 46
	Carried forward.....	165 66	62 84	228 50

SHOE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Description of Work.		Material.	Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>		165 66	62 84	228 50
<i>Officer's Account.—Continued.</i>				
11	Pairs boys' boots.....	24 48	6 77	31 25
5	do ladies' gaiters.....	4 25	2 24	6 49
37	do do bals.....	47 64	15 93	63 57
15	do do shoes.....	16 94	5 75	22 69
3	do do bals soled.....	2 82	1 36	4 18
1	do do gaiters soled.....	0 82	0 18	1 00
1	do do men's do.....	0 73	0 50	1 23
14	do do misses bals.....	10 74	3 51	14 25
1	do do childrens' gaiters.....	0 28	0 35	0 73
14	do do do bals.....	8 82	3 72	12 54
27	do do do shoes.....	17 71	8 24	25 95
2	do shoes soled.....	1 01	0 85	1 86
22	do slippers soled.....	6 82	2 93	9 75
7	do boots footed.....	9 27	4 43	13 70
29	do leather slippers.....	15 58	6 66	22 24
2	do canvas do.....	1 02	0 46	1 48
121½	do shoes repaired.....	15 69	21 16	36 85
2	Sewing machines repaired.....	0 30	0 30	0 30
2	Valises do.....	0 47	0 25	0 72
1	Harness do.....	0 18	0 27	0 45
4	Curtains stitched.....	0 10	0 15	0 25
2	Leather straps.....	0 65	0 06	0 71
2	Pairs cacks.....	0 84	0 26	1 10
1	Halter.....	0 22	0 08	0 30
1	Leather bag.....	0 35	0 25	0 60
		353 19	149 50	502 69
<i>Farm's Account.</i>				
6	Collar pads.....	1 40	1 20	2 60
1	Muzzle.....	0 23	0 20	0 43
27	Straps.....	2 80	1 88	4 68
12	Belts.....	1 86	0 87	2 73
1	Halter.....	0 75	0 50	1 25
15	Pairs hinges.....	0 86	0 86	0 86
26	do mitts repaired.....	0 37	0 50	0 87
4	Straps do.....	0 57	0 76	1 33
3	Bridles do.....	0 49	0 81	1 30
1	Girt and bridle repaired.....	0 46	0 26	0 72
7	Harness do.....	0 98	1 48	2 46
2	Saddles stuffed.....	0 78	2 00	2 78
	For washers.....	0 21	0 21	0 21
		11 76	10 46	22 22
<i>Contract Work.</i>				
24	Pairs men's gaiters.....	26 48	13 92	39 40
13	do do boots.....	20 42	13 03	33 45
40	do do brogans.....	26 88	13 12	40 00
6	do do laced shoes.....	4 15	1 85	6 00
15	do boys' gaiters.....	16 13	5 82	21 35
16	do do boots.....	19 09	6 11	25 20
20	do ladies' bals.....	19 98	6 87	26 85
11	do misses bals.....	8 20	2 80	11 00
1	do children's bals.....	0 59	0 31	0 90
		141 92	62 83	204 75

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Material.		Labour.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Institution's account.....	892	66	695	55	1,498	21
Officer's do	353	19	149	50	502	69
Farms' do	11	76	10	46	22	22
Contract work	141	92	62	83	204	75
Total	1,399	53	828	34	2,227	87

(Signed) H. C. MORACHE,
Instructor.

RETURN of Convict Labour done in the Shoe Department during the year 1876.

Months.	Days of work.	Number of Men.	Average amount per day.	Average rate per month.	Total.
			Say : cts.	\$ cts.	
January	188½	9	25½	5 39¼	48 55
February	158	11	25½	3 61½	39 76
March	174	7	28½	7 04¼	49 29
April	165½	9	26½	4 81½	43 32
May	224½	11	28½	5 81½	63 93
June	250½	16	32½	5 13½	82 15
July	297	13	32½	7 35¼	95 66
August	355	14	26	6 59½	92 33
September	342	14	18	4 38¼	61 33
October	330	14	35½	8 40½	117 70
November	426½	19	17½	3 88½	73 81
December	309	21	19½	2 88¼	60 51
	3,220½	158			828 34

Average amount per day.....\$60 25¼
Average amount per month..... 69 02 ½

(Signed) H. C. MORACHE,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of work made in Tailors' Shop for the year 1876.

Description.	Quantity.	Value		Total value.
		labour.	material.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Officers' Clothing.</i>				
Winter overcoats.....	24	72 00	228 00	300 00
Uniform beaver coats.....	4	10 00	40 00	50 00
do vests.....	4	4 00	12 00	16 00
do pants.....	4	2 00	20 00	22 00
Summer tweed coats.....	24	36 00	144 00	180 00
do vests.....	24	12 00	35 30	47 30
do pants.....	24	12 00	67 20	79 20
		148 00	546 50	694 50
<i>Prisoners' Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Beaver coats.....	25	39 50	170 50	210 00
Tweed coats.....	15	22 50	76 50	99 00
do vests.....	39	19 50	70 20	89 70
do pants.....	39	19 50	124 54	144 04
Cloth caps.....	4	1 00	5 00	6 00
		102 00	446 74	548 74
<i>Clothing for Penitentiary.</i>				
Woollen coats.....	128	64 00	448 00	512 00
do vests.....	197	49 25	197 00	246 25
do pants.....	338	84 50	760 50	845 00
do vests, with sleeves.....	15	7 50	22 50	30 00
do caps.....	220	22 00	88 00	110 00
do mitts, with leather.....	53	2 65	15 90	18 55
do do without leather.....	299	14 95	77 74	92 69
do Ear lugs.....	78	1 56	2 34	3 90
Linen coats.....	199	49 75	306 69	356 44
do pants.....	272	68 00	345 92	473 92
do braces (pairs).....	152	4 56	18 24	22 80
do aprons.....	46	2 30	14 30	16 60
Flannel shirts.....	450	112 50	697 50	810 00
do drawers.....	373	93 25	503 55	596 80
do night caps.....	1	0 05	0 15	0 20
Handkerchiefs.....	262	5 24	26 94	32 18
Towels.....	442	13 26	53 24	66 50
Blue dinim aprons.....	98	5 00	21 00	26 00
Bedticks.....	105	5 75	54 85	60 60
Pillow slips.....	74	2 68	12 94	15 62
Bread, coffee, and pudding bags.....	24	0 94	4 88	5 82
Cloth slippers for guards (pairs).....	23	2 30	9 30	11 60
Binding summer hats.....	240	4 80	4 80	9 60
Repairing clothing for Penitentiary.....		796 99	90 00	886 99
		1,413 78	3,776 28	5,190 06
Custom work, as per sales book for year 1876.....		67 70	40 71	108 41

RECAPITULATION.

Officers' clothing.....	148 00	546 50	694 50
Prisoners' discharge clothing.....	102 00	446 74	548 74
Clothing for Penitentiary.....	1,413 78	3,776 28	5,190 06
Custom work.....	67 70	40 71	108 41
Totals.....	1,731 48	4,810 23	6,541 71

(Signed)

CHARLES LEPAGE,

Instructor.

TAILORS' SHOP.

STATEMENT of Time and Value of Labour, for the Year ending 31st December, 1876

Month.	No. of Men Employed.	No. of Days' Work.	Rate per Day.	Value of Labour.
			Cts.	\$ cts.
January	15	290	Say 29	84 20
February	13	317½	do 30	95 25
March	12	275	do 29½	80 26
April	11	258½	do 37½	96 84
May	14	345½	do 43½	150 74
June	15	352½	do 43½	153 75
July	16	353	do 43	151 75
August	16	438	do 43½	188 75
September	19	459	do 37½	171 15
October	20	476	do 41	196 00
November	21	495½	do 35½	177 17
December	19	451	do 41½	185 62
Total		4,511½		1,731 48

Average number of men per month, say 16 ; average rate per day's work, say 38½ cents.

(Signed)

CHARLES LEPAGE,
Instructor

RETURN of Materials used and Work done by the Carpenters' Department of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending December, 31st, 1876.

	Materials.	Work.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Custom work	355 88	81 59	437 47
Stone cutters	244 15	32 30	276 45
Blacksmith shop	25 34	8 32	33 66
Tailors' shop	44 56	30 05	74 61
Shoe shop	43 61	10 85	54 46
Tinsmith shop	19 48	5 25	24 73
Carpenters' shop	30 93	13 25	44 18
Quarry	59 72	27 38	78 10
Masons	22 85	13 80	36 65
Brick yard	60 49	60 30	120 79
Farm	108 07	90 73	198 80
Lime kiln	16 60	7 25	23 85
Wood yard	39 71	9 45	49 16
Warden's office	5 84	3 09	8 84
Deputy Warden's office	5 9 .	3 85	9 80
Clerk of Work's do	14 14	6 95	21 09
Chief Keeper's do	4 30	4 27	8 57
Accountant's do	2 86	3 85	6 71
Store Keeper's do	15 60	14 44	30 04
Gate Keeper's lodge	6 25	2 55	9 80
Wall	17 21	8 29	25 50
Targets	2 70	3 05	5 75
Cooperage	3 30	19 80	23 10
Warden's hall	5 05	2 85	7 90
School	14 60	7 50	22 10
Deputy Warden's house	10 91	8 01	18 92
Rev. John Allan's do	8 35	2 85	11 20
Hose house	5 39	8 20	13 59
Ice do	6 19	4 50	10 69
Protestant Chapel	11 94	9 25	21 19
Old Catholic Chapel	13 70	9 40	23 10
Convicts' discharge trunks	21 07	10 75	31 82
Bakery	21 16	3 05	24 21
Sawing lumber		65 00	65 00
Penitentiary sundries	24 69	364 03	388 72
<i>Steward Department.</i>			
Dormitory	22 24	12 78	35 02
Dining hall	60 94	35 77	96 71
Kitchen	52 93	34 07	87 00
Hospital ward	20 90	8 15	29 05
Old hospital	48 18	34 65	82 83
New do	36 26	25 49	61 85
Clothing store	32 69	7 25	39 94
Sundries (Steward Department)	4 35	73 10	77 45
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>			
Engine shed	119 79	21 31	141 10
Warden's quarters	71 53	51 85	123 28
Guards' new houses	89 44	55 60	145 04
J. Devlin's (Engineer) house	37 00	13 60	50 60
Brick shed	86 90	3 75	90 65
Pig sty	346 08	82 20	428 28
Temporary cells	468 50	386 15	854 65
New Catholic Chapel	292 56	275 10	567 66
Painting prison windows	23 86	19 55	43 41
Chief Keeper's house	39 12	29 00	68 12
	3,136 96	2,126 33	5,263 29

SUMMARY of Work performed by the Carpenters' Department of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1877.

	Materials.	Work.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Custom.....	355 88	81 59	437 47
Engine shed.....	119 79	21 31	141 10
J. Devlin's house.....	37 00	13 60	50 60
Guards' new houses.....	89 44	55 60	145 04
Brick shed.....	86 90	3 75	90 65
Pig sty.....	346 08	82 20	428 28
Temporary cells.....	468 50	386 15	854 65
New Catholic Chapel.....	292 56	275 10	567 66
Warden's quarters.....	71 53	51 85	123 38
Chief Keeper's quarters.....	39 12	29 00	68 12
Jobbing.....	1,230 16	1,126 18	2,356 34
	3,136 96	2,126 33	5,263 29

(Signed)

TROCOPE DUMAS,

Trade Instructor.

MATERIALS used and work done in the Blacksmith Shop during the Year 1876.

Description.	Value of the Work.	Value of Material.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
For the Stone cutters.....	660 82	96 35	757 17
do Quarry.....	186 35	75 91	262 26
do Farm.....	200 37	27 42	227 79
do Officers.....	21 65	14 81	36 46
do Carpenters' shop.....	46 53	39 60	86 13
do Brick yard.....	92 19	22 97	115 16
do Engine house.....	70 34	3 31	73 65
do Steward's department.....	11 49	2 96	14 45
do Public Works do.....	578 62	306 10	884 72
do Warden's quarters.....	16 00	8 88	24 88
Sundries for the Institution.....	372 24	134 69	506 93
	2,256 60	733 00	2,989 60

RECAPITULATION.

For the Penitentiary.....	1,656 33	412 09	2,068 42
For Custom work.....	21 65	14 81	36 46
For Public Works department.....	578 62	306 10	884 72
	2,256 60	733 00	2,989 60

(Signed)

A. LEDUC,

Trade Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, P.Q.,
31st December, 1876.

STATEMENT of the Number of Men employed in the Blacksmith Shop, and Number of Days' Work, for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Months.	Men.	Days of Work.	Rate.	Total Value.
				\$ cts.
January	5	117	50	58 50
February	8	191	50	95 50
March	6	147	50	73 50
April	10	194	50	97 00
May	10	238	50	119 00
June	12	251	50	125 50
July	9	216	50	108 00
August	10	232	50	116 00
September	11	236	50	118 00
October	12	248	50	124 00
November	10	243	50	121 50
December	7	178	50	89 00
	110	2,491	.....	1,245 50

(Signed)

A. LEDUC,
Trade Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, P.Q.,
31st December, 1876.

RETURN of Materials used and Work done by the Tinsmith Department of the St.
Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

	Material.		Work.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Carpenters' shop.....	3	16	1	25	4 41
Stonecutters.....	10	97			10 97
Masons.....	8	95			8 95
Quarry.....	2	48	2	32	4 80
Blacksmiths' shop.....	4	35	2	80	7 15
Tinsmiths' do.....	2	19	0	25	2 44
Shoemakers' do.....	9	06	0	55	9 61
Tailors' do.....	7	64	1	02	8 66
Brickyard.....	4	49	2	11	6 60
Farm.....	7	02	0	23	7 25
Stables.....	5	00	1	35	6 35
Protestant chapel.....	0	81	0	62	1 43
Clerk of Works' office.....	4	28	0	25	4 53
Hose house.....	3	08	0	15	3 23
Towers.....	8	89	3	66	12 55
Warden's house.....	17	12	14	06	31 18
Deputy's do.....	31	89	12	50	44 39
Rev. John Allan's house.....	5	30	7	50	12 80
Chief Keeper's do.....	1	25	2	30	3 55
School.....	0	76	0	50	1 26
Store goods.....	53	32	11	00	64 32
Bakery.....	1	82	0	30	2 12
Penitentiary sundries.....	8	53	38	61	47 14
Custom work.....	60	83	10	21	71 04
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>					
Lime kiln.....	118	32	13	75	132 07
Catholic chapel (new).....	27	59	49	65	77 24
Guards' new houses.....	70	66	32	65	103 31
Prison baths.....	72	13	7	00	79 13
Temporary cells.....	48	00	41	70	89 70
Engine house.....	41	07	5	05	46 12
Stables (water pipes).....	30	75	6	00	36 75
Steward department, sundries.....	171	28	91	67	262 95
	842	99	361	01	1,204 00

SUMMARY of Work performed by the Tinsmith Department of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

	Material.		Work.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Custom work.....	60	83	10	21	71	04
Engine house.....	41	07	5	05	46	12
Store goods.....	53	32	11	00	64	32
Lime kiln.....	118	32	13	75	132	07
Catholic chapel.....	27	59	49	65	77	24
Guards' new houses.....	70	66	32	65	103	31
Prison baths.....	72	13	7	00	79	13
Temporary cells.....	48	00	41	70	89	70
Stables.....	30	75	6	00	36	75
Jobbing.....	320	42	184	00	504	32
	842	99	361	01	1,204	00

(Signed)

JAMES SMITH,
Trade Instructor.

The St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in account with the Brick Yard, 31st December, 1876.

1876.	DR.	Price. \$ cts.	\$ cts.	CR.	Price. \$ cts.	\$ cts.
	To 14 cords tamarac wood.....	5 00	720 00			302 61
	13 do hard wood.....	6 00	78 00			23 00
	3 gallons machine oil.....	0 60	1 80			2,891 70
	Burning 55,000 bricks.....	1 50	825 00		6 00	389 50
	442 days horse labor.....	1 00	442 00		4 75	180 00
	2,359 days men labor.....	0 50	1,179 50		6 00	
	Balance		600 51			3,846 81
			3,846 81	By 68,155 bricks sold.....		
				Lot of wood sold.....		
				481,845 bricks on hand.....		
				82 cords tamarac.....		
				30 do hard wood.....		
				Balance		

(Signed) JEAN VAUDRY,
Trade Instructor.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
1st December, 1876.

STATEMENT OF Value of Work done by Stone Masons for the Year ending
December 31st, 1876.

Item.	Description of Work.	Time.	Rate per day	Value.
		Days.		\$ cts.
1	Cutting stone for new cells	2,620	50 cents	1,310 00
2	do proposed coping	202	do	101 50
3	do ashler	1,191	do	595 50
4	do 2 chimney caps	4	do	2 00
5	do 1 fountain	50	do	25 00
6	Pointing joints inside and outside wall	445	do	222 50
7	Repairing the above said walls	88	do	44 00
8	Cutting and stone setting 5 iron doors	41	do	20 50
9	Work done in Catholic Chapel	70	do	35 00
10	Setting stone and brick in new cells	194	do	97 00
11	Making chimney and bricking in 1 boiler	30	do	15 00
12	Cutting 6 bases and setting 6 iron columns	10	do	5 00
13	Drilling 175 holes to set iron bars	30	do	15 00
14	Plastering temporary cells	245	do	122 50
15	Repairing and plastering guard's building	18	do	9 00
16	225 loads macadam stone	190	do	95 00
17	Making 3 street crossings	18	do	9 00
18	Building 1 lime kiln	405	do	202 50
19	Making a mortar well and mortar	112	do	56 00
20	Digging for setting water pipes	70	do	35 00
21	Working at the farm	27	do	13 50
22	Leveling the yard	185	do	92 50
23	Clearing the cellar	12	do	6 00
24	Unbuilding cells C. and D	110	do	55 00
25	Repairing the floors in cement	8	do	4 00
26	Piling wood and cementing roofs	28	do	14 00
27	20 toises mason's stone	240	do	120 00
28	200 loads rubbish	60	do	30 00
29	Extracting stone from quarry	1,356	do	678 00
		8,060		\$4,030 00

(Signed)

JOSEPH DESAUTELS,

Instructor.

STATEMENT of Goods made and sold by Mason Department, for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Description.	Rate.		Total Value.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 coachmaker's trough.....	12	00		12 00
1,274 feet macadamized road.....				127 48
32½ bariques of lime.....	1	25		48 50
Total.....				187 98

(Signed)

JOS. DESAUTELS,

Instructor.

STATEMENT showing Material made by Mason Department, for Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cement, Portland.....	2 barrels.....	5	00	10	00
do Quebec.....	1 do.....	2	50	2	50
Firewood.....	52 cords.....	4	50	234	00
Lamp black.....	25 lbs.....	0	04	1	00
Lime.....	304 bariques.....	1	25	380	00
Blasting powder.....	1 keg.....	3	50	3	50
Lead.....	10 lbs.....	0	10	1	00
Fire bricks.....	5,100 bricks.....	30	00	153	00
do for caps.....	2 only.....	2	50	5	00
Lumber for walls.....	3,000 feet.....	20	00	60	00
Cows' hair.....	10 bags.....	1	00	10	00
Total.....				860	00

(Signed)

JOS. DESAUTELS,

Instructor.

MASONS AND STONECUTTERS' DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT showing Cost of Tools purchased, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bush hammers.....	247 lbs.....	0	60	148	20
Steel squares.....	18 only.....	1	25	22	50
Stonecutters' mallets.....	48 do.....	2	75	132	00
Spirit levels.....	2 do.....	2	00	4	00
Plastering trowels.....	2 do.....	2	25	4	50
Trowels.....	18 do.....	1	00	18	00
do.....	6 do.....	1	05	6	30
Steel shovels.....	25 do.....	1	00	25	00
Masons' brooms.....	2½ dozen.....	3	50	7	88
Cast iron pullies.....	1 only.....	3	50	3	50
Padlock.....	1 do.....	1	00	1	00
Jack knife.....	1 do.....	0	75	0	75
Desk lock.....	1 do.....	0	40	0	40
Carpenters' line.....	6 pkgs.....	0	07½	0	45
Twine.....	1 lb.....	0	50	0	50
Tape measure.....	1 only.....	1	25	1	25
Foot rules.....	8 do.....	0	75	6	00
Total.....				382	23

(Signed) JOS. DESAULTELS,
Instructor.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Days.	Value of		Total Value.
		Labor.	Material.	
Outside work.....	230	\$ 114 98	\$ 73 00	\$ 187 98
Department Public Works.....	4,525	2,262 50	510 00	2,802 50
Institution.....	3,305	1,652 52	247 00	1,899 52
Days.....	8,060	4,030 00	860 00	4,890 00

NOTE.—This department has been under my control only since 19th June, 1876.

(Signed) JOS. DESAULTELS,
Instructor.

TOTAL number of Days' Work done by the Mason Department, during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Description.	Days.	Value of Labor.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Masons, stonecutting and labor.....	5,921	.....	.....
Quarry.....	1,687	.....	.....
Lime kiln	472	.....	.....
Total	8,060	0 50	4,030 00

BAKERY SHOP in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

Dr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 12 barrels of Flour, at \$7.00 per brl.....	84	00				
1 336 do do at \$5.60 do	1,881	60			3,205	08
39½ bushels Potatoes, at 50cts.	19	75			0	75
6 bushels Malt, at \$2.00	12	00			6	90
3 bags Salt, at \$1.50	4	50				
18 bushels Hops, at 50cts.	9	00				
15 cords Wood, at \$3.75	71	25				
4 Men employed on the average during the year and delivered for baking Bread 700 days' work, at 40cts.....	280	00				
To Chopping Wood and clearing, 504 days, at 40cts.....	201	60				
			2,593	70		
			619	03		
Balance.....			3,212	73		

By 106,886 lbs. of Bread, at 3cts.....
 3 gallons Yeast, sold at 25cts.....
 69 Flour Barrels, at 10cts.....

By Balance, \$619 03.
 (Signed) J. E. VAUDY.

SUMMARY of Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on the 31st
December, 1876.

	\$	cts.
Warden's house and premises.....	10,000	00
Quarry.....	16,000	00
Brick house and premises.....	2,500	00
Engine house, sewers, drains and appurtenances.....	9,800	00
Wharf.....	1,000	00
Sixty-two and one-half acres of land, at \$25 per acre.....	1,562	50
<i>Buildings on the Land last mentioned:—</i>		
Stone house.....	1,000	00
Three Stone-cutters' sheds.....	200	00
Blacksmiths' and Catpenters' shops.....	1,600	00
Penitentiary buildings.....	178,000	00
Barn, stable and sheds.....	2,500	00
Shoemakers' and Tailors' shops.....	1,200	00
Bakery.....	450	00
Privies.....	50	00
Ice house.....	75	00
Prison wall and towers.....	7,600	00
Farm wall and fences.....	1,000	00
Bridge.....	250	00
Store shed.....	50	00
Night Watchman's box.....	30	00
One terrace of eight houses with stables and sheds.....	16,000	00
Four Watchmen's boxes at quarry.....	50	00
Brick sheds and apparatus.....	3,000	00
Two lime kilns and sheds.....	600	00
	254,517	50

(Signed)

E. G. DAGNEAULT, }
ALBERT VALVIS, } Valuators.

SUMMARY of Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on the 31st
December, 1876.

		\$	cts.
Accountant's office.....	1	65	30
Armoury.....	3	1,996	14
Bakery.....	4	240	18
Blacksmith's shop.....	6	4,490	30
Book-binding.....	12	20	09
Brick yard.....	13	4,645	76
Catholic Chapel and Library.....	15	1,394	71
Carpenter shop.....	19	910	27
Clerk of Works.....	26	17	66
Chief Keeper's office.....	27	110	22
Deputy Warden's quarters.....	28	92	80
do office.....	29	33	03
Engine house.....	30	445	15
Farm.....	32	6,595	25
Masons and stonecutters.....	36	7,405	00
Protestant Chapel and Library.....	38	284	22
Quarry.....	40	422	75
School Room.....	42	144	40
Shoe shop.....	44	589	51
Steward's Department.....	49	15,034	02
Store.....	72	2,829	39
Real estate.....	80	254,517	50
Surgery and Hospital.....	81	750	37
Tailor's shop.....	90	1,015	63
Tinsmith's shop.....	94	1,206	23
Warden's and Inspector's office.....	98	214	95
Warden's quarters.....	99	136	10
		\$305,606	93

(Signed)

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, }
ALBERT VALOIS, } Valuators.

No. 28.

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Dr.

Cr.

1876.			\$	cts.		\$	cts.	
Feb.	18...	To Bank Draft in favor of the Honorable the Receiver General.....		77	25	By Blacksmith.....	512	47
March	8...	do	do	230	34	Bakery.....	33	65
April	3...	do	do	159	14	Brick yard.....	220	76
May	1...	do	do	180	34	Carpenters.....	126	34
do	31...	do	do	255	36	Convicts' labour.....	108	23
July	1...	do	do	94	53	Farm.....	268	52
August	1...	do	do	118	15	Lime kiln.....	71	61
Sept.	1...	do	do	256	37	Rations.....	19	65
October	2...	do	do	513	07	Rent.....	257	88
Nov.	1...	do	do	336	92	Shoe shop.....	604	53
do	31...	do	do	267	70	Tailors' shop.....	106	19
		do	do	396	64	Tinsmiths' shop.....	44	51
						Stone-cutters.....	64	52
						Fines.....	64	00
						Visitors found.....	209	54
						Salary refunded.....	54	05
						Steward department.....	12	23
						Organization.....	0	73
						Library.....	3	10
						Store.....	3	30
				2,885	81		2,885	81

(Signed)

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT,

Accountant.

EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Dr.

1876.		\$	cts.	1875.		\$	cts.
July 14.....	To Amount of Bank Draft in favour of the Hon. the Receiver General being balance of contingent fund on hand on the 30th June last	187 09		Dec. 31.....	By Balance on hand.....	48 91	
Dec. 31.....	Armoury.....		62 95	Jan. 7.....	Officers' pay-list for December, 1875.....	2,367 94	
	Blacksmiths' shop.....		1,033 86	do 10.....	Gratuity to Marie Adelaide Lefebvre.....	103 33	
	Bakery.....		29 82	do 11.....	Warrant to pay November, 1875, account.....	1,220 94	
	Brick yard.....		537 00	do 11.....	do to refund disbursements in November, and amount of Chief Keeper Cooper's account for \$45.36 refund in October, 1875, disbursements.....	275 57	
	Chapel, R. C.....		204 54	do 24.....	Warrant to pay December, 1875, account.....	1,896 71	
	Clothing.....		5,664 08	do 24.....	do to refund disbursements in December, 1875.....	175 52	
	Carpenters' shop.....		40 70	Feb. 1.....	Officers' pay-list for January, 1876.....	2,404 25	
	Chapel, Protestant.....		576 00	do 16.....	Warrant to pay January, 1876, account.....	2,726 77	
	Convicts' travelling allowance.....		141 84	do 16.....	do to refund disbursements in January, 1876.....	135 20	
	Conveyance of convicts.....		461 66	Mar. 2.....	Officers' pay-list for February, 1876.....	2,400 86	
	Escaped convicts.....		595 21	do 17.....	Warrant to pay February, 1876, account.....	4,467 46	
	Furniture.....		3,175 37	do 17.....	do to refund disbursements in February, 1876.....	262 28	
	Farm.....		109 73	April 3.....	Officers' pay-list for March, 1876.....	2,364 90	
	Freight and cartage.....		7,895 40	do 4.....	Gratuity to Julien Sentenne.....	233 32	
	Fuel.....		2,731 65	do 22.....	Warrant to pay March, 1876, account.....	1,897 15	
	Gratuities.....		62 85	do 25.....	do to refund disbursements in March, 1876.....	244 31	
	Laundry.....		743 71	May 1.....	Officers' pay-list for April, 1876.....	2,306 57	
	Light.....		308 58	do 15.....	Gratuity to C. Sigouin.....	150 00	
	Library.....		907 95	May 15.....	Warrant to pay April, 1876, account.....	3,088 33	
	Leather.....		244 85	do 29.....	do to refund disbursements in April, 1876.....	2,109 26	
	Medicine and medical comforts.....		1,003 44	do 29.....	Officers' pay-list for May, 1876.....	2,771 63	
	Maintenance.....		383 91	June 2.....	Warrant to pay retiring gratuities.....	2,210 00	
	Prison buildings.....		76 82	do 2.....	do to pay May, 1876, account.....	159 25	
	Postage and telegrams.....		959 54	do 21.....	do to refund disbursement in May, 1876.....	153 89	
	Printing and advertising.....		22 17	do 21.....	Officers' pay-lists for June, 1876.....	2,326 84	
	Quarry.....		66 48	July 3.....	Warrant to pay June, 1876, account.....	2,530 59	
	Rent.....		8,073 74	do 20.....	Accountable warrant.....	500 00	
	Rations.....		28,564 83	do 27.....	Officers' pay-list for July, 1876.....	2,411 60	
	Salary.....		177 58	Aug. 1.....	Warrant to pay July, 1876, account.....	7,671 69	
	Shoe shop.....		15 76	do 29.....	do to refund disbursements in July, 1876.....	178 33	
	Stationery.....		59 15	do 29.....	Officers' pay-list for August, 1876.....	2,399 19	
	School and school books.....		281 41	Sept. 1.....	Warrant to pay August, 1876, account.....	2,365 26	
	Stewards' department.....		47 74	do 21.....	do to refund disbursements in August, 1876.....	209 86	
	Tailors' shop.....		218 80				
	Travelling expenses.....		310 16				
	Tabacco.....		1,120 74				

Tinami's shop					2,371 10
Valuation	546 04	Oct. 2			1,709 80
Lime kiln	68 68	do 25			210 95
Expenditure	30 18	do 25			2,384 94
Balance	68,270 79	Nov. 2			1,756 54
		do 28			1,94 81
	501 67	do 28			2,384 94
		Dec. 1			
		do 14			
		do 27			
		do 27			
	68,772 46				68,772 46
					314 58

(Signed) ELZ. DAGNEAULT,
Accountant.

St. VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q.,
31st December, 1876.

Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1876:—

Good debts.....	\$875 20
Doubtful debts.....	153 47
	1,028 67
Paid since.....	181 28
	847 39

Claims against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary:—

As on the 31st December, 1876.....	\$5,056 25
Less in amount subsequently paid.....	2,313 72
	2,742 53

(Signed) ELZ. DAGNEAULT,
Accountant.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1876.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Rations.....	10 75	19 65
Carpenters' shop.....	172 97	126 34
Tailors' do.....	49 04	106 19
Blacksmiths' do.....	110 68	512 47
Shoe do.....	223 94	604 53
Bakery.....	4 88	33 65
Farm.....	58 72	268 52
Organization.....	100 00	0 73
Convicts' labour.....	28 80	108 23
Stonecutters.....	7 85	64 52
Rent.....	145 45	357 88
Retiring gratuity.....	558 14	.....
Tinsmith shop.....	.....	44 51
Brickyard.....	.....	220 76
Visitors found.....	.....	209 54
Salary refunded.....	.....	54 05
Steward department.....	.....	12 23
Library.....	.....	3 10
Store.....	.....	3 30
Fines.....	.....	64 00
	1,471 22	2,885 81

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
for the Years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Roman Catholic Chapel.....	118 04	204 54
Prison clothing.....	4,010 40	5,654 08
Waterworks.....	76 55	.....
Carpenters' shop.....	157 92	727 85
Escaped convicts.....	111 45	141 84
Furniture.....	451 24	595 21
Farm.....	2,569 57	3,175 37
Department of Public Works.....	12 04	.....
Freight and cartage.....	100 91	109 73
Fuel.....	5,309 07	7,895 40
Blacksmith shop.....	1,115 05	1,033 88
Laundry.....	80 70	62 85
Light.....	668 62	743 71
Medicine and medical comforts.....	492 41	244 85
Salary.....	29,975 96	28,564 83
Prison buildings.....	2,102 95	383 91
Convicts' travelling allowance.....	578 00	576 00
Conveyance of convicts.....	1,313 94	461 66
Rent.....	397 15	66 48
Armoury.....	62 00	62 95
Postage and telegrams.....	147 12	76 82
Rations.....	6,613 21	8,073 74
Shoe shop.....	7 75	177 58
Tailors' shop.....	21 86	47 74
Travelling expenses.....	181 61	218 80
Tobacco.....	340 10	310 16
Tools.....	185 84	1,120 76
Quarry.....	48 00	22 17
Brickyard.....	81 60	537 00
Protestant Chapel.....	3 45	40 70
Valuation.....	73 32	66 66
Maintenance.....	36 00	1,003 44
Bakery.....	.....	29 82
Gratuity.....	.....	2,731 66
Library.....	.....	308 58
Leather.....	.....	907 95
Printing and advertising.....	.....	959 54
School and School books.....	.....	59 15
Steward department.....	.....	281 41
Tinsmith shop.....	.....	546 04
Stationary.....	.....	15 76
Lime kiln.....	.....	30 18
	57,443 83	68,270 79

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Earnings of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Years 1875 and 1876.

	1875.			1876.		
	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.		Cts.	\$ cts.
Blacksmiths' shop	1,456	.....	183 00	2,491	50	1,245 50
Bakery	512	40	204 80	827 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	336 90
Brick yard	84	60	50 40	2,359	50	1,179 50
Shoe shop	2,165 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	519 71	3,217 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1,608 75
Farm	1,825	40	730 00	3,370	40	1,348 00
Tinsmiths' shop .....	.....	.....	.....	391 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	195 75
Lime kiln .....	.....	.....	.....	495	50	247 50
Quarry .....	.....	.....	.....	1,667	50	833 50
Carpenters' shop	264	50	132 00	6,335	50	3,167 50
Engine house .....	.....	.....	.....	280	50	140 00
Masons, stone-cutting and labour .....	.....	.....	.....	5,921	50	2,960 50
Steward's department	5,840	40	2,336 00	2,520	50	1,260 00
Wing .....	.....	.....	.....	360	50	180 00
Wash-room .....	.....	.....	.....	884	75	663 00
Drying-room .....	.....	.....	.....	284	50	142 00
Stone-breakers, wood yard and bucket ground	1,872	40	748 80	3,474	50	1,737 00
Hospital patients	730	40	292 00	365	50	182 50
Hospital orderlies .....	.....	.....	.....	730	50	365 00
Accountant's office	600	50	300 00	576	75	432 00
Store	300	50	150 00	278	75	208 50
Protestant chapel .....	.....	.....	.....	365	50	182 50
Catholic do .....	.....	.....	.....	365	50	182 50
Tailors' shop	2,868	.....	886 69	4,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	2,285 25
	18,516 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	7,322 60	42,125 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	20,083 15

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.		Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.	
Blacksmiths' shop	2,491	50	1,245 50	
Bakery	827 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	336 90	
Brick yard	2,359	50	1,179 50	
Shoe shop	3,217 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1,608 75	
Farm	3,370	40	1,348 00	
Tinsmiths' shop	391 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	195 75	
Lime kiln	495	50	247 50	
Quarry	1,667	50	833 50	
Carpenters' shop	6,335	50	3,167 50	
Engine house	280	50	140 00	
Masons, stone-cutting, labour, &c.....	5,921	50	2,960 50	
Stewards' department	2,520	50	1,260 00	
Wing	360	50	180 00	
Wash-room	884	75	663 00	
Drying-room	284	50	142 00	
Stone-breakers, wood yard and bucket ground.....	3,474	50	1,737 00	
Hospital patients	365	50	182 50	
Hospital orderlies	730	50	365 00	
Accountant's office	576	75	432 00	
Store	278	75	208 50	
Protestant chapel and library.....	365	50	182 50	
Catholic do	365	50	182 50	
Tailors' shop	4,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	2,285 25	
			\$20,083 15	

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in and Material furnished by the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year 1876.

Departments.	Custom.		Public Works.		Penitentiary.		Total Amount.
	Materials.	Labour.	Materials.	Labour.	Materials.	Labour.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Masons'	73 00	114 98	540 00	2,262 50	247 00	1,652 52	4,890 00
Carpenters'	355 88	81 59	3,136 96	2,126 33	2,781 08	2,044 74	10,526 58
Tinsmiths'	60 83	10 21	842 99	360 01	782 16	350 80	2,407 00
Shoe shop... ..	494 11	212 33	.....	.....	904 42	616 01	2,226 87
Tailors'	67 70	40 71	.....	.....	1,663 78	4,769 52	6,541 71
Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,193 00	.....	9,193 00
Bakery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,212 73	.....	3,212 73
Brick yard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,846 81	.....	3,846 81
Blacksmiths'	14 81	21 65	306 10	578 62	412 09	1,656 33	2,989 60
	1,066 33	481 47	4,826 05	5,327 46	23,043 07	11,089 92	45,834 30

RETURN of Unproductive Labour performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during 1876, showing the Number of Convicts employed in each Department on the 31st December, and the Number of Days Work during the Year.

Department.	Men.	Days.
Blacksmith shop	9	2,491
Bakery	7	827½
Brickyard	15	2,359
Shoe shop	13	3,217½
Farm	11	3,270
Tinsmith shop	2	391½
Lime kiln	2	495
Quarry	11	1,667
Carpenter's shop	24	6,335
Engine house	1	280
Mason, stone-cutting and labour	26	5,921
Steward's Department	7	2,520
Wing	2	360
Wash-room	3	884
Drying room	1	284
Stone brakers, wood-yard and bucket ground	15	3,474
Hospital patient	1	365
Hospital orderlies	2	730
Accountant office	2	576
Store	1	278
Protestant chapel and library	1	365
Catholic do	1	365
Tailors' shop	16	4,570½
	173	42,125¾

STATEMENT showing Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Expenditure as per annual account.....		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cr.				68,270	79
By Blacksmiths.....		1,033	88		
Tinsmiths.....		646	04		
Carpenters.....		727	85		
Brick yard.....		537	00		
Lime kiln.....		305	18		
Tools.....		1,120	28		
Prison buildings.....		383	91		
Conveyance of convicts.....		461	66		
Convicts' travelling allowance.....		576	00		
Quarry.....		22	17		
Retiring gratuity.....		2,731	65		
Valuation.....		66	66		
Printing and advertising.....		959	00		
Vehicles and harness.....		278	00		
Rewards to recapture runaways.....		76	94		
Postage and telegrams.....		76	82		
Escaped convicts.....		141	84		
Stationery.....		15	76		
Cash revenue as per bank drafts transmitted to the Hon. the Receiver General.....		2,885	81		
				13,046	43
Expenditure for maintenance.....				55,224	36
Average number of convicts during the year, 173.					
Average cost of each convict for maintenance, \$319 22.					
By Earnings of convicts, as hereunder:—	Days.	Rate.	\$	cts.	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	2,491	50	1,245	50	
Bakery.....	827½	40	336	90	
Brick yard.....	2,359	50	1,179	50	
Shoe shop.....	3,217½	50	1,608	75	
Farm.....	3,370	40	1,348	00	
Tinsmiths' shop.....	391½	50	195	75	
Lime kiln.....	495	50	247	50	
Quarry.....	1,667	50	833	50	
Carpenters' shop.....	6,335	50	3,167	50	
Engine house.....	280	50	140	00	
Masons, stone cutting, labour.....	5,921	50	2,960	50	
Steward's department.....	2,520	50	1,260	00	
Wing.....	360	50	180	00	
Wash-room.....	884	75	663	00	
Drying do.....	28	50	14	00	
Stone-breakers, wood-yard and bucket ground.....	3,474	50	1,737	00	
Hospital patients.....	365	50	182	50	
do orderlies.....	730	50	365	00	
Accountant's office.....	576	75	432	00	
Store.....	278	75	208	50	
Protestant chapel and library.....	365	50	182	50	
Catholic do do.....	365	50	182	50	
Tailor's shop.....	4,570½	50	2,285	25	
				21,083	66
Expenditure over earnings.....				34,140	71

Yearly cost of each convict, after deducting value of labour, \$197 34.

NOMINAL List of Convicts, brought to trial during 1876, for Assault or Escapes or attempts to Escape.

Name.	When Sentenced.		Term of Sentence.		By whom Sentenced.	What Court.	Crime.
			Year.	Month			
	1876.						
John McCarthy	April	15.	7	.....	Chief J. Dorion..	Queen's Bench...	Aggravat'd assault
Phileas S. Germain...	October	21.	6	.....	do	do	Escape.
Harry Clifford.....	do	21.	6	.....	do	do	do
George Lyman	do	21.	3	.....	do	do	Attempt to escape.
Jean Damas Beyries...	do	21.	3	.....	do	do	do
Roch Larocque.....	do	21.	3	.....	do	do	do
Edmond Vallière	do	21.	3	.....	do	do	do
Mathew Noble.....	do	21.	6	.....	do	do	do
John McKenna	do	21.	6	.....	do	do	do
Philippe Piquette.....	do	21.	6	.....	do	do	do

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
KINGSTON, Ont., 22nd January, 1877.

SIR,—I beg leave to present my annual Report for the year 1876.

I feel somewhat embarrassed in drafting this report as it now seems doubtful whether the Asylum will be the property of the Dominion or will be transferred to the Province of Ontario before the proper time will arrive to undertake the performance of some works which are absolutely essential to be commenced in early spring; I refer particularly to the stone wall facing the public road and the boundary fences of the property; these are works that cannot longer be postponed, as the former is quite dilapidated, a portion of it having tumbled down the past summer, and the latter are so rotten that they no longer afford any protection against the inroads of horses and cattle.

I must again urge the importance of enlarging the laundry, building another drying room, as well as a room for ironing the clothes apart from the laundry.

We must also have our cooking apparatus enlarged by the addition of at least four new boilers, and another oven must be built in the bakery, and a change made in our water supply pipe. The last two works can be accomplished by convict labour.

The above are the most essential works to be undertaken, but there are several others which demand attention, among those may be named the completion of our gas work and pointing the stone wall along the lake shore; this should be attended to during the next summer, otherwise it will sustain great injury.

From the report of the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario at the opening of the House of Assembly it would appear that some definite action is at last likely to be taken in reference to the transfer of the Asylum to the Province. It is to be hoped that final action will soon be reached to determine who shall be the future owner of the Asylum, as once that is accomplished, no doubt the building will be completed and more provision made for meeting the pressing wants which now exist for more Asylum accommodation.

It will be necessary to sink some cribs in the lake to prevent the wall and its protecting roadway being damaged. We have almost sufficient timber on hand for this purpose.

Fifteen tables are appended to this report which convey a large amount of information under the proper head of almost everything relating to the Asylum and its management.

The first table shows that only 63 patients were admitted during the year; 52 of those were sent by the Province of Ontario, and 11 were received from the Kingston Penitentiary. The total number under treatment during the year was 441.

The second table shows that 994 patients have been received since the opening of the Asylum; of those 333 recovered, 245 died, 31 were transferred to other Asylums, 7 eloped, and 378 remained at the end of the year.

The third table shows the counties and other places whence the patients were sent. 36 different counties in Ontario have sent patients, and Algoma District and Manitoba have each contributed their quota.

The fourth table shows the obituary for the year; which will compare very favourably with the records of any other Asylum on this head. Of a total of 18 deaths, that terrible scourge of Asylums, phthisis, carried off 7. One man was carried in almost moribund and died the third day after admission.

The fifth table shows the cause of all deaths since the Asylum was opened. Of the 245 deaths, phthisis carried off 78.

The sixth table shows the expenditure for the year, under each separate division. The average cost per patient for the year, was \$118.21, a very low figure indeed.

The seventh table shows the various kinds of work at which the patients were employed during the year.

The eighth table gives an approximate value of the work performed.

The ninth table gives the farm and garden products.

The tenth table gives the amount of work performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' shop.

The eleventh table gives the quantity of work performed in the several departments.

The twelfth table gives the work performed on the Asylum premises.

The thirteenth table shows the number of lunatics received from the Penitentiary in each year, since 1855, and how they were disposed of. The total number received was 161; of these 45 were discharged recovered, 45 recovered and were returned to the Penitentiary to complete their sentence, 21 died, and 50 still remain in the Asylum, 26 of the last-named 50 have completed the term of their sentence but have not recovered their reason; Ontario pays for the maintenance of 19 of them, and Quebec pays for 7, so that in case of the transfer being completed, only 24 lunatics would require to be returned to the charge of the Dominion.

The fourteenth table gives the population of the Penitentiary, and the percentage of those who became insane in each year since 1855.

The fifteenth table shows the percentage of convicts who became insane in the Penitentiary from 1st January, 1835, to 31st December, 1876, (41 years), the calculation based on the admissions, after excluding all re-admissions to Rockwood, and all who had been previously in other Asylums, as well as those known to have been insane before conviction, very nearly one and a half per cent of all admissions became insane.

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

(Signed) JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
Medical Superintendent.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING the movements of Patients in Rockwood Asylum for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum, 1st January, 1876.....	207	171	378
Ontario patients admitted during 1876.....	22	30	52
Kingston Penitentiary.....			7
From Province of Ontario.....	6	1	7
do Quebec.....	4	0	4
Total under treatment during year.....	239	202	441
<i>Discharged.</i>			
Recovered.....	4	13	17
Transferred.....	16	12	28
Died.....	11	7	18
	31	32	63
Remaining, 31st December, 1876.....	208	170	378
Average number of residents during year.....	205	170	375

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, Transfers and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum, 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warrant Patients and others from counties and county gaols, as per Table No. 3.....	443	350	793
Convict lunatics from the Penitentiary.....	149	12	161
Patients from Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
do Malden Asylum.....		5	5
Convicts from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1		1
Military.....	5		5
Total number of admissions.....	615	379	994
<i>Discharged.</i>			
Recovered.....	219	114	333
Transferred.....	18	13	31
Died.....	163	82	245
Eloped.....	7	0	7
	407	209	616
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1876.....	208	170	378

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING previous Residence of Patients admitted since the Asylum was opened.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	1	2	<i>Brought forward</i>	285	232	517
Manitoba		1	1				
<i>Counties.</i>							
Brant	6	4	14	Oxford	14	3	17
Bruce	3	4	7	Peel	7	1	8
Carleton	39	33	72	Perth	8	8	16
Elgin	2	3	5	Peterborough	6	5	11
Essex	2	2	4	Prescott and Russell	5	6	11
Frontenac	65	51	116	Prince Edward	10	4	14
Grey	6	7	13	Renfrew	11	6	17
Haldimand	6	6	12	Simcoe	7	5	12
Haltou	1		1	Stormont, Dundas and Glen- garry	33	21	54
Hastings	27	16	43	Victoria	3	9	12
Huron	6	4	10	Waterloo	10	4	14
Kent	2		2	Welland	6	4	10
Lambton	12	2	14	Wellington	2	4	6
Leeds and Grenville	27	25	52	Wentworth	11	7	18
Lennox and Addington	13	11	24	York	24	31	55
Lincoln	9	3	12	Toronto Asylum	17	12	29
Middlesex	6	3	9	Malden Asylum		5	5
Norfolk	6	4	10	Penitentiary	149	12	161
Northumberland and Durham	10	19	29	Penetanguishene	1		1
Ontario	13	17	30	Central Prison	1		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	285	232	517	Military	5		5
					615	379	994

TABLE No. 4.

OBITUARY of the Year 1876.

No. of Death.	Register Num-ber.	Age—Years.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximal Cause of Death.
1	271				
2	313	72	18th February, 1876	Long standing	Senile exhaustion.
3	769	31	24th April, 1876	Nine years	Epilepsy.
4	20	32	15th May, 1876	Not reported	Phthisis.
5	395	54	20th May, 1876	21 years in asylum	Latent phthisis.
6	842		9th June, 1876	Not reported	Cancer.
7	847	55	8th August, 1876	Eight years	Malignant tumor.
8	333	21	9th do	Four years	Phthisis.
9	939	73	20th do	Long standing	Apoplexy.
10	912	42	26th do	Six months.	Paresis.
11	971	50	31st do	Not reported	Paralysis.
12	618	36	3rd October, 1876	Six months	Apoplexy.
13	116	21	14th do	Six years and three months	Phthisis.
14	930	62	16th do	Over twenty years	do
15	949	48	21st do	Seventeen months	do
16	980	32	7th November, 1876	Several years	Softening of brain.
17	845	26	10th do	Three days in Asylum	Exhaustion.
18	816	25	7th December, 1876	Three years & two months	Phthisis.
		51	8th do	Four years	Maniacal exhaustion.

TABLE NO. 5.
SHOWING the causes of death since the Asylum was first opened.

Diseases.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Diseases.</i>			
Apoplexy and Paralyzes.....	33	3	36
Epilepsy.....	22	3	25
Paresis.....	11	0	11
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	6	6	12
Softening of brain.....	1	0	1
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Inflammation of the lungs.....	2	0	2
Pulmonary consumption.....	37	41	78
Diseases of heart.....	5	0	5
Aneurism.....		1	1
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Enterites.....	1	1	2
Peritonites.....	2	0	2
Hepatic abscess.....	1	0	1
Ascites.....	7	3	10
Dysentery.....	6	11	17
Strangulated hernia.....	1	0	1
Inflammation of kidney and bladder.....	1	0	1
Cauliflower excresence of uterus.....		1	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....		2	2
Melanotic tumor.....	1	0	1
Cancer of mammary gland.....		1	1
Fever.....	5	3	8
Erysipelas.....	3	0	3
Suicide.....	2	0	2
Accidental drowning.....	1	0	1
Killed by a fall in attempting to elope.....		1	1
Abscess (lumbar).....	1	0	1
General debility of old age.....	14	5	19
Total number of deaths since opening of asylum.....	163	82	245

TABLE No. 6.
SHOWING Expenditure for the year 1876.

Articles, &c.	Amount.		Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Beef, mutton, fish and poultry.....	6,406	14		
Flour, \$3,745; malt and hops, \$37.20.....	3,782	20		
Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup	2,444	83		
Potatoes, beans, pease and onions.....	1,365	65		
Milk and butter.....	2,920	36		
Barley, rice and oatmeal	248	90		
Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar.....	74	65		
Fruit, tobacco and snuff.....	426	51		
Salaries and wages.....			17,669	24
Heating and lighting.....			14,577	02
Material for clothing and leather.....			7,494	83
Laundry and cleansing.....			2,469	44
Medicine and medical comforts.....			356	81
Capital account.....			191	56
Repairs.....			2,513	36
Fodder.....			188	34
Contingent account.....			644	64
			773	47
Total amount expended.....			46,878	71
Average cost per head, deducting capital, 7 cents.....			118	21
Average number of patients.....				375

TABLE No. 7.

EMPLOYMENT of Patients during the Year 1876; Number of Days, and parts of Day's work.

Sphere of Occupation.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Carpenters' shop.....	26	25	26	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	313
Engine house.....	124	116	124	120	120	120	130	130	120	130	130	130	1494
Farm.....	104	104	124	330	360	600	594	598	490	480	496	380	4660
Gardens.....	60	60	80	98	168	220	240	236	240	236	204	240	2082
Piggery.....	62	58	62	60	62	60	62	62	60	62	60	62	732
Kitchen.....	124	116	124	120	124	120	120	124	120	124	120	124	1460
Laundry.....	108	125	130	150	150	130	135	135	130	130	130	130	1583
Masons.....	4	3				4	6	5	4				26
Painting and glazing.....	24	24	20	12	16			12	16				124
Stables.....	93	87	93	90	93	90	93	90	90	93	90	93	1098
Shoemakers' shop.....	52	50	52	52	52	50	50	50	52	52	52	50	614
Tailors do.....	52	50	52	52	52	50	50	50	52	52	52	50	614
Blacksmiths' do.....	20	21	24	24	26	28	28	28	23	28	28	12	290
Stone-breaking.....	96	150	156	154	156			20	30	80	90	98	1030
White-washing.....	2	11		14	18		16		16		4		81
Wood-yard.....	26	25	26	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	313
Bakery.....	26	25	26	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	313
	1003	1050	1119	1354	1475	1550	1605	1624	1521	1545	1534	1447	16327

ATTENDANTS ASSISTING LABOUR.

From respective Departments.....	180	184	220	240	262	276	280	284	286	240	200	180	2832
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FEMALE LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

Laundry.....	74	78	78	80	84	86	86	76	76	78	82	84	962
Making clothing.....	198	230	240	270	280	273	265	273	281	263	246	278	3097
Repairing do.....	98	98	104	106	170	176	150	164	130	120	134	124	1574
	370	406	422	456	534	535	501	513	487	461	462	496	5633

TABLE No. 8.

VALUE of Labour performed in the several Departments during the Year 1876.

Description of Work.	Days' Work.	Rate.		Value.	
		cts.	\$	cts.	\$
Carpenter, patients assisting	313	50		156	50
Blacksmiths do	290			145	00
Engine house do	1,494			747	00
Farm do	4,660			2,230	00
Gardens do	2,082			1,041	00
Piggery do	732			366	00
Kitchen do	1,460			730	00
Laundry, (male) do	1,583			791	50
Masons do	26			13	00
Painting do	100			50	00
Glazing do	24			12	00
Stables do	1,098			549	00
Shoemakers do	614			307	00
Tailors do	614			307	00
Stone-breaking do	1,030			515	00
Whitewashing do	81			40	50
Wood-yard do	313			156	50
Bakery do	313			156	50
Laundress	962	30		288	60
Female making clothing, patients assisting	3,097			929	10
Repairing do do	1,574			472	20
					10,003 40

TABLE No. 9.

FARM and Garden Produce, 1876.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Asparagus	120 bunches	0	06	7	20
Apples	30 bushels	0	60	18	00
Beets	61 do	0	55	32	35
Beans, butter	14 do	1	00	14	00
do Mohawk	8 do	0	75	6	00
Barley	38 do	0	50	19	00
Cabbage	1,600 heads	0	06	96	00
Celery	160 roots	0	08	12	80
Carrots	94 bushels	0	50	47	00
Corn, sweet	96 dozen	0	10	9	60
Hay	2½ tons	12	00	27	00
Oats	182 bushels	0	49	89	18
Lettuce	92 baskets	0	30	27	60
Onions, small green	136 do	0	40	54	40
do ripe dry	32 bushels	1	00	32	00
Peas in pod	12 do	0	80	9	60
Pork	2,757 lbs	6	25	172	31
Potatoes	349 bushels	0	46	160	54
Parsnips	46 do	0	53	25	30
Radishes	61 bunches	0	10	6	10
Rhubarb	30 baskets, \$1.75, 52.50; and 90 bunches, 10c	9	00	61	50
Spinach	28 baskets	0	30	8	40
Straw	½-ton	10	00	2	50
Vetches, green feed	4 tons	24	00	96	00
Tomatoes	34 bushels	1	00	34	00
Hogs	Live stock			236	00
					1,305 38

TABLE No. 10.

Work done in Tailors' and Shoemakers' Shop.

Made.	Number.	Repaired.	Number.
Coats	29	Coats	8
Jackets	149	Jackets	127
Pantaloons, pairs	314	Pantaloons.....	422
Vests	119	Vests	77
Boots, Long, pairs	9	Boots, Long, pairs	14
do Coburg, pairs	66	do Coburg do	30
Shoes, Leather do	14	Shoes, pairs	13
do Canvass do	320	Slippers do	24
Boots, Calf.....	3		
Harness, straps, &c.....		Harness, general repairs	

TABLE No. 11.

Work done in the Female Department, 1876.

Made.	Number.	Repaired.	Number.
Aprons	282	Blankets	9
Bed ticks.....	190	Bed ticks	300
Chemise	232	Counterpanes	90
Caps.....	24	Drawers.....	230
Dresses	137	Pillow cases	154
do Night	14	do ticks	6
Pillow cases	752	Shirts	820
do ticks	80	Sheets	160
Skirts, flannel	34	Socks, pairs	1,250
Shirts, do	363	Marked-off socks	189
Socks, pairs	557		
Stockings, pairs, wool	23		
do do cotton.....	37		
Grave clothes, setts.....	56		
Waists, under	2		
Mittens for men	51		
For child:—Overcoat	1		
do Tweed suit	2		
do pants	1		

TABLE No. 12.

WORK performed on the Asylum premises, 1876.

Description.	Number.	Measurement.
		ft. ft. in.
Carpenters' :—		
Building open fence		300 × 3 9
Tables for dining rooms		36
Sleigh box	1	
Stone barrows	7	
Box	3	
do	2	
Carts, bodies		
Painting in several departments.		4,479
Glazing		151
do		
Building and fitting-up workshop		
General repairs and jobbing as required		
Blacksmiths' :—		
Work as required in several departments		
Farm and garden labour :—		
The whole done by patients		
Improvements :—		
Filling up and making recreation grounds in rear of male wing		$\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
Gravel made from limestone		1,200 bushels.
Made new floor in cellars		

TABLE No. 13,

SHOWING the Number of Criminal Lunatics that were received in Rockwood Lunatic Asylum from the Provincial Penitentiary from the 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1876, and how they were disposed of.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Returned to Penitentiary.			Died.			Remaining, 31st December, 1876.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1855.....	9		9	2		2	1		1	5		5	1		1
1856.....	1		1										1		1
1857.....	5	1	6	3	1	4	1		1				1		1
1858.....	6	1	7	2	1	3	1		1	1		1	2		2
1859.....	10	1	11	3		3	2		2	2	1	3	3		3
1860.....	15		15	8		8	6		6				1		1
1861.....	7	1	8	1	1	2	3		3	1		1	2		2
1862.....	7		7	3		3	2		2	1		1	1		1
1863.....	9		9	6		6	2		2	1		1			
1864.....	10	1	11	3	1	4	5		5				2		2
1865.....	4		4	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
1866.....	5		5	2		2	2		2	1		1			
1867.....	6		6	2		2	2		2	1		1	1		1
1868.....	2		2				1		1				1		1
1869.....	7	1	8	1		1	2		2	2	1	3	2		2
1870.....	9	2	11				3		3				6	2	8
1871.....	10	1	11	1		1	6		6				3	1	4
1872.....	6	2	8	2		2	2		2				2	2	4
1873.....	4		4	1		1	3		3						
1874.....	1		1										1		1
1875.....	6		6							2		2	4		4
1876.....	10	1	11							1		1	9	1	10
	149	12	161	41	4	45	45		45	19	2	21	44	6	50
										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Convict Lunatics in Asylum, 31st December, 1876.....													44	6	50
Of above, sentence expired and charged to Ontario.....										15	4	19			
do do do Quebec.....										7		7			
													22	4	26
Convict Lunatics of unexpired sentence.....													22	2	24

TABLE No. 14,

SHOWING Convicts who were declared to be Insane in the Provincial Penitentiary, and were then sent to Rockwood Asylum, giving the yearly Population of the Penitentiary, and the percentage of the whole declared to be insane, based on the population.

Years.	Population of Penitentiary.	Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.	Percentage of Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.	Re-admissions to this Asylum.	Convicts who have been in Toronto Asylum.	Known to have been Insane previous to Conviction.
1855.....	707	9	1.270		4	
1856.....	832	1	0.120		1	
1857.....	907	6	0.661	1		
1858.....	1,038	7	0.674	1		
1859.....	1,031	11	1.063			
1860.....	1,039	15	1.443	4		1
1861.....	1,012	8	0.790	1		
1862.....	1,007	7	0.695			1
1863.....	1,070	9	0.841	1		
1864.....	993	11	0.107	1		
1865.....	1,005	4	0.398			
1866.....	1,044	5	0.479	2		1
1867.....	1,113	6	0.539	1		1
1868.....	1,129	2	0.177			1
1869.....	1,004	8	0.796			
1870.....	909	11	1.210	3		2
1871.....	912	11	1.206			5
1872.....	784	8	1.020	2		
1873.....	698	4	0.573	1		
1874.....	543	1	0.184	1		
1875.....	759	6	0.790			2
1876.....	879	11	1.251			3
		161		19	5	17
Total number of convicts sent to Asylum as above.....						161
do sent to Toronto Asylum from Penitentiary.....						21
						182
Deduct re-admissions						19
do known to have been insane previously						17
do those who had been in Toronto Asylum.....						5
						41
						141

TABLE No. 15

Shows the percentage of Convicts who became Insane in the Provincial Penitentiary from the 1st January, 1835, to 31st December, 1876, the calculation based on the admissions, and not on the population.

Total number of convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary from 1835 to 1876, both dates inclusive		9,743
Deduct re-commitments	658	
Actual number of convicts to form basis of calculation		9,085
Total number of convicts (lunatics) sent to Rockwood Asylum from 25th June, 1835, to 31st December, 1876		161
Convict lunatics sent to Toronto Asylum previously		21
		182
Deduct re-admissions to Rockwood Asylum	19	
do convicts who were insane before conviction.....	17	
do do who had been in Toronto Asylum before conviction.	5	
	41	
Total number of convicts who became insane in Penitentiary..		141
Percentage of convicts who became insane in the Penitentiary, excluding the re-commitments		1.485

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

30th December, 1876.

SIR,—In presenting you with my second annual report, I have much pleasure in stating the affairs of the prison have gone on very satisfactorily. I have been faithfully seconded by the officers in maintaining the discipline of the prison and providing for the sanitary and moral improvement of the inmates of the institution.

The Chaplains have administered to their respective hearers with great earnestness, and I think in some cases with success. The Surgeon has been kind and unremitting in his attention to the sick.

The general behaviour of the prisoners has been very good, as the table of punishment will sufficiently show. In dealing with some of the most rebellious, I find kindness has usually a better effect, although not in all cases.

There has been a large increase of prisoners over former years, which I think may be fairly attributed, in a great measure, to the depression in all departments of labour and trade.

The prison earnings are principally confined to the broom and shoe departments. In the former, although the number of brooms sold equal that of the previous year, yet owing to great competition in this branch of industry in this city, the revenue has not been so considerable.

The revenue from the shoe department has been pretty fair, considering the work has been transient custom, and the hands employed quite a small number. In consequence of the dull times, thus crippling our paying industry, a large number of men have been employed in breaking up and cleaning the land, until the setting in of winter; and are now employed chiefly in breaking stone.

For the past six months I have been enabled to dispense with the service of a tailor in making convict clothing, as some of the convicts are capable of doing such work.

The increase of convicts in the female prison has caused some difficulty in maintaining good order and discipline, as it is impossible for the matron to be present at all times. This might be obviated by the appointment of an assistant to the matron.

The Accountant and Chief Keeper have been indefatigable in discharge of their several duties; and the pupils, under the care of Mr. Cotton, have made remarkable progress in their studies.

Hoping the foregoing, together with accompanying reports and statistics, will be satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN FLINN,

Warden.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure of Halifax Penitentiary for 1876.

1876.	DR.	\$ cts.	1876.	CR.	\$ cts.
	To Balance, Dec. account....	08 06	Jan. 19	By Unexpended Cash.....	184 53
Jan. ...	Outlay for this month.....	1,353 86	do 19	Warrant to pay Decem- ber accounts	608 06
Feb. ...	do	1,211 79	do 19	Warrant to refund contin- gent.....	15 47
Mar. ...	do	1,341 71	do 19	Pay list for January.....	772 60
April ...	do	1,302 16	do 19	Warrant to pay January accounts.....	560 69
May ...	do	1,551 65	do 11	Warrant to refund contin- gent.....	20 57
June ...	do	3,260 94	do 28	Accountable warrant.....	200 00
July ...	do	1,354 12	do 29	Pay list for February.....	772 60
Aug. ...	do	1,328 91	Mar. 27	Warrant to pay February accounts.....	387 66
Sept. ...	do	1,994 12	do 27	Refund contingent.....	51 53
Oct. ...	do	1,297 70	do 31	Pay list for March.....	772 60
Nov. ...	do	4,457 52	April 27	Warrant to pay March accounts.....	300 69
Dec. ...	do	1,830 83	do 27	Warrant to refund contin- gent.....	70 89
	<i>Refunds.</i>		do 27	Pay list for April.....	772 60
Mar. 14	From C. Ross, travelling ex- penses.....	92 47	May 31	Warrant to pay April accounts.....	456 50
June 26	May schedule.....	1 00	do 31	Warrant to refund contin- gent.....	73 06
do 30	Contingent	95 47	do 31	Pay list for May.....	772 60
Sept. 29	do	44 14	June 9	Special warrant for salaries.....	582 86
Nov. 29	Accountable warrant.....	66 52	do 26	Warrant to pay May accounts	731 50
Dec. 30	Unexpended cash on hand.....	112 71	do 26	Refund contingent.....	48 55
			do 30	Pay list for June.....	772 60
			July 12	Warrant to pay June accounts.....	1,800 95
			do 12	On acct. Contingent Fund	200 00
			do 31	Pay list for July.....	772 60
			Aug. 26	Warrant to pay August accounts.....	532 60
			do 26	Refund contingent.....	48 92
			do 26	Pay list for August.....	772 60
			Sept. 11	Accountable warrant.....	200 00
			do 19	Warrant to pay August accounts.....	478 38
			do 19	Refund contingent.....	122 07
			do 30	Pay list for September.....	772 60
			Oct. 13	Warrant to pay Septem- ber accounts.....	985 61
			do 13	Refund contingent.....	35 91
			do 31	Pay list for October.....	772 60
			Nov. 14	Warrant to pay October accounts	486 31
			do 14	Refund contingent.....	38 79
			do 14	Accountable warrant	250 00
			do 14	Pay list for November.....	772 60
			Dec. 30	Warrant to pay November accounts	1,195 02
			do 30	Refund contingent.....	49 01
			do 30	Pay list for December.....	772 60
			do 30	Special on acct. salaries..	175 00
			do 30	Paid at Ottawa on acct., Broom department.....	2,257 35
			do 30	Balance, Dec. account....	795 94
		\$23,305 68			23,305 68
1877.	To Dec. account.....	\$795 94			

(Signed) JOHN F. COTTON, Accountant.

REVENUE of Halifax Penitentiary for the Year 1876, per Petty Ledger.

1876.	Dr.	\$	cts.	1876.	Cr.	\$	cts.
Feb. 5.	To Deposit, per receipt	2,906	...	Jan. 1.	By Balance.....	2,097	84
Mar. 6.	do do	3,191	...	do 31.	Sundries.....	298	78
April 6.	do do	3,459	...	Feb. 29.	do	576	45
May 3.	do do	3,716	...	Mar. 31.	do	878	19
June 3.	do do	4,049	...	Apr. 30.	do	1,026	48
July 7.	do do	4,348	...	May 31.	do	1,011	77
Aug. 5.	do do	350	...	June 30.	do	929	66
Sept. 7.	do do	640	...	July 31.	do	336	56
Oct. 4.	do do	1,024	...	Aug. 31.	do	331	55
Nov. 4.	do do	1,398	...	Sep. 30.	do	661	94
Dec. 2.	do do	.....	1,046	Oct. 31.	do	1,078	00
do 29.	do do	.....	457	Nov. 30.	do	444	60
	Overcharged in Shoe Dept.		4	Dec. 30.	do	699	68
	do Broom do		20		Shoe Department....		0 08
	Balance		1,876				
			48				
			\$10,371				58
				1877.			
				Jan. 1.	By Balances :-		
					Broom Dept. ..	\$1,749	41
					Shoe do ..	86	60
					Blacksmith do	5	70
					Military pris- oners	34	77
							\$1,876
							48

(Signed)

JNO. F. COTTON,

Accountant.

STATEMENT of Revenue derived from the Broom Department of Halifax Penitentiary for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

Receiver-General in account with Halifax Penitentiary.

1876.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1876.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Feb. 5.	To Deposit	311 27	Jan. 1.	By Balance	1,879 73
Mar 6.	do	756 15	do 31.	Sundries	250 75
April 6.	do	429 80	do 31.	Transfer from Shoe Dept.	11 00
May 3.	do	532 23	Feb. 29.	Sundries	528 20
June 3.	do	399 10	Mar. 31.	do	738 20
July 7.	do	507 90	Apr. 30.	do	838 43
Aug. 5	do	1,083 74	May 31.	do	889 70
Sept. 7.	do	592 35	June 30.	do	812 45
	Overcharged	20 00	July 31.	do	197 04
Oct. 4.	Deposit	834 90	Aug. 31.	do	282 85
Nov. 4.	do	334 20	Sep. 30.	do	537 45
Dec. 2.	do	942 60	Oct. 31.	do	1,005 00
do 29.	do	320 25	Nov. 30.	do	336 10
	Balance	1,749 41	Dec. 30.	do	507 00
		\$8,813 90			\$3,813 90
			1876.		
			Jan. 1.	By Balance	\$1,749 41

(Signed)

JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Revenue derived from Shoe Department, Halifax Penitentiary for
Month ended 31st December, 1876.

Receiver-General in account with Halifax Penitentiary.

1876.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1876.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Feb. 5.	To Deposits	40 48	Jan. 1.	By Balance	181 05
	Transfer to Broom Dept...	11 00	do 31..	Sundries	47 73
	Returned goods.....	3 00	Feb. 29..	do	43 75
Mar. 6.	Deposits.....	98 95	Mar. 31..	do	53 80
Apr. 6.	do	96 70	Apr. 30..	do	187 35
May 3.	do	55 45	May 31..	do	120 20
June 3.	do	43 75	June 30..	do	71 50
July 7.	do	44 40	July 31..	do	52 14
Aug. 5.	do	150 59	Aug. 31..	do	46 40
Sept. 7.	do	105 83	Sept. 30..	do	82 30
Oct. 4.	do	134 30	Oct. 31..	do	72 80
Nov. 4.	do	81 55	Nov. 30..	do	108 50
Dec. 2.	do	104 00	Dec. 30..	do	102 62
	Overcharged	1 50		Error in petty ledger	0 08
Dec. 29.	Deposit	112 12			
	Balance	86 60			
		<u>\$1,170 22</u>			<u>\$1,170 22</u>
			1877.		
			Jan. 1.	By Balance	86 60

(Signed)

JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of Broom Department during 1876.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
For Amount of unpaid account, 1st January, 1876	1,879 73	By Deposit to credit of Receiver General during 1876.....	8,793 90
Material, &c., on hand, 1st Jan., 1876.....	9,534 95	Material, &c., on hand, with manufactured articles, 30th Dec., '76..	7,971 46
Cost of material, freight, &c., 1st January, 1876	3,087 18	Unpaid accounts, 30th Dec., 1876..	1,749 41
Balance	4,032 91	Overcharged	20 00
	18,534 77		18,534 77
		By Balance.....	4,032 91

(Signed) JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of Shoe Department during 1876.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To Amount of unpaid accounts, 1st January, 1876.....	181 05	By Deposit to credit of Receiver General during 1876.....	1,079 12
Value of material and work on hand, 1st January, 1876.....	77 03	Value of material and work on hand	213 72
Value of officers' boots, 1st Jan., 1876.....	42 00	Value of officers' boots.....	42 00
Cost of material in 1876.....	623 72	Prison work.....	306 75
Balance	805 39	Unpaid accounts.....	86 60
	1,728 19		1,728 19
		By Balance.....	805 39

(Signed) JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Money Value of Unpaid Labor, and Produce of Farm appropriated to use of Halifax Penitentiary during 1876.

Description of Work.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
Carpenters' department.....		cts.	\$ cts.
Blacksmiths' do	518	40	207 20
Tailors' do	50	75	37 50
Masons' do	783	30	294 90
Shoemaking do prison work.....	688	30	206 40
do do officers' boots.....			306 75
Farm, stable and wood-cutting.....	4,557	30	42 00
Orderlies in cook-house, dining-room and wash-room.....	1,240	30	1,367 10
Guard-room, and cleaning prisons.....	1,240	30	372 00
Female department.....	1,020	20	372 00
Total.....			204 00
			3,409 85

(Signed) JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

List of Officers of Halifax Penitentiary, together with their Names, Ages, Official Rank, Date and Length of Service, and present Salaries, 31st December, 1876.

Names.	Age	Rank.	Date of Service.	Under Local Government.	Under Dominion.	Total Service.	Present salaries.
John Flynn.....	42	Warden.....	July, 1875.....	.....	1 year and 6 months	1 year and 6 months	\$1,400
Ellen Flynn.....	35	Matron.....	do 1875.....	.....	1 year and 6 months	1 year and 6 months	280
Henry Pope.....	87	Protestant Chaplain.....	Sept. 1855.....	12 years.....	9 years and 3 months	21 years and 3 months	400
Thomas J. Daly.....	37	Catholic do.....	May, 1869.....	.....	7 years and 7 months	7 years and 7 months	400
R. S. Black.....	65	Surgeon.....	June, 1844.....	23 years.....	9 years and 6 months	32 years and 6 months	500
John F. Cotton.....	52	Accountant, clerk and schoolmaster.....	Sept., 1862.....	4 years.....	9 years and 4 months	13 years and 4 months	700
Charles Ross.....	41	Chief keeper and storekeeper.....	Nov., 1867.....	.....	9 years and 1 month	9 years and 1 month	600
James Holloway.....	61	Trade instructor.....	Oct., 1861.....	6 years.....	9 years and 2 months	15 year and 2 months	500
John Downey.....	37	do.....	May, 1868.....	.....	8 years and 7 months	8 years and 7 months	500
Charles Miller.....	29	do.....	Mar'h 1868.....	.....	8 years and 9 months	8 years and 9 months	500
H. N. Wright.....	37	do.....	Dec., 1871.....	.....	5 years.....	5 years.....	700
William Fegan.....	42	do.....	May, 1876.....	.....	7 months.....	7 months.....	500
Martin Kennedy.....	43	Guard.....	Feb., 1868.....	.....	8 years and 10 months	8 years and 10 months	450
Samuel Corrigan.....	38	do.....	Sep. 24, '69.....	.....	7 years and 3 months	7 years and 3 months	450
Matthew Kerf.....	51	do.....	Oct., 1870.....	.....	6 years and 2 months	6 years and 2 months	450
Richard Umlah.....	56	do.....	May, 1872.....	.....	4 years and 7 months	4 years and 7 months	460
James McDougall.....	35	do.....	Jan., 1873.....	.....	3 years and 11 months	3 years and 11 months	450
John Curley.....	33	Messenger.....	May, 1871.....	.....	5 years and 7 months	5 years and 7 months	450

MOVEMENT of Convicts in Halifax

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM															
	Common Jails.		Courts Martial.	Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.			Expiration or remission of Sentence.		Pardon.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
December.....																
January.....			2					2		2	1		1			
February.....											1					
March.....											1					
April.....											3					
May.....	3	2	1					4	2	6						
June.....	16	2						16	2	18	5		1			
July.....	8		1					9		9	1					
August.....			2					2		2	2		1			
September.....			2					2		2						
October.....	5		4					9		9			1			
November.....	11		1					12		12	2					
December.....	1		1					2		2			1			
Total.....	44	4	14					58	4	62	16		5			

Penitentiary for the Year 1876.

DISCHARGED BY												Remaining at Midnight on last day of Month.		
Order of Com- mand'ng Officer.	Death.		Escape.		Removal by order of Court.		Sent to other Penitenti- aries.		Total.					
Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
												51	1	52
									2		2	51	1	52
							1		2		2	49	1	50
1									2		2	47	1	48
5									8		8	39	1	40
												43	3	46
									6		6	53	5	58
1									2		2	60	5	65
									3		3	59	5	64
1									1		1	60	5	65
									1		1	68	5	73
									2		2	78	5	83
6									7		7	73	5	78
14							1		36		36			

NOMINAL List of Prisoners in Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1876.

CONVICTS.

Name.	Social Condition.	Occupation or Trade.	Nation.	Religion.	County or District.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Term.	Court.
Gabriel Moriano	Single	Sailor	East India	Pagan	Halifax	Murder	July 1 '51	Life	Supreme
James Hesselein	do	Mason	Ireland	Catholic	Yarmouth	do	Nov. 20, '61	do	do
John C. Douglas	do	Sailor	Scotland	Baptist	Halifax	do	Jan. 18, '66	do	do
Michael Brady	Married	do	Ireland	Catholic	do	Rape	May 14, '67	do	do
Eliza A. Gard	Single	None	Canada	Methodist	Hants	Arson	June 2, '73	5 years	do
John Martin	do	do	do	Church of England	Cumberland	Larceny	do 20, '73	7 do	do
Alex. Jackson	do	Shoemaker	United States	do	Annapolis	do	do 27, '73	5 do	do
John Kelly	do	None	Canada	Catholic	Yarmouth	Manslaughter	May 16, '74	4 do	do
John Francis	Married	do	do	Baptist	do	Rape	May 26, '74	10 do	do
Jacob Jarvis	Single	do	do	do	Halifax	do	do 26, '74	7 do	do
Frank Gillett	do	Sailor	England	Church of England	Cumberland	Aiding rape	Oct. 26, '74	2 1/2 do	do
Daniel Turnbull	do	do	Canada	Presbyterian	Pictou	Robbery	Nov. 7, '74	5 do	do
David Jones	Married	None	do	Baptist	Halifax	Larceny and arson	do 30, '74	5 do	do
George Cuff	Single	do	do	do	Digby	Burglary & larceny	Feb. 11, '75	5 do	do
James McCallum	do	do	Scotland	Presbyterian	do	do	do 11, '75	5 do	do
Charles Borden	Married	Caulker	Canada	Church of England	do	Arson	June 11, '75	5 do	do
John Dagan	do	Sailor	do	Catholic	do	Manslaughter	do 11, '75	7 do	do
Charles Wetherly	do	None	do	Baptist	Colchester	Larceny	do 14, '75	2 do	do
Daniel McKenzie	do	Shoemaker	do	Presbyterian	Pictou	Arson	do 23, '75	6 do	do
Jos. Yasco	do	Sailor	do	Baptist	Annapolis	Stabbing	do 26, '75	2 do	do
Wm. Chapman	do	Blacksmith	do	do	Cumberland	Larceny	do 25, '75	3 do	do
Edward Taylor	do	None	do	do	do	do	do 12, '75	2 do	do
Abraham Brown	do	Cooper	do	Church of England	Queens	do	Nov. 20, '75	2 do	do
John Henry	Married	do	do	Baptist	Halifax	do	do 20, '75	2 do	do
James Ginnifin	Single	None	do	Catholic	do	do	do 29, '75	5 do	do
Frank George	Married	Painter	United States	Presbyterian	do	Wounding	May 15, '76	2 do	do
Ellen Nearus	Single	None	Canada	Catholic	do	Larceny	do 15, '76	2 do	do
Bridget Maiter	do	do	Newfoundland	do	do	do	do 15, '76	2 do	do
John Walker	do	Sailor	England	Church of England	do	do	do 15, '76	2 do	do
Edward Findlay	do	Shoemaker	Canada	do	do	do	do 15, '76	2 do	do
Frank Howard	Married	None	United States	do	Hants	Rape	June 3, '76	14 do	do
Samuel Clarke	Single	do	Canada	do	do	Burglary & larceny	do 3, '76	12 do	do
Geo. W. Shaw	Married	Carpenter	do	do	do	Larceny	do 3, '76	2 do	do
John McKenzie	Single	None	Scotland	Presbyterian	do	Rape	do 10, '76	14 do	do
Fred Martin	do	do	Canada	Baptist	Kings	do	do 10, '76	14 do	do

Henry Higgins.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Burglary & larceny	do	10, '76. 4	do
George Higgins.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	10, '76. 4	do
Richard Meagher.....	Married	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Larceny	do	10, '76. 3	do
James Pearl.....	Single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	10, '76. 2	do
George Forrest.....	do	Sailor	England	do	Catholic	Cape Breton	do	do	do	do	10, '76. 2	do
Edward Allan.....	do	Blacksmith	Canada	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	10, '76. 2	do
George Ferguson.....	Married	Printer	do	Church of England	do	do	do	do	Arson	do	10, '76. 3	do
Alex. Gillis.....	Single	None	United States	Congregationalist	do	do	do	do	Wounding	do	10, '76. 2	do
Wm. Robertson.....	do	Painter	Scotland	Church of England	do	do	do	do	Rape	do	10, '76. 10	do
Alonzo Frozle.....	do	None	Canada	Congregationalist	do	Lunenburg	do	do	Arson	do	10, '76. 2	do
Elizabeth Bennett.....	Married	do	England	Catholic	do	Colchester	do	do	do	do	15, '76. 2	do
Emma Bent.....	Single	do	Canada	Methodist	do	Digby	do	do	Perjury	do	16, '76. 2	do
Wm. Murphy.....	do	do	do	Catholic	do	do	do	do	Suborn of perjury	do	16, '76. 4	do
Eugene Solgnier.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Arson	do	16, '76. 4	do
Albert McLeod.....	do	Broom-maker	do	Church of England	Annapolis	do	do	do	Larceny	do	July 3, '76. 5	do
Royal Walsh.....	do	None	United States	Methodist	do	do	do	do	do	do	3, '76. 3	do
George Moses.....	do	do	Canada	Church of England	do	do	do	do	do	do	3, '76. 3	do
Walter Bailey.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3, '76. 3	do
John Greenlaw.....	do	do	do	Baptist	do	Queens	do	do	do	do	June 17, '76. 3	do
Wm. O'Brien.....	do	do	do	Methodist	do	do	do	do	do	do	do 17, '76. 2	do
Henry Francis.....	do	do	United States	Baptist	do	Yarmouth	do	do	do	do	do 30, '76. 3	do
Eben Harlibert.....	do	do	Canada	do	do	do	do	do	Felony	do	do 3, '76. 2	do
Henry Simpson.....	do	do	England	Presbyterian	do	Colchester	do	do	Larceny	do	Oct. 9, '76. 4	do
Geo. McInnis.....	do	do	Scotland	Catholic	do	do	do	do	Assault	do	do 13, '76. 4	do
Duncan Campbell.....	do	do	United States	Presbyterian	do	Cape Breton	do	do	Horse-stealing	do	do 13, '76. 2	do
Wentworth Sander.....	do	do	Canada	Methodist	do	Kings	do	do	Burglary	do	do 21, '76. 2 1/2	do
Alonzo Ernst.....	do	do	do	Church of England	do	Lunenburg	do	do	Larceny	do	do 21, '76. 2	do
Fairfield Knowland.....	Married	do	do	Baptist	do	Cumberland	do	do	do	do	do 24, '76. 3	do
William Brown.....	Single	do	United States	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do 18, '76. 2	do
James Roberts.....	Married	Saltmaker	Canada	Church of England	Halifax	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 18, '76. 2	do
Thomas McClure.....	Single	None	do	do	do	do	do	do	Robbery	do	do 18, '76. 5	do
Daniel Hughes.....	do	Mason	do	Catholic	do	do	do	do	do	do	do 18, '76. 5	do
Peter Salmon.....	Married	Baker	Ireland	do	do	do	do	do	Manslaughter	do	do 18, '76. 5	do
Edward Freeman.....	Single	None	England	Church of England	do	do	do	do	Burglary	do	do 18, '76. 2	do
Arthur Browne.....	do	Harness-maker	Canada	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do 18, '76. 2	do
Wm. Winters.....	do	None	England	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do 18, '76. 2	do
Thomas Morgan.....	do	do	do	Catholic	do	do	do	do	Violent assault	do	do 18, '76. 4	do
Wallace Thibautau.....	Widowed	do	Canada	do	Digby	do	do	do	Larceny	do	Sept. 20, '76. 2 1/2	do
James Bowers.....	Single	Stonecutter	do	do	Halifax	do	do	do	do	do	Dec. 4, '76. 2	do

COMMON PRISONERS.

Michael Darcy.....	Single	Groom	Ireland	Catholic	Halifax	Theft	Nov. 16, '76. 672 days	Ct-martial
Michael Russell.....	do	None	do	do	do	Sodomy	Aug. 1, '76. 672	do
Edward Morrissey.....	do	Shoemaker	do	do	do	Desertion	Oct. 14, '76. 168	do
John Normile.....	do	Tailor	do	do	do	Insubordination	Nov. 13, '76. 336	do

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts re-committed during 1876.

Names.	Number of Re-Commitments.	Crime.
Richard A. Maher, <i>alias</i> A. Fielding	2nd commitment.....	Larceny.
Albert McLeod.....	do	do
Arthur Brown, <i>alias</i> McDonald.....	do	Burglary.
James Bowers.....	do	Larceny.
Daniel Hughes.....	do	Robbery.
Henry Francis, <i>alias</i> Thomas Williams.....	3rd do	do

STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Halifax Penitentiary during 1876.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Crime.</i>			
White	49	4	62	Manslaughter.....	1		
Coloured	9			Perjury.....			1
<i>Country.</i>				Suborn of perjury.....	1		
Canada.....	28	2		Rape.....	3		
England.....	14	1		Larceny.....	21	2	
Ireland.....	6			Highway robbery.....	1		
Scotland.....	4			Robbery.....	2		
United States.....	6			Burglary.....	4		
Newfoundland.....		1		Felony.....	1		
<i>Religion.</i>			62	Arson.....	3	1	
Church of England.....	21			Drunkennes, desertion and in-			
Roman Catholic.....	18	3		subordination.....	12		
Presbyterian.....	4			Desertion and larceny.....	3		
Methodist.....	5	1		Sodomy.....	1		
Baptist.....	10			Wounding.....	1		
<i>Education.</i>			62	Horse stealing.....	1		
Could read and write on ad-				Assault.....	2		
mission.....	39	2		False inlistment.....	1		62
Could not.....	19	2		<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
<i>Age.</i>				84 days.....	2		
From 16 to 20.....	15	2		168 do.....	3		
do 20 to 30.....	36	1		336 do.....	2		
do 30 to 40.....	7	1	62	672 do.....	3		
<i>Social Condition.</i>				1 year and 6 months.....	1		
Single.....	49	3		5 years and 672 days.....	1		
Married.....	7	1		5 years.....	2		
Widowed.....	2		62	2 do.....	18	4	
				3 do.....	4		
				4 do.....	8		
				5 do.....	7		
				10 do.....	4		
				14 do.....	1		
			62		2		62

(Signed)

CHARLES ROSS,

Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

NUMBER and Description of Punishment in Halifax Penitentiary during 1876.

Description.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admonished	1	2			2		5	4			1	1	14
Suspension of Privileges.....		2	4					3	1	4	5	3	23
Confined to cell.....	3	4			1	2		1	1	2	3	2	19
Dark cell on bread and water.....	5		1					2	2	1			11
													63

NUMBER of Prisoners employed in each of the Departments, 30th December, 1876.

Broom Department.....	16	Masons' Department.....	0
Shoe do	10	Dining hall, kitchen, prison and wash-house	8
Carpenter do	2	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, &c...	28
Blacksmith do	0	Matron's Department.....	5
Tailor do	6	In cell.....	3
		Total.....	78

RETURN showing the number of Days' Work in each Department during 1876.

Broom Department	3,166	Tailor Department	983
Shoe do	1,454	Dining-room, kitchen, prison & wash-house	2,480
Carpenter do	518	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, &c...	4,557
Blacksmith do	50	Matron's Department	1,020
Masons' do	688	Total.....	14,916

REMISSION.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Number of days' remission earned by convicts in the Halifax Penitentiary, during 1876.....	127		107	388		128	72	49					1,321

(Signed)

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

STATEMENT showing the daily average of Prisoners, Convicts and Military, in Halifax Penitentiary during the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876.

		Convicts.	Military.
1872.....	Daily average for 1872.....	31,128	5,555
1873.....	Daily average for 1873.....	31,184	6,340
1874.....	Daily average for 1874.....	33,335	4,129
1875.....	Daily average for 1875.....	41,383	2,183
1876.....	Daily average for 1876.....	54,366	5,222

ABSTRACT of Inventory of Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1876.

	\$	c ^{ts} .
In Wardens' apartments.....	145	25
Guard-room, including armoury.....	494	17
Male prison.....	2,522	05
Female prison.....	65	31
Tailors' shop.....	51	75
Hospital, including medicines and surgical apparatus.....	267	34
Wash-house.....	13	00
Cook-house.....	71	24
Dining-room.....	90	41
School.....	35	23
Office.....	495	75
Protestant chapel and library.....	85	75
Catholic do.....	186	35
Mason department.....	63	50
Carpenter do.....	161	40
Blacksmith do.....	93	30
Stable and farm department.....	1,100	50
Shoe do.....	213	72
Broom do.....	7,971	46
General library.....	210	00
Provisions, &c., in store.....	1,195	16
Miscellaneous.....	150	00
Buildings, offices and grounds, as per appraisements.....	83,954	50
	99,637	13

(Signed)

CHARLES ROSS,

Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

APPRAISEMENT of the Halifax Penitentiary, with its surroundings for the Year 1876.

	\$	cts.
Main building with its enclosing walls, &c.....	68,577	00
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, at \$1,150 per acre.....	12,362	50
Wharf and boat-house.....	785	00
Bath-house.....	450	00
Cesspool outside wall.....	240	00
Stable and piggery and barn.....	600	00
Carpenter shop and wash-house.....	400	00
Blacksmith shop.....	190	00
Clearing land, removing rocks, &c.....	200	00
Boundary fences.....	150	00
	83,954	50

(Signed) JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December, 1876.

To the Honorable
Inspector of Penitentiaries, &c.

SIR.—By my annual report for the year 1876, which I now respectfully submit, you will perceive I have a large augmentation of convicts committed to my pastoral oversight.

I greatly feel my increased responsibility to the Great Judge of All, while I contemplate the issue of my spiritual instruction to so many of my fellow-beings placed for a considerable time under my teaching and guidance.

I am very thankful to the Blessed Author of all good for the gracious sanction which He is pleased to give to our religious services. About 30 of the 35 prisoners hold prayer-meetings by themselves on Sabbath afternoons; and I am highly pleased to observe how attentive and serious almost all are during our times of divine worship, which we hold, as usual, at 10 a.m. on every Lord's day, and at *one* p.m. on Wednesdays.

All the convicts appear to appreciate very highly the kind treatment they receive from the Warden, and also from all the officers of the Institution.

Quietness, harmony and good order appear to prevail in every department.

The number of convicts now confided to my spiritual care is:—Whites, thirty-six (36) males, and two (2) females. Colored, seventeen (17) males. Total, fifty-five (55).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY POPE,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ST. MARY'S, HALIFAX,
2nd January, 1877.

SIR.—The number of Catholic prisoners have, I regret to say, largely increased during the past year, there being now 18 males and 3 females under my care. This increase renders the chapel accommodation altogether inadequate. The adjoining room, now used as a store-room, could with very little expense be converted into a chapel. Nothing worthy of special mention has occurred during the year. The conduct of the convicts has been satisfactory.

I have to acknowledge unvarying courtesy from the Warden and all his subordinates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. DALY.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

December 31st, 1876.

SIR,—In submitting this, my annual report, I beg to state that the sanitary condition of the prison during the past year has been satisfactory; no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed, and no death has occurred. The whole number prescribed for was one hundred and eighty-four, of these, four only were removed to the hospital, one suffering from gunshot wound, one from syphilitic iritis, one from emphysema, one from peritonitis. It is a matter for congratulation, that notwithstanding the extensive prevalence of diphtheria in our neighbourhood, no case of that disease has occurred.

The almost total exemption of the prison from diseases of a zymotic character is attributable in a great measure to the healthfulness of its situation, to the scrupulous regard which is had to cleanliness and ventilation, to the humanity of its discipline, and to the strict attention which is paid to the comforts of its inmates.

The annexed table exhibits the diseases treated, as well in the hospital as in the cells, including a large number of slight diseases prescribed for daily.

Abscess	6	Hernia	3
Asthma	2	Hæmorrhoids	4
Anæmia	2	Hydrocele	1
Bronchitis	5	Lumbago	5
Catarrh	18	Neuralgia	6
Constipation	3	Ophthalmia	7
Contusion	9	Otitis	2
Debility	3	Peritonitis	1
Diarrhœa	15	Pleuritis	2
Dysentery	4	Pleurodynia	4
Dyspepsia	8	Rheumatism	8
Dysuria	4	Sprain	3
Eczema	2	Syphilis (secondary)	2
Emphysema	1	Tonsilitis	15
Extraction of teeth	8	Tumour	1
Febricula	8	Ulcer	2
Furuncle	4	Whitlow	2
Ganglion	2	Worms	2
Gunshot wound	1	Wounds	4
Heart disease	5		

I have to thank the Warden and other officials for their uniform courtesy and assistance in the prosecution of my duties.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

R. S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon, Halifax Penitentiary

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

1st January, 1877.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that my pupils during the past year have progressed very well indeed I have had little trouble with any of them, on account of disorderly or unmannerly conduct, and I believe we are mutually agreed to make the best of each opportunity afforded.

I owe many thanks to the Warden for his kind sympathy and support, and to the Chaplains for their encouragement in the discharge of my duties.

I have at present 30 on my school list, all of whom attend with punctuality. There are 23 white and seven colored. Of these:

Can read, write and cypher.....	14
Can read a little.....	10
Can spell a little.....	6
Total.....	30

Having charge of the general library, I have issued during the year 1,205 changes of books, a privilege dearly prized by all who are able to enjoy it.

With best thanks for your past kindness,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. F. COTTON,

Schoolmaster.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

2nd January, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that during the past year I have had an increase of four to the number of prisoners committed to my care.

I am sorry to say that through the evil influence of one or two I have been subjected to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and annoyance.

However, when in their better mood, and while I have been able to devote the greater part of my time to them, they have worked very well, and have made a considerable number of garments for themselves, and for the male prisoners also.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ELLEN FLINN,

Matron.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 6th, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this Penitentiary for the year 1876.

As you are aware an investigation into the general management of this prison was made by the Inspector last spring, during the last days of March and the first of April. At that time I had but recently been appointed to the position of Warden. I came to the discharge of the duties of my new position without previous instruction or experience in the management of Penitentiary affairs. It was, therefore, quite natural that I should in the early part of my official conduct fall into irregularities of greater or less moment, which time and experience could not fail to rectify and avoid. The experience now gained will I trust make me in the future to discharge satisfactorily and faithfully the important and responsible duties of my position.

I am happy to be able to report that the statements made to you by persons unknown to me, and the fears you entertained as to the inferiority of the lumber, coal, iron, &c., in use during your visit last spring, proved to be groundless. The lumber was of good quality, in fact the best Arestook pine that has been brought down the river for several years. The coal was from the Joggin's mine and is a first-class coal for our purposes.

The iron was imported by one of the largest and most trustworthy dealers, and was of the best quality.

I have endeavoured to impress upon the officers the necessity of strict discipline and of working harmoniously together, which should always exist among a body of men working for a common object.

The changes made during your last visit have had a good effect in rendering the management more efficient and the performance of my duties more satisfactory and pleasant.

Three convicts escaped during the last summer. The escapes of convicts Reardon and Goodnie were enquired into by yourself when last here. I was gratified at the time with your assurance that it was no fault of mine.

The wonder is not that prisoners escaped, but that they have been kept in custody. The fencing around the prison yard was in an unsafe and unsatisfactory condition. The convict Goodnie pulled two of the poles apart and crowded his body through. The wretched state of the prison fence was well known to you. And I trust in reporting the escape to the Minister, you at the same time reported the state of the fence.

I am pleased to state that since your last visit the fence has nearly all been rebuilt, under the directions of M. Stead, Esq., architect, and it is at present as secure as it is possible to make a fence of that description. The old poles were used again, but I was obliged to get new posts for part of it and stringers for all of it.

A guard house has been built; its size is 20 feet by 14 feet. The rear part of it is fitted up for an armory, which is well protected. The whole is very convenient, and was much required.

A commodious hospital room, 22 by 18 feet, has been built on the block. The surgeon expresses himself well pleased with it.

The gatekeeper's house has been greatly improved, and is now comfortable and warm.

This Penitentiary when erected, with the workshops, &c., was intended for not over eighty or eighty-five male prisoners; but when the number has increased to one hundred and forty males, it is difficult to find constant employment for all. Since last August I had a gang at stone-breaking up to the last of November; but in winter this work cannot be prosecuted without a shed or shelter. Two guards, with a number of prisoners, were at work from the early part of August until the latter part of November, rebuilding the fence; several prisoners were at the same time employed at the other improvements. This, with the usual work in the shops and on the farm, gave employment to all up to December. I am still endeavoring to keep all at work. I am strictly carrying out the instructions that every convict must be under the

eye of a keeper. Therefore, the convicts are kept in the different shops. All the outdoor work for the shops, carrying the material in and the manufactures out of the shops, is done by the short term prisoners, although there are more convicts in some of the shops than there is constant employment for. I have no other alternative.

The appointment of a Chief Keeper last August has been a very great relief to me, and a great improvement in the discipline and management of the prison, shops, &c. It is impossible to keep up as strict discipline with 40 to 50 prisoners in one open space on top of the block, as if there were cells for all.

The Chief Keeper is a good officer, and attends constantly to his duties. All the officers attend to their respective duties very well. The changes made at the time of your last visit, and the appointment of another extra guard, were necessary.

During last spring and summer I cleared about three acres of land. I was in hopes to have produced enough vegetables for the use of the prison for the year; in this I was disappointed, as the potatoes were a partial failure. We have enough of other vegetables.

Before closing this report, I wish to call your attention to the untiring zeal, diligence and attention of the Accountant to the duties of his office, and the general interest of this institution. I strongly recommend this officer for the consideration of the Honorable Minister of Justice.

I also recommend to the Honorable Minister for consideration Keeper Engineer Perry, who has served in this position for the past eighteen years without promotion or advance in salary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. KETCHUM,

Warden.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MANUFACTURED Articles on hand at the St. John Penitentiary Warehouse, 30th
December, 1876.

1876.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dec. 30...	52 doz. brooms, No. 1, at \$3.25	169	09		
	10 do 1 s., at \$2.25	22	50		
	203 do 2 extra, at \$2.75	558	25		
	277 do 2, at \$2.25	623	25		
	175 do 2 s., at \$1.75	306	25		
	60 do 3 extra, at \$1.90	114	00		
	100 do 3, at \$1.50	150	00		
	464 doz. pails, at \$1.50	696	00		
	165 Nests tubs (6s.), at \$3.00	495	00		
	7 do (3s.) 1.95	13	65		
	23 doz. washboards 1.25	28	75		
	132 boxes clothespins 0.90	118	80		
	44 doz. hay-rakes 1.50	66	00		
	17 mortars 0.50	8	50		
	2 pungs 25.00	50	00		
				3,419	95

(Signed)

GEORGE LAURENCE FOSTER,

Accountant.

LIST No. 2.—Balances due the St. John Penitentiary, 30th December, 1876.

1876.		\$ cts.	1876.		\$ cts.
Dec. 30.	To Alms House	17 05	Dec. 30.	To Wm. Whitlock.....	23 50*
	Burnham & Co.....	7 00		T. L. Bourke.....	19 50
	P. Chisholm.....	9 05		M. & H. Gallagher	57 75
	M. Cotter & Son	21 50		Lemont & Son	30 50
	L. H. De Veber & Sons.....	327 78		J. Homcastle	15 65
	J. Foster.....	39 10		F. Godard	42 85
	S. R. Foster & Sons.....	3 25		J. & F. Burpee & Co	145 00
	G. Hatt & Sons	164 00		Barbour Bros.....	107 83
	Jardine & Co.....	336 24		Armstrong & McPherson ...	15 50
	W. Kennedy	86 50		W. E. Webb	10 50
	Logan, Lindsay & Co.....	282 95		Shaw & Slipp.....	20 30
	Lunatic Asylum.....	42 75		B. & D. Debts	280 20
	C. S. Macgregor.....	60 65		Titus & Dykeman	18 85
	Masters & Patterson	125 10		D. Breeze	58 25
	G. Morrison	74 00		Lee & Logan	38 40
	A. Malcolm.....	4 60		J. D. Devoc.....	100 40
	G. McLeod.....	80 95		C. O'Regan	27 15
	Mrs. McFadden.....	16 90		D. V. Roberts.....	18 50
	L. Nelson	15 60		Intercolonial Railway.....	13 10
	John O'Gorman	12 00		Mackenzie Bros	3 50
	W. Parks & Son.....	9 00		H. McMackin	30 00
	G. Robertson	131 85		White & Co	10 00
	Steeves Bros.....	117 76		J. M. Taylor.....	14 00
	A. Sinclair.....	5 25		J. Murphy.....	662 79
	Skating Rink.....	8 00		White, Petfield & Hum-	
	Stephens and Figures	68 26		phreys	25 25
	W. H. Thorne & Co	23 25		J. Howe.....	2 60
	C. F. Tilton	6 35		Stephenson & McLean.....	48 25
	S. Tufts	11 25		W. H. Gibbon.....	21 80
	Taylor & Dockrill	34 35		J. Minehan.....	9 00
	J. Walker & Co	19 90		White & Titus	52 30
	Welsh Bros	133 45			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	2,295 64			4,212 86

* Since paid.

(Signed)

GEORGE LAURENCE FOSTER,

Accountant.

REVENUE FOR CALENDER YEAR, 1876.
The Dominion of Canada in Account with the Saint John Penitentiary.

Dr.

Cr.

1876.	To	\$	1876.	By	\$
Jan.	Drafts remitted the Hon. the Receiver General during the year, as per Receipts, Nos. and amounts, detailed below :-	cts.	Jan.	Balance in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General.	cts.
Jan. 6.	No. 655, \$1,009.60; 21st, No. 680, \$333.60; 31st, No. 705, \$279.57; 31st, No. 707, \$24.96		Dec. 31.	By Sale of Manufactures, as detailed below :-	
Feb. 26.	No. 763, \$408; 29th, No. 774, \$944.10	1,647 73		22 dozen brooms, "half"	38 50
March 15.	No. 807, \$242.50; 21st, No. 814, \$194.75; 24th, No. 823, \$151; 27th, No. 828, \$163.46; 31st, No. 839, \$124.75	1,352 10		do No. 1	703 37
April 13.	No. 866, \$195.25; 28th, No. 890, \$424.32; 29th, No. 897, \$157.66	876 45		do do 2, extra	1,052 37
May 2.	No. 3, \$131; 9th, No. 23, \$125; 23rd, No. 50, \$231.60; 31st, No. 63, \$751.79	777 23		do do 2	2,754 04
June 12.	No. 96, \$218; 16th, No. 113, \$107.45; 20th, No. 123, \$263.85; 22nd, No. 129, \$170.15; 23rd, No. 132, \$223; 28th, No. 144, \$202.27; 30th, No. 156, \$1,374.83	1,239 39		do do 3	3,374 87
July 5.	No. 178, \$200; 14th, No. 205, \$221; 15th, No. 208, \$145; 17th, No. 215, \$125.10; 21st, No. 216, \$192; 31st, No. 266, \$272.14			2,178 dozen pails	631 70
Aug. 11.	No. 301, \$177.25; 17th, No. 317, \$551.73; 19th, No. 322, \$163.75; 26th, No. 341, \$305.95; 30th, No. 347, 219.10; 31st, No. 354, \$604.07	2,559 55		422 do "half"	32 50
Sept. 2.	No. 363, \$203.93; 22nd, No. 417, \$278.36; Oct. 2nd, No. 445, \$865.47	1,155 24		26 do washboards	32 50
Oct. 3.	No. 452, \$60.00; 7th, No. 470, \$562.12; 16th, No. 485, \$214; 23rd, No. 506, \$213.07; Nov. 1st, No. 586, \$40.00; No. 526, \$946.54	2,021 85		224 do whisks	32 25
Nov. 16.	No. 577, \$611.25; 30th, No. 618, \$390.91	2,021 85		294 do butter tubs	6 50
Dec. 16.	No. 671, \$254; Jan. 2nd, No. 718, \$863.52; 3rd, No. 722, 80c	1,347 70		41 do hay rakes	102 35
" 31.	Suspense Account			172 do brooms, No. 2 stock	346 50
" 31.	Alexander Robertson			239 do do No. 1 do	348 68
" 31.	Personal Accounts, as per List No. 2			40 do do No. 3, extra	74 86
				135 nest-tubs (6s.)	382 69
				156 do do (3s.)	288 23
				204 boxes clothes-pins	183 55
				73 wash-tubs, No. 1	68 45
				105 do do 2	38 85
				6 do do 5	2 10
				12 do do 6	3 00
				52,127 broom-handles	729 80
				4 puns	105 00
				House rent	239 52
				Sundries	148 71
				Shoe Department	8 61
		23,385 61			23,385 61

SAINT JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1876.

(Signed) GEORGE LAURENCE FOSTER, Accountant.

EXPENDITURE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1876.

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the Saint John Penitentiary.

Cr.

Dr.

Date.	Maintenance.	Amount.	Manufactures.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
1876.					1876.		
Dec. 30.....	To Barley.....	\$ 96 20	To Fuel	728 14	Jan. 31.....	By Officers' pay list.....	\$ 779 91
	Beans.....	74 69	Printing and advertising	13 75	Feb. 21.....	Warrant to pay Jan. accounts.....	1,789 93
	Beef.....	1,100 69	Broom corn	519 95	do 29.....	Officers' pay list	748 75
	Baking bread.....	104 50	Hardware	149 47	Mar. 22.....	Warrant to pay Feb. accounts.....	769 68
	Blacksmith shop.....	139 13	Lumber	2,411 14	do 31.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Clothing.....	2,100 49	Machinery, oil and belting	211 60	April 24.....	Warrant to pay March accounts.....	1,230 42
	Convicts' travelling al- lowance	220 20	Machinery and repairs.....	458 35	do 29.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Flour	1,727 70	Tacks	37 03	May 29.....	Warrant to pay April accounts.....	1,600 90
	Fish	72 25	Broom wire	250 72	do 31.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Fuel	1,456 26	Washing soda.....	11 20	June 24.....	Warrant to pay May accounts.....	1,135 55
	Hospital.....	198 67	Paints and oils.....	1,206 00	do 30.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Leather and findings.....	251 94	Brimstone	21 05	July 27.....	Warrant to pay June accounts.....	2,187 21
	Light	186 59	Lath twine	18 25	do 27.....	Accountable warrant.....	200 00
	Library.....	177 86	Twine	3 64	do 31.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Corn meal	368 25			Aug. 31.....	Warrant to pay July accounts	1,370 69
	Contingencies	164 54			do 31.....	Officers' pay list	748 75
	Molasses	563 97			Sept. 25.....	Warrant to pay Aug. accounts.....	2,768 93
	Oatmeal	26 00			do 30.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Repairs on prison.....	273 32			Oct. 19.....	Warrant to pay Sept. accounts.....	2,112 23
	Runaway prisoners.....	107 30			do 31.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Stable	349 73			Nov. 16.....	Warrant to pay Oct. accounts.....	1,863 58
	Salt	18 80			do 30.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Soap.....	125 81			Dec. 27.....	Warrant to pay Nov. accounts.....	1,856 41
	Straw.....	283 80			do 30.....	Officers' pay list.....	748 75
	Salaries	9,892 44					
	Pork	87 43					
	Printing and advertising	13 75					
	Stationery	21 25					
	Tobacco.....	176 16					
	Tea and coffee.....	155 26					
	Vinegar and pepper.....	42 00					
	Bathbricks.....	0 55					
	Potatoes.....	396 40					

Saltpetre.....	0 34			
Armoury.....	20 20			
Kitchen.....	94 12			
Starch.....	0 14			
Ice.....	21 00			
Farm.....	87 46			
Officers' clothing.....	74 00			
Butter.....	5 70			
Postage.....	19 95			
School.....	42 82			
Lodging.....	300 20			
Blasting.....	39 13			
Mutton.....	30 84			
Total.....	21,709 63		6,049 29	27,888 69

RECAPITULATION.

1876.			
June 30.....	To Refund Deposit—Receipt No. 155.....	\$	cts.
Dec. 30.....	Maintenance.....	138	77
do 30.....	Manufactures.....	21,709	63
		6,040	29
	Total.....	27,888	69

(Signed) GEORGE L. FOSTER,
Accountant.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., December 31st, 1876.

STATEMENT of Claims against the St. John Penitentiary, as on the 30th December, 1876.

—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. L. Foster.....	159 06	
Jardine & Co.....	323 71	
Joggins' Coal Mining Association.....	189 60	
A. C. Smith.....	40 00	
Wm. Walton.....	61 17	
Francis Woods.....	530 32	
John Bell	23 83	
Thomas Finlay.....	35 15	
McNichol & Russell.....	51 00	
Blakney & Son.....	27 90	
J. F. Lawton	13 10	
E. T. Kennedy & Co	5 25	
G. Carvill.....	27 16	
John Beamish.....	10 00	
Willis & Mott.....	7 50	
Bowes & Evars.....	18 90	
Logan & Stewart.....	11 00	
M. Coughlan.....	104 58	
A. Richardson & Co.....	6 00	
John C. Beatteay.....	33 33	
A. D. Wilson.....	33 33	
John Kuffe.....	37 50	
J. & J. Hegan.....	375 14	
		2,124

(Signed) GEORGE LAURENCE FOSTER,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts and Common Prisoners at St. John Penitentiary from Midnight of the 31st December, 1875, until Midnight of the 31st December, 1876.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 31st Dec., 1875—Convicts.....	49	5				
do do Common prisoners.....				41	13	
						108
Admitted since up to 31st Dec., 1876—Convicts.....	33	1				
do do Common prisoners.....				241	67	
						342
<i>Discharged.</i>						
By expiration of sentence—Convicts.....	8	1				
do do Common prisoners.....				169	56	
Executive clemency Convicts.....	2					
do do Common prisoners.....				1		
Order Police Magistrates do				40	7	
Escape Convicts.....	3					
do do Common prisoners.....				1		
						288
Remaining at midnight, 31st Dec., 1876—Convicts.....	69	5				
do do Common prisoners.....				71	17	
						162

(Signed) CHAS. KETCHUM,
Warden.

MOVEMENT of Convicts in Saint John

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM										Expiration or remission of Sentence.		Pardon.	
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylums.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Total.
1875.														
December.....	49	5												
January.....	3								3					
February.....											1	1		
March.....	1								1					
April.....	5								5		1			
May.....	6								6					
June.....	2	1							2	1	1			
July.....											2			
August.....	2								2		1			
September.....	3								3					
October.....	6								6		1			
November.....	1								1		1			
December.....	4								4		2			
Totals.....	33	1							33	1	10	1		

SENTENCES of Prisoners in Prison, 31st December, 1876.

Convicts.				Common Prisoners.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
For Life.....	3	1		For 2 years 6 mos., 2 com'ts..	1		
24 years.....	1			2 do 2 do ..	2		
20 do	3			16 months.....	3		
12 do	2			14 do	1		
9 do	1			12 do	8	2	
7 do	1			8 do	1		
6 do	1			6 do	14	7	
5 do	12			5 do	1		
4 do	8			4 do	2		
3 do	15	1		3 do	11		
2 do 6 months.....	1			2 do	27	8	
2 do	21	3					
Total.....	69	5	74	Total.....	71	17	88
				Grand Total.....			162

EDUCATION and Religious Profession of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1876.

Religion.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Convict.</i>			
Roman Catholic.....	31	2	
Episcopalian.....	15	1	
Presbyterian.....	5		
Baptist.....	11	2	
Methodist.....	7		
	69	5	74
<i>Common Prisoners.</i>			
Roman Catholic.....	42	11	
Episcopalian.....	17	4	
Presbyterian.....	5		
Baptist.....	5	1	
Methodist.....	2	1	
Total.....	71	17	88
Grand Total.....			162
Education.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Convict.</i>			
Can read and write.....	41	1	
Can read only.....	6	1	
Cannot read or write.....	22	3	
	69	5	74
<i>Common Prisoners.</i>			
Can read and write.....	38	4	
Can read only.....	13	5	
Cannot read or write.....	20	8	
Total.....	71	17	88
Grand Total.....			162

NATIONALITY of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1876.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New Brunswick.....	42	5		New Brunswick.....	36	7	
Nova Scotia.....	6			Nova Scotia.....	2		
Ireland.....	7			Ontario.....	2		
Ontario.....	1			Ireland.....	17	7	
England.....	1			England.....	6	2	
Scotland.....	2			Scotland.....	2	1	
United States.....	7			United States.....	3		
Italy.....	1			Russia.....	1		
Quebec.....	1			Prince Edward Island.....	2		
Prince Edward Island.....	1						
Total.....	69	5	74	Total.....	71	17	88
				Grand Total.....			162

OFFENCES of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1876.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder.....	3	1		Stealing.....	13		
Manslaughter.....	3			Larceny.....	6	1	
Rape.....	2			Assaulting peace officer.....	1		
Robbery.....	6	1		Receiving stolen goods.....		1	
Larceny.....	13	1		Assaulting, stabbing and wounding.....	1		
Burglary.....	3			Assaulting.....		2	
Doing grievous bodily harm.....	2			Vagrancy.....	19	5	
Arson.....	3			Drunk and breaking windows, do and resisting police.....	1		
Maliciously burning.....	1			Drunkenness.....	25	8	
Assault.....	1			Fighting.....	1		
Stealing.....	3	1		Shop-breaking and stealing.....	1		
Stabbing, cutting and wounding.....	1			Resisting police.....	1		
Riot and assault.....	1			Drunkenness and vagrancy.....	1		
Breaking and entering shop and stealing.....	2						
Concealing birth of child.....		1					
House-breaking and stealing.....	1						
Forgery.....	1						
Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	1						
Larceny and setting fire to jail.....	1						
Entering house and stealing.....	2						
Burglary and larceny.....	1						
Uttering forged bank notes.....	1						
Entering shop and stealing goods.....	1						
Larceny and shop-breaking.....	2						
Breaking and entering to commit a felony.....	1						
Assault and Robbery.....	1						
Breaking and entering and stealing.....	9						
Robbery and larceny.....	3						
Total.....	69	5	74	Total.....	71	17	88
				Grand Total.....			162

PRISONERS admitted from Midnight 31st December, 1875, to Midnight 31st December, 1876, with term of imprisonment.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
For 20 years.	2	.....		For 1 month	4	1	
5 do	7	.....		2 months	166	51	
4 do	3	.....		3 do	31	5	
3 do	5	.....		4 do	3	.....
2 do	16	1		5 do	1	.....
				6 do	22	8	
				8 do	2	.....
				9 do	2	.....
				12 do	8	2	
				16 do	2	.....
Total	33	1	34	Total	241	67	308
				Grand Total			342

DAILY average number of Prisoners, Convict and Common, throughout the year 1876.

Males, 113 ; Females, 20. Total, 133.

OFFICIAL Staff, St. John Penitentiary, 1st January, 1877.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
Charles Ketchum.....	Warden	\$1,400	54	31st Oct., 1874.
George L. Foster.....	Accountant.....	800	36	11th Aug., 1874.
John Baxter.....	Surgeon.....	600	40	4th Sept., 1872.
Rev. George Schofield.	Protestant Chaplain	400	63	1st Aug., 1865.
Rev. J. F. X. Michaud.....	R. C. Chaplain.....	400	36	1st Jan., 1875, appointed keeper.
George Keeffe.....	Chief keeper, <i>pro tem</i>	500	53	1st Dec., 1861.
Dennis Burke.....	Storekeeper, &c.....	700	29	19th Oct., 1874.
John R. Perrie.....	Keeper and engineer.	500	57	1st Oct., 1859.
Henry Godsoe	do	500	43	1st August, 1869.
William Hogan.....	do	500	36	1st Jan., 1869, appointed guard.
George Campbell.....	Acting keeper.....	450	59	18th June, 1867.
Robert Ferguson.....	Guard.....	450	56	14th Feb., 1870.
John Johnston.....	do	450	35	20th March, 1871.
Robert Earle.....	do	450	36	3rd Oct., 1872.
John Duff	do	450	30	1st April, 1873;
Samuel Barns.....	do	450	39	1st June, 1874.
John C. Beatteay.....	do	400	35	1st April, 1875
Andrew D. Wilson.....	do	400	38	15th Aug., 1876.
John Keeffe.....	Warehouse	460	21	25th March, 1876;
Catherine Keeffe.....	Matron.....	250	46	1st June, 1865.
Mary McCarthy.....	Deputy matron.....	180	32	1st June, 1865.

NUMBER and description of Punishments during 1876.

	No. in dark cell.	No. deprived of bed.	No. deprived of dinner.	No. deprived of light.	No. deprived of bed and dinner.	No. deprived of bed and light.	No. deprived of dinner and light.	No. deprived of bed, light and dinner.	No. confined in their cell, and deprived of bed, light and dinner.	No. chained.	No. who lost part of remission time.	No. deprived of good conduct marks.	No. who received stripes with birch rod.	Total.
January	14	6	3								3			
February	18	1	7	1	2					1				
March	9	1	3								2	2		
April	12	1	4		2	3	3	7			3		2	
May	9	1	1		4			1		1	1			
June	8		9				4			2	3			
July	12				8	4	1	5			6			
August	10		2		3	2			4		4			
September	7				2	2		1	2		1			
October	14	2	3		3		3			4				
November	19	4		2	11	5					6			
December	15	5	1	3		13		3	1		11			
	147	15	36	6	38	29	11	17	7	8	40	2	2	358

VALUATORS' ESTIMATE of Buildings, Steam Engine, Machinery, &c.

	\$	cts.
Granite building (male prison)	61,101	00
Female prison (brick building)	9,600	00
Workshops and boiler-house (brick)	7,448	00
Wardens' and Guards' quarters (brick)	11,746	00
Steam engine, &c.....	10,356	00
		\$100,251 00

QUANTITY and Value of Land owned by the St. John Penitentiary.

36 Acres, valued at \$250 per acre.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 3rd, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary for the year 1876. The total number presented for advice and treatment was 828. The Police Office has supplied a very large number of short-term prisoners during the year; the prison at present is literally packed. Two convicts became insane during the year; both recovered. One case of typhoid fever occurred in the female ward; the precautions taken to prevent it becoming general proved successful. The most notable event in connection with my department is the building of an hospital on the "Block," a room, 23 feet by 18, which will give sufficient space for 6 or 8 beds, and will prove a luxury, especially when cases of delirium tremens require treatment. It is well built, well ventilated and guarded. The diet is good and the health of the convicts excellent. There has been no births and no deaths. My thanks are due to the Warden and officers for kindness, assistance and advice. The annexed table gives the actual number of cases of disease treated during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BAXTER, M.D.,
Surgeon to St. John Penitentiary.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries
for the Dominion of Canada.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, St. John Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1876.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharg'd	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		4	4		
Alcoholismus.....		10	10		
Bronchitis.....		25	25		
Constipation.....		20	20		
Colica.....		18	18		
Debility.....		28	28		
Diarrhoea.....		30	30		
Delirium Tremens.....		7	7		
Dyspepsia.....		18	15		3
Epileptic Convulsions.....		1	1		
Epithelioma.....	1		1		
Fistula in Ano.....		1	1		
Fever Typhoid.....		1	1		
Gonorrhoea.....		10	10		
Heart Disease.....		1			1
Incontinence of Urine.....		1	1		
Influenza.....		14	14		
Mania.....		2	2		
Neuralgia.....		5	5		
Orchitis.....		1	1		
Phthisis.....	1	2	3		
Rheumatism.....	3	27	30		
Sprain.....		15	15		
Syphilis.....		8	8		
Tubercular Diathesis.....		12	12		
Tapeworm.....		1	1		
Ulcers.....		8	7		1
Wounds.....		11	9		2
	5	281	279		7

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. JOHN, N.B. January, 1st, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report that I have regularly, and to the best of my ability, discharged the duties of my office, both on Sundays and week-days during the past year.

I have also inspected the day school, and have to report that Mr. Burke has faithfully discharged his duty as teacher.

The average number of pupils has been 17, and it is pleasing to see how eagerly many of them seek to improve their very defective education.

The money previously granted for books I have spent according to invoice—in bibles, prayer books, hymn books and other religious works, together with books of an instructive and interesting character. So that for the present, the wants of the men in this respect are well supplied and they value this privilege very much.

I regret to add that the number of Protestant convicts is greater than last year at this time, as will appear from the following table:—

	December 31st, 1875.	1876.
Men.....	31	38
Women.....	3	3
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	34	41

I beg to express every thanks to the Warden and other officers for their uniform courtesy,

And remain,
Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

St. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
December 31st, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my annual report of the school of this Institution:—

Average daily attendance.....	17
Number at present attending.....	19
Learning to write and cipher. 7 }	19
Learning to read and spell. . 12 }	
Nationalities—England, 2; Ireland, 1; Prince Edward Island, 1; United States, 2; New Brunswick, 13.....	19
Religion—Roman Catholic, 8; Protestant, 11.....	19

The conduct of the convicts attending school during the year has been very good, and the progress made by them very satisfactory.

I have also attended to the Roman Catholic and Protestant libraries, issuing books whenever required.

I beg most respectfully to remind you that the compensation allowed for the duties of teacher and librarian is very small indeed.

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) D. BURKE,
Teacher.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 6th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1876 :—

There are at the present time in the Penitentiary 35 convicts and 53 common prisoners under my spiritual charge, but this number exceeds the average during the past year.

Divine service has been regularly held, and religious instructions given, for the benefit of the Catholic prisoners; and it affords me great pleasure to be able to state that many among them exhibit unmistakable signs of amendment. Hence it can be inferred that a large proportion of these unfortunate men are not actually hardened criminals, but only the ill-fated victims of their intemperate habits.

The Catholic prisoners, in general, read with interest the books supplied for their use by the Government. Should they desire no other advantage from the perusal of those books but that of having their minds occupied during the long hours of solitary confinement, yet much good must be thereby conferred on them.

In several of those who attend the school taught by Mr. Burke may be noticed a marked improvement as regards the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic.

I here beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Warden and to all the officers of the Penitentiary, for the courtesy and kindness I always experienced at their hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

(Signed) ANTOINE OUELLEX, *Priest*,

Assistant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1876.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, January 3rd, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you this my Annual Report. There was on the 1st day of January, 1876, in this department 17 prisoners, 5 of whom were convicts. During the year 68 were admitted, 1 only of these a convict, and 63 discharged, 1 of whom was a convict. The daily average for the year was about 19; remaining at the close of the year 22, of which 5 are convicts. They are employed in cooking, washing, making clothing, knitting and mending for themselves and male prisoners, and female prison house work. Made for male prisoners during the year, 122 white flannel shirts, 123 pairs white flannel drawers, 70 brown and yellow flannel shirts, 60 pair pants, 25 vests, 12 jackets, 129 sheets with loops, 108 pillow cases, 269 towels, 13 bed-ticks and knit 43 pairs socks. Made for female prisoners 59 blue and gray jackets, 53 skirts, 49 chemise, 14 homespun under skirts, 5 pair drawers, 26 sheets, 24 towels, and knit 11 pair stockings. I have had no occasion to punish during the year; convicts' conduct very good; conduct of common prisoners generally good, and the industry of convicts and common prisoners very good.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CATHERINE KEEFFE,

Matron.

Prisoners, Convict and Common, Number of Days Employed during the year 1876.

	Days.	Total.
On account of manufactures.....	12,090	
On account of improvements.....	1,648	
On account of farming.....	980	
On account of breaking and quarrying stone.....	1,320	
Sick and in dark cell.....	1,529	
On account of maintenance.....	14,232	
		31,779

RECEIVED in store during the year 1876 the following Articles, products of the Institution.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,440 lbs. pork.....	at 0 08	275 20	
430 bushels potatoes.....	at 0 50	215 00	
200 do turnips.....	at 0 25	50 00	
30 do carrots.....	at 0 50	15 00	
250 dozens cabbages.....	at 1 00	250 00	
6 tons hay.....	at 12 00	72 00	
2 tons straw.....	at 9 00	18 00	
100 bushels oats.....	at 0 50	50 00	
			945 20

(Signed) D. BURKE,
Storekeeper.

A LIST of Articles in Store at the St. John Penitentiary, on December 31st, 1876.

		\$ cts.
Brooms, No. 1, stlk.....	2 dozen, at \$2.25.....	4 50
do 2 do.....	19 do 1.75.....	33 25
do 2 do.....	129 do 2.25.....	290 25
do 2 extra.....	24 do 2.75.....	66 00
do 3 do.....	1 do 1.75.....	1 75
do 3 do.....	18 do 1.90.....	34 20
Pails.....	614 do 1.50.....	966 00
Pails (stable).....	3½ do 2.50.....	8 75
Butter tubs, No. 3.....	21 do 1.90.....	39 90
Tub bales.....	38 do.....	5 00
Pail do.....	55 do 0.40.....	22 00
Broom handles.....	791 do 0.12.....	94 92
Pail do.....	2,000 do.....	5 00
Clothes pins.....	40 boxes, at \$0.90.....	36 00
Hoop iron, inch.....	31 cwt., per lb., at \$0.07½.....	251 72
do do.....	14½ do 0.07½.....	117 74
do do.....	21 bundles, 56 lbs. each.....	85 26
do do.....	Nil.....	
do ½ do galvanized.....	41 bundles, 56 lbs. each.....	166 46

A List of Articles in Store at the St. John Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

				\$	cts.
Tubs (wash), No. 1.....	646	single, at \$0.55.....		355	30
do 2.....	733	do 0.50.....		366	50
do 3.....	1,118	do 0.45.....		503	10
do 4.....	564	do 0.40.....		225	60
do 5.....	338	do 0.35.....		118	30
do 6.....	713	do 0.30.....		213	90
Lath yarn.....	150	lbs., at \$0.10.....		15	00
Paint dryers.....	100	do 0.11.....		11	00
14 oz. tacks.....	115	do 0.13.....		14	95
Broom twine.....	200	do 0.37.....		74	00
Washing soda.....	246	do 0.024.....		6	15
Whiting.....	150	do 0.01.....		1	50
Broom corn.....	74,000	do 0.054.....		4,070	00
Pail wire.....	189	do 0.071.....		13	70
Broom wire.....	800	do 0.13.....		104	00
Beans.....	822	do 0.024.....		20	55
Peas.....	333	do 0.024.....		8	32
Pork.....	1,913	do 0.08.....		153	04
Fish.....	222	do 0.024.....		6	10
Barley.....	478	do 0.034.....		16	73
Soap.....	160	do 0.054.....		8	80
Oat meal.....	210	do 0.034.....		6	82
Tobacco.....	20	do 0.38.....		7	60
Corn meal.....	200	do 0.02.....		4	00
Sand paper.....	3	reams, at \$3.50.....		10	50
Machine oil.....	44	gallons, at \$0.65.....		28	60
Turpentine.....	44	do 0.45.....		19	80
Brown varnish.....	100	do 0.85.....		85	00
Black do.....	80	do 0.85.....		68	00
Paint oil.....	37	do 0.60.....		22	20
Par. oil.....	35	do 0.27.....		9	45
Vinegar.....	40	do 0.20.....		8	00
Molasses.....	45	do 0.37.....		16	65
Potatoes.....	400	bushels, at \$0.50.....		200	00
Turnips.....	100	do 0.25.....		25	00
Cabbages.....	250	dozen, at \$1.00.....		250	00
Pine logs.....	100,000	sup. feet, at \$11.50.....		1,150	00
Spruce logs.....	30,000	do 9.00.....		270	00
Pine boards.....	5,000	do 25.00.....		125	00
Other do.....	8,000	do 7.00.....		56	00
Birch logs.....	2	car loads, at \$39.00.....		78	00
Cord wood.....	884	cords, at \$5.55.....		491	17
Coal.....	400	tons, at \$3.95.....		1,580	00
Tub staves (sawn).....	To make 3,000	tubs, assorted.....		300	00
Pail do.....	do	800 dozen pails.....		480	00
Prussian blue.....	50	lbs., at \$0.80.....		40	00
Brimstone.....	300	do 0.05.....		15	00
				13,882	0

(Signed)

D. BURKE,

Storekeeper.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,
STONE FORT, 7th January, 1877.

SIR,—I now have the honour to submit the following report on the Penitentiary under my charge for the year 1876:—

The management has been the same as hitherto, affording me great satisfaction, and I with pleasure testify to the efficiency and good conduct of the prison staff.

The conduct of the convicts, as a rule, has been good.

Owing to want of proper precaution on the part of one of the Guards a convict escaped on the 25th of September last. I informed you of the fact, and furnished full details regarding the same.

I am thankful to say that owing to the absence of grasshoppers the garden attached to the Penitentiary has returned enormous quantities of all kinds of vegetables, permitting of a large daily, and varied ration being supplied the prisoners.

I deeply regret to inform you of the death of the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Moore, which sad event took place in October last. He had been on sick leave from the institution since May. He was most painstaking in his efforts to assist those under his spiritual care, and the deep interest manifested by the convicts during the services he held, was of a most encouraging and gratifying nature. His place has been temporarily filled by the Venerable Archdeacon Cowley.

Finding the "Spencer Carbine" that was used by the Guards too complicated as a make to permit of ready use, I applied for and promptly received from Lieut.-Col. Weekes, Supply Officer at Fort Osborne, "Snider Carbines" with ammunition. This has been a most beneficial change, and I certainly consider the "Arm" now in use to be the best for prison purposes. I have manufactured and in use, in place of ball, cartridges filled with grains of No. 1 shot and buckshot. By using these, a Guard is more certain to secure a runaway convict, should it be necessary to make use of his "Carbine."

During the year—looking forward to my removal to the new Penitentiary, where I expected to have been long ere this—I had ploughed in the prison reserve a field of about thirty acres, where I purpose raising sufficient grain to furnish the prison with flour, and I have also five acres prepared for a kitchen garden; this will enable me immediately spring opens to employ the convicts, and make their labour remunerative.

I have during the year established a school in the prison under the charge of one of the Guards. The class consists of Indians only. Most of them at the opening of the school understood English very imperfectly; they now can read and write, and their progress is most marked, and much greater than could have been expected. They show great diligence, and seem most anxious to learn. The school greatly relieves the monotony of the imprisonment, and they look forward with pleasure to the hours spent in receiving instruction.

I am distressed to say that small-pox has broken out in the settlement about nine miles to the north of the Penitentiary. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and I have had all officers and convicts in the prison vaccinated.

I would now, before closing, impress upon you how desirous I am that I should be visited by you, and the Institution under my charge inspected. I am most grateful, and take this opportunity of thanking you for your great kindness in so promptly attending to the many wants and applications I have made, and your willingness at all times to give me your valuable advice.

During the year, as formerly, I have been visited by the Assistant Receiver General, Gilbert McMicken, Esq., and in many ways assisted by his good advice.

I enclose herewith the following reports and returns :—

- No. 1. Statistical Return.
2. Return of movements of prisoners.
3. Return of offences committed.
4. Return of punishments inflicted.
5. Return of remission earned.
6. Return of convicts who have served terms in other Penitentiaries.
7. Return of value of convict labour.
8. Return of deaths.
9. Surgeon's Return.
10. Balance sheet of garden.
11. Shoemaking account.
12. Statement of revenue.
13. Account for year ended 30th June, 1876.
14. Return of officers.
15. Protestant Chaplain's Report.
16. Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. T. BEDSON.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

CRIMINAL Statistical Return of Prisoners in the Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Employment.</i>			
White	6		6	Labourers	3		3
Half-breed				Carpenters	1		1
Indian	3		3	Blacksmiths	1		1
	9		9	Clerks	2		2
<i>Country.</i>				<i>Crimes.</i>			
England	3		3	Farmers	1		1
Ireland	1		1		9		9
Canada	3		3	<i>Sentences.</i>			
Russia	1		1	5 years	2		2
France	1		1	2½ do	1		1
	9		9	2 do	2		2
<i>Religion.</i>				Courts martial			
Episcopalian	5		5		4		4
Roman Catholic	2		2		9		9
Presbyterian	1		1				
No religion	1		1				
	9		9				
<i>Civil Condition.</i>							
Single	7		7				
Married	2		2				
	9		9				
<i>Education.</i>							
Read and write	6		6				
Read only							
Neither read nor write	3		3				
	9		9				

(Signed) J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
6th January, 1877.

RETURN showing the Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining 31st December, 1875.....	22	.....	22	
Admissions during the year.....	9	.....	9	
Total.....	31	.....	31	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	12	.....	12	
Escaped.....	1	.....	1	
Died.....	3	.....	3	
Total.....	16	.....	16	
Remaining 31st December, 1876.....	.....	.....	15	

(Signed) J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
6th January, 1877.

RETURN showing different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

Months.	Insubordinate conduct.	Speaking to other convicts.	Attempting to escape.	Assaulting Officers.	Disrespect to Officers	Making signs to other convicts.	Inattention at work.	Damaging property.	Pilfering.	Threatening officers.	Assaulting other convicts	Petty offences	Hesitating to obey an order.	Escaping.	Total of offences for each month.	Remarks.
January.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	14	
February.....	2	5	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	24	
March.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	3	3	2	3	.....	5	.....	.....	25	
April.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	20	
May.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	22	
June.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	14	
July.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	19	
August.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	9	
September.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1	1	20	
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	
November.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9	
December.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	
Total.....	12	33	1	.....	11	8	16	9	6	4	1	83	5	1	190	

(Signed) J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

RETURN showing summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

Date.	Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of Supper.	Bread and Water.	Confined in Penal Cells.	Loss of Remission.	Reduction of Class.	Ball and Chain.	Deprived of Bed.	Corporal Punishment.		Remarks.
										Lashes awarded.	Lashes inflicted.	
1876.....	80	43	13	15	1	8	5	1	1	74	27	

J. L. BEDSON,

(Signed)

Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

RETURN showing the number of days' remission of sentence earned by Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.

Year.	Number of days earned.	Remarks.
January 1st to December 31st, 1876.....	290	

(Signed)

J. L. BEDSON.

Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

RETURN of Convicts committed during the year to Manitoba Penitentiary who have served terms in other Penitentiaries.

Name.	Penitentiary in which previous sentence was carried out.	Remarks.
John Laconte.....	Kingston	

(Signed)

J. L. BEDSON,

Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

RETURN showing Value of Unproductive Labour performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from January 1st to December 1st, 1876.

Description of Labour.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Total Amount.		Remarks.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Repairing clothes.....	310	0	50	155	00	
Ward orderlies.....	732	0	50	366	00	
Washing clothes and bedding.....	104	0	50	52	00	
Cooking.....	366	0	50	183	00	
Baking.....	208	0	50	104	00	
Cutting wood.....	620	0	50	310	00	
Hauling wood.....	161	0	50	80	50	
Drawing water.....	161	0	50	80	50	
Cleaning prison yard.....	310	0	50	155	00	
Cleaning Turnkey's quarters.....	52	0	50	26	00	
Steward's Assistant.....	366	0	50	183	00	
Carpentering.....	230	0	50	115	00	
Root house.....	15	0	50	7	50	
Garden.....	145	0	50	72	50	
Repairing oven.....	6	0	50	3	00	
Cleaning out latrine, drains and well.....	48	0	50	24	00	
Cleaning chimnies and stove pipes.....	10	0	50	5	00	
				1,922	00	

(Signed) J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

RETURN of Prisoners who Died in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year 1876.

Names.	Crime.	Sentence.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.	
Joseph Baudoin.....	House breaking.....	5	.....
George Hodgson.....	Cattle stealing.....	2	.....
Charles Howard.....	Mania.....	.....	.....

(Signed) DAVID YOUNG, M.D.,
Surgeon.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

RETURN of Cases Treated in Hospital of Manitoba Penitentiary, from January 1st
to December 31st, 1876.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess		1	1		
Ascitis		1	1		
Bronchitis		2	2		
Contusion		1	1		
Debility		2	2		
Diarrhoea		5	5		
Hæmaturia		1		1	
Influenza		4	4		
Mania	4		2	1	1
Malingering		1	1		
Mammery abscess		1	1		
Neuralgia		1	1		
Peritonitis		1		1	
Pneumonia	1	1	2		
Pleuro pneumonia	1		1		
Syphilis		1	1		
	6	23	25	3	1

(Signed)

DAVID YOUNG, M.D.,

Surgeon.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

BALANCE Sheet showing Expenditure on, and Produce from, Prison Garden, Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year 1876.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
	\$			\$	cts.
145 days' labour at 50 cents.....	12 50	Beans, French, in pod.....	57 quarts.....	0 05	2 85
Garden seeds.....	26 90	Beans, Windsor.....	18 do.....	0 05	0 90
12 canvas seed bags.....	5 60	Beets.....	30 bushels.....	0 30	9 00
		Carrots.....	94 dozens.....	0 05	4 70
		do.....	59 bushels.....	0 25	14 75
		Cabbages.....	450 heads.....	0 10	45 00
		Cauliflowers.....	305 do.....	0 15	45 75
		Celery.....	100 do.....	0 15	15 00
		Cucumbers.....	2 bushels.....	1 50	3 00
		Lettuce.....	97 dozens.....	0 05	4 85
		Onions.....	526 do.....	0 05	26 30
		do.....	631 bushels.....	1 00	63 50
		Parsnips.....	74 do.....	0 75	5 55
		Peas, in pod.....	125 quarts.....	0 05	6 25
		Potatoes.....	66 bushels.....	0 30	19 80
		Parsley.....	150 do..... per bunch	0 05	7 50
		Pumpkins.....	3 do.....	1 00	3 00
		Radishes.....	43 dozens.....	0 05	2 15
		Spinach.....	93 do.....	0 04	3 72
		Sage.....	30 bunches.....	0 05	1 50
		Squash.....	11 bushels.....	1 00	11 00
		Turnips.....	364 dozens.....	0 10	3 65
		do.....	27 bushels.....	0 25	6 75
		Tomatoes.....	1 do.....	1 00	1 00
		Seeds—French beans.....	45 pounds.....	0 05	2 25
		do Peas.....	45 do.....	0 05	2 25
		do Radish.....	8 ounces.....	0 20	1 60
		do Lettuce.....	8 do.....	0 10	0 80
		do Spinach.....	12 do.....	0 10	1 20
Balance to Cr.....	212 64				
	315 64				315 64

LOWER FORT GARRY,
6th January, 1877.

(Signed) J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT, Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with the Dominion of Canada, from January 1st to December 31st, 1876.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To cost of Materials.....	225 79	By 2 pairs laced boots.....	12 50
		17 pairs ankle boots.....	42 50
		65 pairs Oxford shoes.....	227 50
		Prison work.....	57 02½
		Private work.....	60 14
Balance to Cr.....	233 72½	Materials and tools on hand.....	59 85
	459 51½		459 51½

BOOTS AND SHOES REMAINING ON HAND, DECEMBER 31st, 1876.

	\$ cts.
1 pair laced boots, at \$6.00.....	6 00
45 pairs Wellington boots, at \$3.00.....	135 00
59 pairs Blucher boots, at \$2.50.....	147 50
41 pairs Oxford shoes, at \$3.50.....	143 50
	432 00

(Signed)

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

STATEMENT showing Revenue of Manitoba Penitentiary for the year ending June 30th, 1876.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To Deposit in Ontario Bank to credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General....	344 62	By Shoe Shop, convict labour, &c.....	344 62
	344 62		344 62

(Signed)

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY,
January 6th, 1877.

ACCOUNT of Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1876.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To Amount of vote for year 1875-76, as per Estimates.....	27,000 00	By Expenditure, viz:—	
		Rations.....	4,227 51
		Fuel and light.....	3,661 46
		Clothing and bedding.....	947 34
		Furnishings.....	983 51
		Cleaning.....	238 75
		Buildings.....	467 51
		Utensils and tools.....	193 81
		Washing.....	155 01
		Printing.....	154 78
		Blacksmith.....	130 03
		Stationery.....	193 24
		Uniforms.....	361 80
		Medical attendance.....	734 00
		Medical comforts.....	217 98
		Medical board.....	35 00
		Shoe shop.....	979 79
		Mileage allowance, and clothing to discharged convicts.....	300 47
		Garden.....	16 25
		Stables.....	90 25
		Postage and telegrams.....	67 53
		Freight.....	79 25
		Paint and oil.....	25 50
		Roman Catholic chapel.....	2 90
		Armoury.....	14 25
		Contingencies.....	136 00
		Expenses, G. McMicken, Esq., visiting.....	159 04
		Salaries.....	5,890 92
		Balance.....	6,536 12
	27,000 00		27,000 00

(Signed)

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

RETURN of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary, Lower Fort Garry, 30th December, 1876.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Where Born.		Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Conduct and Efficiency.
			Town.	Country.				
Warden	Samuel L. Bedson	34	Berley	England	Church of England	23rd May, 1871	\$ 1,400 00	
Head Guard	Michael W. Sheehan	33	London	do	Quaker	5th July, 1876	600 00	
Accountant and Storekeeper	George E. Adshhead	39	Macclesfield	do	Church of England	14th May, 1874	540 00	
Steward	Montague Mann	35	Brentwood	do	do	29th Feb., 1875	480 00	
Gate Keeper	Philip White	35	Glasgow	Scotland	Presbyterian	14th July, 1872	480 00	
Day Guard	Davis Little	36	Marshfield	England	Roman Catholic	18th June, 1875	480 00	
do	Eneas D. McDonnell	30	Pt. Fortune	Canada	do	21st Sept., 1876	480 00	
Night Guard	Michael Wagner	47	Minchin	Bavaria	do	26th Sept., 1876	480 00	
do	Henry Walker	30	Manchester	England	Church of England	21st Oct., 1876	480 00	
Messenger	Samuel McCormick	24	London	Canada	Wesleyan	26th Sept., 1876	240 00	

(Signed) J. L. BEDSON, Warden.

LOWER FORT GARRY, January 6th, 1877.

 PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DYNEVOR, 9th January, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Bedson has requested me to report on Divine Service in the Penitentiary at the Stone Fort, Manitoba.

I am grieved at having to inform you of the death of the Rev. Mr. Moore, your late Chaplain at said Penitentiary; the melancholy event occurred on Sunday morning October 8th, 1876. From that time, till the end of the year the Chaplaincy duties fell on me.

It has afforded me great, though melancholy pleasure to minister to the very few Protestant prisoners at the Stone Fort.

The Penitentiary is a very pattern of neatness and order—the utmost cleanliness in place and person meets one at every turn, and always, from the porter to the highest officer, I have ever observed the most rigid attention to duty, each at his post discharging his obligations. To myself all have displayed great respect and kind attention; I have been highly delighted by the beautiful ordering of arrangement for divine worship on Lord's days. The large upper room of the building is for the occasion turned into a chapel, seats so arranged that every prisoner is enabled to face the Chaplain; this is a great gain, and the guards are so distributed that should there be any design on the part of the prisoners to take advantage of the comparative freedom, it would be next to impossible for them to effect anything. Each prisoner who can use them is furnished with the usual books of devotion, and most of them seem glad to avail themselves of the opportunities. The utmost decorum prevails; the prisoners sing with great spirit, apparently thoroughly enjoying that part of the service. They join in prayer and in the reading of the psalms and other portions of the scripture readily, and during the sermon there is always rivetted attention to the discourse. I often think it impossible that good shall not result from the holy services of divine worship, as it is practised in your Penitentiary at the Stone Fort. All which I have the honour to submit for the quarter ending December 31st, 1876.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ABRAHAM COWLEY.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

WINNIPEG, 24th December, 1876.

SIR,—Since my last annual report things have gone on in the Penitentiary of Manitoba in a satisfactory manner, and I must express my sincere satisfaction with the good conduct of the officers, principally Mr. Bedson, who is "the right man in the right place."

In spite of the Guardian's vigilance, one of the convicts belonging to my congregation escaped and took his flight towards the frontier. He was a good man in every respect, giving satisfaction to the Warden, to the Chaplain, and to the other officers; nobody would have thought that he would have done such mischief.

I go to the Penitentiary monthly, on Sunday, and perform the religious services. Sometimes, when I cannot go, one of the Priests goes to accomplish these religious duties. In our absence, one of the Turnkeys (a Catholic) reads the prayers and one religious instruction to the Catholic convicts.

Just now there are six Catholic convicts in the Penitentiary of Manitoba. I wish to mention for your consideration that one of them (Vigneau) a Frenchman, is more fit to be in an asylum than in a Penitentiary, on account of his crazy mind.

As during the previous year, I am happy to say that my relations with the officials of the Penitentiary have invariably been marked by the greatest cordiality, principally by the Governor, Mr. Bedson, who, by his kindness, politeness and charitable hospitality, has done his best to help me. All, without distinction of creed or nationality, have, on every occasion, shown us the greatest sympathy. To all I offer the expression of my most sincere gratitude.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALB. LACOMBE, P^{RE}, O.M.I.,
Catholic Chaplain of the Manitoba Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN
ON THE
STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament Assembled.

The Report of the Librarian of Parliament, respectfully sheweth :—

It is with much satisfaction that your Librarian reports that the transfer of the Library of Parliament, to the beautiful building erected for its reception, has at length taken place. Owing to the time required for the completion of the interior fittings, it was not until the middle of the month of October that the removal commenced. The labour involved in re-arranging and classifying a collection of such magnitude, within such a short period, has been very considerable; and much still remains to be done before the work is properly completed.

At the outset, a formidable difficulty presented itself. It was found that the new Chamber was wholly inadequate, in its dimensions and apportionment, to contain the number of volumes proposed to be placed therein. Up to the time when this was ascertained, it had been taken for granted that the new building was capable of holding, at least one hundred thousand volumes, agreeably to the original intentions of the Government, in its construction, and in conformity with the directions given to the superintending architect.

So far back as the 14th May, 1859, when the erection of Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was first determined upon, the undersigned submitted to the Board of Works a memorandum, specifying the nature and extent of the accommodation required for the Library.

This memorandum pointed out that the Library premises should include "one large apartment, with three tiers of light iron galleries," capable of containing 200,000 volumes. Likewise rooms, to be grouped around the centre chamber, for the exhibition of maps and pictures, for offices, for private study, and for necessary uses in the administration of a large and growing department. Full particulars as to the size and disposition of these rooms were embodied in this memorandum; including the exact number of feet of shelving required for the number of volumes which it was estimated that the Library would hereafter contain. By this calculation it was shown that at least 25,000 feet of shelving would be needed to hold 200,000 volumes, of the average size.

This memorandum was approved by the Board of Works; and printed copies of it were sent to all competing architects, with instructions to prepare their plans in strict conformity thereto. The plans finally chosen corresponded, in general design, with your Librarian's suggestions, and he was notified by Mr. Samuel Keefer, the then Secretary of the Board, that his recommendations on behalf of the Library would be unreservedly carried out.

As the new building approached completion, and it became necessary to prepare for the transfer of the books, your Librarian caused measurements to be made, to ascertain the shelving at his disposal for the various classes and divisions of the Library; when to his surprise and disappointment it was discovered that only about 7,000 feet of shelving had been placed in the Central Room; which accordingly could not contain more than about 56,000 volumes.

It was then too late to make any material alteration in the fitting up of this chamber; and under these circumstances he was compelled to alter all his intended arrangements for the classification of the books, and in respect to the use to which it had been proposed to apply the various apartments surrounding the Library, and to devote every available foot of space for shelves. This has been successfully accomplished, and not only has sufficient space been obtained for the immediate wants of the library, but also for its probable increase for some two or three years to come. To effect this, however, it was indispensable to retain the gallery over the old Library, for the deposit of books, and to abandon the attempt to set apart a special room for the exhibition and consultation of maps; a loss which will be increasingly felt, until it can be remedied.

Upon a careful review of the case, a plan has occurred to your Librarian, by the adoption of which he believes that the great and unexpected loss of space, through the structural deficiency of the new building, would be fully compensated, and a result attained more in accordance with the actual wants of the Library, even than the original design.

He would propose that the suite of apartments formerly occupied by the Library, and now assigned for the occupancy of the Supreme Court, should, as speedily as possible, be restored to the use of the Library; and that all the books needful for reference in connection with legislation should be placed therein. In other large libraries on this continent, appertaining to legislative bodies, such as the Congressional Library at Washington and the New York State Library, at Albany, separate provision is made for the Law Library. If, in like manner, our large and valuable collection of works upon legal and legislative subjects could thus be brought into immediate proximity to the Senate and House of Commons, it would greatly conduce to the comfort and convenience of members during the Session, as it would secure to them quiet rooms for study and research; whilst the general Library would be available for the use and entertainment of all who should be privileged to have access thereto. Such an arrangement, moreover, would afford ample scope for the increase and improvement of the Library in all its branches; a result which cannot be attained under present circumstances.

The last annual grant for the purchase of books has been carefully expended, with special attention to the augmentation of the Law Library. A supplementary catalogue of these accessions has been printed for distribution; and a classified catalogue of law books is in preparation. A large invoice of books on French law, selected or approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court, has just been received, and the books will shortly be placed upon the shelves.

Lists of donations to the Library, and of works received under the Copyright Act, since last year, are herewith appended.

The number of volumes in the Library at last report was estimated at 79,486. Since then about 4,397 volumes have been added, making a total of 83,883 volumes. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHIUS TODD,
Librarian of Parliament.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
8th February, 1877.

(For the Appendix to this Report see Sessional Papers.)

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 10TH FEBRUARY, 1876,

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for *India* :

Manual of Sylviculture, by G. Bagneris : translated from the French for use in *India*, 1876.

From Her Majesty's Stationery Office :

The Statutes, revised edition, vols. 9 and 10.

From the Royal Colonial Institute :

Vol. 7. Report of Proceedings of the Institute.

From the Literary and Philosophical Society of *Liverpool* :

Their Proceedings : in continuation of former donations, vols. 18 to 30.

From the British Museum :

Ancient Greek Inscriptions, Part 1.

Catalogue of Oriental Coins, vol. 1.

Cuneiform Inscriptions, vol. 4.

Catalogue of Spanish Manuscripts.

Catalogue of Additional MS.S., 1854—1860.

Guide to Egyptian Galleries, Vestibule.

Guide to First and Second Egyptian Rooms.

Guide to Græco-Roman Sculptures, Parts 1 and 2.

Guide to the Bronze Room.

Guide to Select Greek Coins.

From the *United States*' Bureau of Education :

Reports of the Commissioners of Education for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873
1874, (5 vols).

Report on Public Libraries in *America*.

From the *United States*' Coast Survey Office :

Reports of the Superintendent of the *United States* Coast Survey for 1872 and
for 1873.

From the Office of Chief of Engineers *United States* Army, Washington :

Report of the Chief of Engineers, *United States* Army, 1875.

Vol. 3. Report of Surveys of the 100th Meridian, 1875.

Geological Report of Exploring Expeditions from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the
junction of the Grand and Green Rivers of Colorado, in 1859, Washington,
1876.

Explorations across the Great Basin of the Utah, in 1859, Washington, 1876.

From the *United States* Department of the Interior :

Report on the Exploration of the Colorado, by *Major Powell*.

From *Hon. E. Young*, Commissioner of Statistics, *United States* :

Finance Reports *United States*, 1874 and 1875.

Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1873.

Raymond, Seventh Report on Mines and Mining, 1875.

Report of Delegates to International Statistical Congress, 1872.

Quarterly Reports of the *United States*' Bureau of Statistics, 1875-76.

From the Library of Congress, *Washington* :

Congressional Documents and publications in the year 1874-75, 30 vols.

From the State of *Maine* :

Journals of Senate and House for 1875, 2 vols.
 Legislative Documents and Acts for 1875 and 1876, 4 vols.
 Public Documents 1875, 2 vols., and 1876, 2 vols.
 State Year Book for 1875-76 and 1876-77.
Maine Reports, vols. 63 and 64.
 Agricultural Reports for 1874 and 1875.
 Common School Reports for the years 1874 and 1875.

From the State of *New Hampshire* :

Journals of both Houses ; Reports to the Legislature and Laws for 1875.
New Hampshire Reports, vol. 54.

From the State of *Kansas* :

Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Agriculture, with Census of the State for 1875.
 Public Documents for 1875.
 Laws for 1876.

From the State of *New York* :

New York Reports, vols. 59, 60, 61, 62.
Hun's Reports, vols. 5, 6, 7.
 Senate Documents, 1874, vol. 6.
 Assembly Documents, 1874, vol. 8.
 Senate and Assembly Journals, 1875, 3 vols.; 1876, 2 vols.
 Senate Documents, 1875, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
 Do do 1876, vols. 1, 2.
 Assembly Documents 1875, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
 Do do 1876, vols. 1-4.
 Library Report, 1875.
 Regent's Report, 1875.
 Laws of *New York*, 1876, 2 vols.

From the State of *Pennsylvania* :

State Law Reports, vols. 77, 78, 79.
 Laws, Journals, and Legislative Documents for 1876, 6 vols.
 Executive Documents, 1875.
 Insurance Reports, 1875.
 School Report, 1875, and School Laws, 1876.
 Legislative Handbook, 1876.

From the State of *Massachusetts* :

Journals of Senate and House, and Laws for 1875.
 Public Documents, 1874, 5 vols.
 Law Reports, vols. 111 to 117 (lacking vol. 114).
 Reports on Railways, State Charities, Health, Education, Agriculture, Labour Statistics, Registration, and Adjutant-General's Office, for 1874 and 1875 ;
 12 vols.

From the State of *Michigan* :

State Law Reports, vols. 30, 31, 32.
 State Census, 1874; Local Laws, 1875.
 Joint Documents, 1874, vol. 2.
 Education Report, 1874. Board of Health Report, 1875.
 Senate and House Journals, 1873, 5 vols.; 1874, 2 vols.; and several pamphlets.

From the State of *Ohio* :

Ohio Geological Survey, Palæontology, vol. 2, and maps.
 State Law Reports, vol. 25.
 Senate and House Journals, and Executive Documents, 1875, 4 vols.
 Agricultural Reports, 1874.
 Reports on Railways, Statistics, Schools, and Finance, for 1875, 4 vols.
 State Laws for 1876.

From the State of *Minnesota* :

State Law Reports, vol. 21.
 Laws passed in 1875 and 1876.
 Executive Documents for 1875, 2 vols.
 Senate and House Journals for 1876, 2 vols.

From the State of *Connecticut* :

Public and Private Acts passed in 1876.
 Journal of the House, and Legislative Documents for 1876.
Connecticut Reports, vol. 42.

From the State of *Iowa* :

State Laws for 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876.
 Senate Journals for 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876.
 House Journals for 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876.
 Legislative Documents 1874, 1876 and 6 vols.
 State Census, 1875.
 State Law Reports, vols, 39, 40, 41,
 And some pamphlets.

From the Government of the *Dominion* :

Imperial Statutes for 1876.
 Two Copies of the Handbook of the Cape Colony, 1875.
Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 5 vols.

From *Hon. P. Fortin*, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, *Quebec* :

Maury's Wind and Current Charts.

From the Education Department of *Ontario* :

Outline history of Japanese Education, 1876.

From the Colony of *New Zealand* :

New Zealand Parliamentary Debates, vols. 17, 18, 19.

From the University of *Toronto* :

Examination papers for 1875, and for 1876.

From McGill University, *Montreal* :

Catalogue of McGill College Library, 1876.

From the Agricultural and Arts Associations of *Ontario* :

Vol. 3. Canada Short Horn Herd Book.

From the Cobden Club, *London* :

History of Free Trade in Tuscany, by J. M. Stuart.

The Romance of Trade, by H. R. Fox, Bourne.

Russia, Turkey and England ; a pamphlet by R. Cobden.

From *F. J. Dore, Esq.*, Emigration Agent, *London* :

Cernuschi, Bi-metallic Money, second edition, 1876, 4 copies.

————— La Monnaie Bi-métallique, Paris, 1876.

————— Mécanique de l'Echange, 1865.

Duret, Voyage en Asie, Paris, 1874.

Twining, Science made easy, parts 1 to 4, 2 copies, 1876.

————— Science for the people, 1870.

————— Technical Training, 1874.

Reports on Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales, 1875.

Vol. 6. Report of Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute.

From *Sandford Fleming, Esq.*, *Ottawa* :

Photographic views of places in British Columbia, taken by officers of the Pacific Railway Survey, in 1875. Bound in 1 vol.

From *Hewitt Bernard, Esq.*, *Ottawa* :

18 Pamphlets on various topics of public interest.

From *T. B. Aikins, Esq.*, *Halifax* :

Copy of *Nova Scotia Laws*, for 1876.

St. Matthew's Gospel, in *Mic-Mac*.

Various pamphlets.

From the Hon. *Abbott Lawrence* :

Journal of a tour to *Niagara Falls* in 1805, by *Timothy Bigelow* ; with an introduction by a grandson ; *Boston*, 1876.

From *C. C. Baldwin, Esq.*, *Ohio* :

Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland, Ohio.

From Dr. *Samuel A. Green, Boston, U.S.* :

Harvard Memorial Biographies, 2 vols., with supplement, 1867.

Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the *Boston Board of Health*, 1875, 1876.

Catalogues of the *Groton Public Library* in 1855, 1862 and 1875.

Deux Pont's Campaigns in America, 1780 81, translated from the MSS., with an introduction and notes by *S. A. Green*, 1868.

Handbook of *Nantucket*, 1874.

Monograph on Colonel *W. Prescott*, the Commander in the Battle of *Bunker's Hill*, by *F. J. Parker*, 1875.

Bi-centennial of the Burning of *Medfield* by *Indians*, 1676-1876.

Journal of a Tour to the *White Mountains* in July, 1874, by Dr. *Jeremy Belknap*, from the *Belknap Papers*, *Boston*, 1876.

Several pamphlets written by himself, and enumerated under "Donations from their respective authors."

Papers relating to the Garrison Mob, edited by *Theodore Lyman, Cambridge, 1870.*

From their respective authors :

Existence and Deity illustrated and explained : second and revised edition. By *Robert Shaw, M.A., Montreal, 1874.*

Spontaneous or Predestinated Generation : a paper delivered before the Institute of Natural Science, *Halifax, N.S.*, by *Andrew Dewar*—a pamphlet.

Sir *William Alexander* and *American Colonization*, with a Memoir, by the Rev. *E. F. Slafter, A.M.* Published by the *Prince Society, Boston, Mass., 1873.* (Presented through *E. T. Brooks, Esq., M.P.*)

Dictionnaire de la Langue Dônè-Diudjié ; par le *R. P. E. Petitot, Paris, 1876.*

Vocabulaire Francaise-Esquamault ; par le *R. P. E. Petitot, Paris, 1876.*

Historical Record of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and its Standing Orders : by Captain *F. C. Denison, Toronto, 1876.*

The Civil Government of the States, and the Constitutional History of the *United States*, by *P. Cudmore, New York, 1875.*

Vellenaux, a Novel, by *E. W. Forrest, St. John, N.B., 1874.*

Outlines of the Political History of *Michigan*, by *James V. Campbell, Detroit, 1876.*

Life of *Josiah Quincy*, by his son, *Edmund Quincy, Boston, 1874.*

Speeches of *Josiah Quincy*, delivered in the Congress of the *United States*. Edited by his son *Edmond Quincy ; Boston, 1874.*

The Story of a Famous Book ; an account of Dr *Benjamin Franklin's* Autobiography, by *Samuel A. Green, M.D.* Printed for private distribution, *Boston, 1871.*

Bibliography of the *Massachusetts Historical Society* : by *S. A. Green, M.D., Boston, 1871.*

Paul Lunt's Diary : May to December, 1775. Edited by *S. A. Green, M.D.* Printed for private distribution, *Boston, 1872.*

School Histories of *United States* and some errors in them : by *S. A. Green, M.D.* Printed for private distribution, *Boston, 1872.*

Account of *Percival* and *Ellen Green*, and some of their descendents : *Samuel A. Green.* Privately printed, *Groton, Mass., 1876.*

Copy of the laws of *Harvard College, 1655*, with an introduction by *S. A. Green, M.D., Cambridge, 1876.*

Report of the Council of the *American Antiquarian Society*, made October 21, 1875, at *Worcester*, by *S. A. Green, M.D., Worcester, 1876.*

Historical Address, Bi-Centennial and Centennial : delivered at *Groton, Massachusetts*, July 4th, 1876, by *S. A. Green, M.D., Groton, 1876, 2 copies.*

Illustrations of the Life of *Shakespeare.* Part 1, by *J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, London, 1874.*

Shaksperian Engravings and Drawings, in the collection of *J. O. Halliwell, 1868.*

Catalogues of *Shakespeare-Study* books ; and of the selected parcels in the *Shaksperian and Dramatic Collections*, of *J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, 1876.*

Catalogue of the Warehouse Library of *J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps*, of No. 11, *Tregunter-Road, West Brompton, near London, 1876.*

Proceedings of the Centennial celebration at *Groton, Mass.*, July 4th, 1876 ; with an Oration by *S. A. Green, M.D., Groton, 1876.*

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728. (bis) Second Edition of *Koltmyer's* *Chemia Coartata*, *J. Starke, Montreal, 1875.*
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RETURN

RELATING TO

CASES OF EXTRADITION OF PRISONERS

UNDER TREATY BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1877.

EXTRADITION PAPERS.

Copy of Telegram received from the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, dated 26th May, 1876.

House of Commons has voted Address for return of all cases of extradition of prisoners, under Treaty between Great Britain and United States, showing charges on which prisoner was demanded, and those on which he was tried; also stating in each case whether any special stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either country as a condition of surrender. Please send return for Canada early.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

DOWNING STREET, 1st June, 1876.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram of the 26th May, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an address recently voted by the House of Commons for a return of all cases of extradition of prisoners between Great Britain and the United States, with certain specified particulars relating to such cases.

I should be glad if your Government could furnish me with the particulars in regard to Canada, for which I applied in my telegram above referred to, shewing the charges on which the prisoner in each case was demanded, and those on which he was tried, not only in the cases of prisoners surrendered to Canada, but also in those of prisoners surrendered by Canada to the United States, though, possibly, the particulars in these latter cases might not be required to be laid before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. the Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.M., G.K.C.B.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Extradition of prisoners (Great Britain and United States.) — Address for return of all cases of extradition which have occurred under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, shewing, in the case of prisoners surrendered to Great Britain, the charges on which the prisoner was demanded, and those on which he was tried; and also stating, in each case, whether any special stipulation beyond those contained in the Treaty was required or conceded by the Government of either country as a condition of the surrender.

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Carnarvon.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 24th July, 1876.

MY LORD,—I have the honor of enclosing two memorandums from the Department of Justice, forwarding returns in reference to matters of extradition.

These returns complete the information called for in your Lordship's telegraphic message of the 26th May last.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, July 24th, 1876.

With reference to the Minute of Council of the 29th May last, on the subject of Lord Carnarvon's cable telegram of the 26th May, the undersigned has the honour to report, that by memorandum of the 1st June, the Minister of Justice presented to Your Excellency for transmission to Lord Carnarvon, a partial return as proposed by the report referred to in the Minute of Council.

That return contained all the information which could be obtained upon the subject of enquiry with regard to prisoners extradited from Canada to the United States, between the 1st July, 1867, and the 1st May, 1876, and it also contained all the information obtainable upon the subject of prisoners extradited from the United States to Canada between the same dates, except upon the question of charges upon which the prisoners were tried; upon that question enquiries were made of the Provincial authorities.

The Minister of Justice also caused communication to be had with the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, with a view to obtaining the information required with reference to extraditions which took place between the date of the treaty and the admissions of the Provinces into the confederation.

The undersigned has now the honor to submit a return as required by the House of Commons, embracing all such information as is obtainable upon the subject referred to in the Address of that House, or which may in any manner tend to elucidate the same.

This return embraces the partial return transmitted to Your Excellency on the 1st June last, and the undersigned recommends that that partial be withdrawn, and that Your Excellency should transmit to Lord Carnarvon the enclosed return lettered "A" to "Q" both inclusive, as being a full and complete return in answer to the Address.

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Acting Minister of Justice.

CANADA.

Further return to an Address of the House of Commons for a return of all cases of extradition of prisoners which have occurred under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, showing, in the case of prisoners surrendered to Great Britain, the charges on which the prisoner was demanded and those on which he was tried, and also stating in each case whether any special stipulation beyond those contained in the Treaty was required or conceded by the Government of either country as a condition of surrender.

SCHEDULE.

Extraditions to the United States.

- A. Statement of all cases of extradition from Upper Canada to the United States between the 9th August 1842, and the 30th June, 1867.
- B. Statement of all cases of extradition from Lower Canada to the United States.
- C. Letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, relative to cases of extradition to and from the United States between the 9th August, 1842, and the 30th June, 1867.
- D. Two letters and enclosures from the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, relative to cases of extradition to and from the United States, between the 9th August, 1842, and the 30th June, 1867.
- E. Telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
- F. Letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island.
- G. Statement of all cases of extradition from the Dominion of Canada to the United States between the 1st July, 1867 (the date of confederation), and the 1st May, 1876.

Extraditions from the United States.

- H. Statement of all cases of extradition from the United States to the Province of Upper Canada between the 9th August, 1842, and the 30th June, 1867.
- I. Statement of all cases of extradition from the United States to Lower Canada.
- K. Extraditions from the United States to Nova Scotia. See letter of Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, marked "C."
- L. Extraditions from the United States to New Brunswick. See letter from Lieutenant-Governor Tilley, marked "D."
- M. Extraditions from the United States to British Columbia. See telegram from Lieutenant-Governor Trutch, marked "E."
- N. Extraditions from the United States to Prince Edward Island. See letter from Lieutenant-Governor Hodgson, marked "F."
- O. Statement of all cases of extradition from the United States to the Dominion of Canada between the 1st July, 1867, (the date of confederation), and the 1st May, 1876.
- P. Judgment in the case of Regina v. Tubbee, in which the prisoner was discharged on *habeas corpus*.
- Q. Judgment in the case of Truceman B. Smith, in which the prisoner was discharged on *habeas corpus*.

" A A. "

RECORDER'S COURT.

(Before the Recorder of the City of Toronto.)

*In the matter of Bennet G. Burley—Ashburton Treaty—Fugitive felons—British subjects
—Belligerent rights—Robbery.*

Held 1. That the Ashburton Treaty as to the extradition of fugitive felons, and our Acts passed to give effect to it, extend to British subjects committing the offences named in the Treaty, in the territory of the United States, and becoming fugitives to Canada.

Held 2. That it is in the discretion of the magistrate investigating into a charge under the Treaty against a person accused of one of the crimes mentioned in the Treaty, to receive evidence for the defence.

Held 3. That under the circumstances of the case as shown, as well on the part of the prosecution as the defence, that the accused who took the property of a non-

combatant citizen by violence from his person, was guilty of robbery, and liable to be surrendered under the Treaty.

(Toronto, January 20th, 1865.)

Duggan, Recorder.—On behalf of the prisoner, it is urged, first, that being a British subject he is not within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty; second, that before and at the time of the committing of the acts charged as the robbery war existed between the United States of America, and the said Confederate States; that such act was one which the prisoner, then engaged in a belligerent enterprise, had by the law of nations a right to commit.

With regard to the first point, the language of the treaty, as recited in our Act, 22 Vict. chap. 89 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada is as follows:—"That Her Majesty and the said United States should, upon mutual recognition by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either of the high contracting parties, should seek any asylum or be found within the territories of the other."

The terms employed are plain and most comprehensive, embracing all persons, without exception or qualification of any kind.

What persons in the words of the treaty are to be given up? Expressly "all persons who being charged," &c. That the treaty includes and was intended to include, without exception, all persons, irrespective of country or nation, I entertain no doubt, and therefore hold that the prisoner, on the ground of his being a British subject, is not exempt from its provisions. Then, as to the existence of war, I consider the existence of war proved. This important status is by the Supreme Court of the United States of America in the judgment given on March 19th, 1863, in case of the "Hiawatha" and "Amy Warwick," distinctly recognized to be that of the contending parties taking into account the whole proceedings of the prisoner as shown in the evidence for the prosecution it may not be justly presumed that he was engaged in the enterprise which he and others acting with him professed.

But I do say that it appears clear to me, upon the evidence, that the prisoner's arrangements for the alleged enterprise, the collecting of men and arms, were clandestinely made in this country, and were partially acted upon within this country, by proceeding from it direct with these men and arms into the adjoining territory of the United States of America, and that therein, and by these means, acts of hostility and violence were waged upon its non-combatant inhabitants, this country being happily at peace and in amity with the United States of America and with its people. I consider the above acts a flagrant violation of the public law, and a gross injustice done to our country.

Then as to the taking from Ashley of his money by violence, and the putting him into peril of his life, the avowed object of the alleged enterprise was the release of the prisoners at Johnson's Island. Johnson's Island is in the state of Ohio, and far away from the scene of war and warlike hostilities.

The country around is the abode of non-combatant people engaged in the ordinary peaceful avocations of every-day life, and it was through this country and amongst these people, that the alleged enterprise was attempted to be carried out. Would it be lawful for the belligerent enemies of the nation to which the people belong, simply on the ground of being such enemies, without any necessity for the acts by violence, and at the peril of the lives of these people to despoil them of their effects and plunder them at will? It is said by writers on international law that by the modern usage of nations which has now acquired the force of law, private property on land is exempt from confiscation, with the exception of such as may become booty in special cases, when taken from enemies in the field or in besieged towns, and military contributions levied upon the inhabitants of the hostile territory. It is not pretended that the prisoner committed the act complained of under any of the circumstances suggested. Ashley, when deprived of his money by violence, and

at the peril of his life, was to the knowledge of the prisoner such a non-combatant as I have described. If the prisoner on the occasion in question had an absolute right, without necessity of any kind, then to take Ashley's money at the peril of his life, would he not equally have had the right in like manner by violence to despoil of his money and effects every other non-combatant United States citizen whom he might happen to meet and choose to attack under colour of carrying out, or because of being engaged in a belligerent enterprise? I do not find that such a right exists or is sanctioned by the code of Christian and enlightened nations.

I have herein endeavoured to give all the facts and circumstances material on this proceeding, and I have now to state, in conclusion, that I find and determine that the evidence taken before me according to the laws of this province on the charge of robbery here preferred against the prisoner Bennet G. Burley, would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the said Bennet G. Burley, according to the laws of this Province, for the said robbery, if the same had been committed in this Province.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

A.

RETURN of all cases of Extradition of prisoners from the Province of Upper Canada to the United States under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, between 9th August, 1842, and 30th June, 1867.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Warrant of Extradition.	Charges on which Prisoner was tried.	Whether any special stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either country as a condition of surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
Jane Glene	Murder	On charge demanded.	June 28, 1849	Information not obtainable.	None.
James McCaffrey	"	"	Mar. 5, 1850		
Gabriel Wright and John Guile	Burglary and assault with intent to commit murder.	Wright only extradited on charge of burglary and robbery.	May 10, 1850		
James McNally	Murder	On charge demanded.	Nov. 20, 1855		
Alexander Caiter	"	"	May 28, 1855		
George Pollett	"	"	May 31, 1858		
Owen Dudley	Forgery	"	Oct. 29, 1858		
Charles Miller and Catherine King	"	"	Dec. 14, 1858		
Henry Kaiples	"	"	Aug. 17, 1859		
John Fauell	Robbery	"	May 13, 1859		
Joseph Bocarde	Uttering forged paper.	Forgery	Jan. 26, 1860		
Nelson Fenihart	Robbery	On charge demanded.	July 24, 1863		
Asher Warner	Uttering forged paper.	"	Oct. 1, 1864		
*Bennet G. Burley	Robbery	"	Jan. 31, 1865		
Clarence Madigan	Forgery and uttering forged paper	"	Feb. 20, 1865		
Paul Nestler	Forgery	"	May 4, 1865		
Alexander McConnell	Murder	"	Apr. 21, 1866		
George Peet	"	"	Apr. 19, 1866		
John Bortles and Thos. W. Bortles.	Assault with intent to kill.	"	Mar. 9, 1866		
Samuel R. Lewis	Uttering forged paper.	"	Mar. 4, 1867		
David Rose	"	"	Mar. 26, 1867		

*See papers annexed marked "A A."

B.

RETURN of all cases of Extradition of prisoners from the Province of Lower Canada to the United States under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, between 9th August, 1842, and 30th June, 1867.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Warrant of Extradition.	Charges on which Prisoner was tried.	Whether any special stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either country as a condition of surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
Joel Dake	Forgery	On charge demanded.	Nov. 3, 1844	Information not obtainable.	None.
William Robinson	"	"	Feb. 27, 1849		
David F. Moore	"	"	Sep 20, 1849		
Bela S. Worthen and James G. Cawley	Burglary and larceny.	"	Sep. 29, 1849		
Michael P. Mandigo and Catherine Faden	Uttering forged paper.	"	Aug. 9, 1851		
Joseph Chase	Arson	"	May 31, 1851		
Frank Murray <i>alias</i> Frank Morin	Robbery	"	Nov. 4, 1852		
P. B. Kingsley and William Brown	Uttering forged paper.	"	Aug. 26, 1853		
John Gill and Matthew Matthews	Forgery	"	July 27, 1854		
William Bankin	Murder	"	Mar. 18, 1854		
Leonard L. Cross	Forgery	"	June 27, 1859		
Henry Janowitz	"	"	Aug. 22, 1859		
William H. Crawford	Assault with intent to kill	"	Jan. 24, 1865		
Henry Roberts	Forgery	"	Dec. 1, 1865		

" C " and " K. "

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N.S.,

June 6th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Langevin's despatch, No. ~~1113~~¹¹¹³₆₉₇, under date of the 31st ultimo, requesting me to cause to be prepared and transmitted to your department with the least possible delay a return of the cases of extradition in the Province of Nova Scotia between the 9th of August, 1842, and the 30th June, 1867.

I immediately on receipt of the despatch set on foot inquiries on the subject.

I have ascertained through the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, that within the period referred to no cases of extradition have occurred in this Province, either of persons found in Nova Scotia charged with offences committed in the United States and claimed under the treaty by the Government of that country, or of persons found in the United States charged with offences committed in Nova Scotia, and claimed by our authorities from those of the United States.

The records of extradition proceedings should properly be kept in the office of the prothonotaries.

Under our system of judicature each county has its own prothonotary's office, and the records, if any there were, would be found among those different offices.

It could obviously be impossible to make searches in eighteen offices scattered over the Province without incurring an amount of delay which would render the returns probably useless for the purpose for which it is sought.

But as any case of the kind could hardly have occurred without having come within the cognizance of some one of the gentlemen who are now Judges of the Supreme Court, I think I may safely base my report upon their statements.

Indeed, I should not feel that I could so well rely upon the correctness of any report founded on searches made by the county prothonotary among papers not too well kept as I could on the correctness of statements made by legal gentlemen who could scarcely fail to have known of any case of the kind if it had occurred.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Hon. The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

D " and " L."

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,
June 3, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 1,114 on 697, of 31st May, informing me that a telegram had been received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the House of Commons had voted an address for a return of all cases of extradition of prisoners, under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, showing the charges on which the prisoner was demanded, and those on which he was tried; also, whether any special stipulation beyond those in the treaty was required or conceded by either country as a condition of the surrender, and requesting me to furnish to your department a return of the cases in this Province between the 9th of August, 1842, the date of the treaty, and the date of the entry of the Province into the Dominion.

As the extradition of prisoners from the United States to this Province, and from the Province to the United States, was mainly, if not entirely, arranged by correspondence between the Lieutenant Governors and the United States authorities, the information sought could only be furnished in a complete form by reference to that correspondence, the removal of all despatches and official letters at the time of confederation to the Colonial Office, London, or to the office of the Governor General, Ottawa, renders it impossible to furnish the data asked for, but inquiries will be made of the Clerk of the Crown, and other officials, and the result of such inquiries communicated to you as soon as obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Hon. The Secretary of State for Canada.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON,
June 20th, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch of the 3rd instant, in answer to yours, 1,114 on 697, of 31st May, requesting me to furnish you with a return of all cases of extradition of prisoners under the treaty, of the charges under which the prisoners were demanded, and those under which they were tried, and whether any special stipulation was required or conceded in any case, I have the honour to inform you that having made diligent inquiry of the Judges, the Clerk of the Crown, the Police Magistrate of the City of St. John, and other officials, the only case I can afford any detailed information of is the case of the "Chesapeake" prisoners arrested on a charge of piracy and murder in the year 1864; I transmit herewith a printed copy of this case, and I also enclose a copy of the letter of the Police Magistrate of St. John in answer to my inquiries on the subject of your despatch. Between the years 1852 and 1854 a case occurred in which the United States authorities refused to surrender some soldiers who deserted from the guard house at Government House, Fredericton, having previously robbed the sergeant of the guard, on the plea that the proofs of the robbery were incomplete. I am, however, unable to procure any record or document connected with the case.

I regret that in consequence of the reasons mentioned in my previous despatch on this subject, dated 3rd June, I am unable to furnish you with more explicit or detailed information on the matter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon. The Secretary of State for Canada.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN, June 7th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your communication of the 3rd day of June inst., and beg to submit for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, that I was appointed Police Magistrate of the City of St. John on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1858, that since that date the only case that in which an application was made by the United States authorities for the extradition of persons charged with one of the offences enumerated in the treaty of 1842 was the case of the "Chesapeake" prisoners, charged with piracy and murder on the high seas, that after a preliminary examination I committed them for extradition, and they were committed to the common gaol of the city and county of St. John for that purpose, and were subsequently discharged by His Honour Mr. Justice Ritchie, that during the examination of the "Chesapeake" prisoners on the said charge, no mention of any stipulations of any kind were made beyond those of the treaty, or that they were to be tried for any other offence other than what they were asked to be extradited for, that I have at times issued warrants to send to the United States of America to bring persons back for offences under the treaty, but none of them were ever handed over; in one case, A. Marion A. Warren, charged with the utterance of forged paper, came back of her own accord and free will, and was placed on trial before a jury of the country in the county court of the city and county of St. John, and was acquitted.

That as the law stands now I have no jurisdiction in extradition cases.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. GILBERT,
Police Magistrate.

F. JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.,
Private Secretary.

"The Chesapeake. The case of David Collins, et al., prisoners arrested under the provisions of the Imperial Act, 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 76, on a charge of piracy, investigated before Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esq., Police Magistrate of the city of St. John, and the arguments on the return to the order of *habeas corpus*, before His Honour Mr. Justice Ritchie, with his decision. Compiled from the original documents.

The importance and peculiar circumstances of this case have induced the publishers to present to the public all the proceedings taken before the Police Magistrate and also before His Honour, Mr. Justice Ritchie, with the evidence in full and the various documents on which the arrest was made, together with those produced in evidence on the investigation.

Every effort has been used to publish a correct report, and the publishers in the compilation have had the assistance of Charles W. Weldon, Esq., one of the counsel engaged, and of William M. Jarvis, Esq., the reporter to the Law Society of Decisions at Chambers.

As this is the first case which has arisen in New Brunswick under the Treaty of Extradition of 1842, and the object and nature of the tenth article of the treaty, with the mode of procedure thereunder are so fully discussed, and other questions of international law presented, that the publishers believe that the publication will be of interest to the people not only of this Province but also to those of the neighbouring Colonies and the United States.

"The Chesapeake," DAVID COLLINS, et al.

Shortly after the retaking of the "Chesapeake" in Sambro, Nova Scotia, some of the original captors having returned to this Province, the United States Consul in Saint John addressed to the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Provincial Secretary, two letters under date 22nd December, 1863.* Accompanying these letters was an affidavit jointly made by Isaac Willett, Captain, and Daniel Henderson, Second Mate of the steamer, detailing the facts within their knowledge concerning the capture of the steamer, the said affidavit having been sworn to before H. T. Gilbert, Esq., Police Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, on the twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1863. On these papers His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor issued a warrant† under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 6 & 7 Vict. Cap. 76.‡

Mr. Gilbert, on receiving His Excellency's warrant, took the complaint§ of Captain Isaac Willett, and on the 25th day of December issued his warrant|| to apprehend certain persons therein named, upon which warrant David Collins, James McKinney, and Linus Seely, parties named therein, were arrested and brought before Mr. Gilbert for examination on January 4th, 1864.

Andrew R. Wetmore, Esq., Q.C., and William H. Tuck, Esq., appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Federal authorities.

Hon. John H. Gray, Q.C., and Charles W. Weldon, Esq., appeared for the prisoners on behalf of the Confederate States.

Preliminary Examination.

Before the examination commenced, Mr. Gray asked Mr. Wetmore to elect upon which charge he would now proceed, and to state in whose name he was proceeding. Mr. W. replied that he would only state that he was proceeding upon the complaint of Isaac Willett. He first stated that he would take up the charge of murder, and subsequently decided to proceed with that of piracy, in the first instance. Mr. Gray then objected :—

*See Appendix A. †See Appendix B. ‡See Appendix C. and D. §See Appendix E. ||See Appendix F.

1. That this court has no power or jurisdiction to try for the offence of piracy. That for the trial of piracy a Special Commission must issue and a Court be specially constituted for the purpose ; and that such Court is distinctly provided for by the Imperial Act.

2. That the warrant was insufficient. It does not show upon the face facts which are essential under the treaty with the United States to bring this matter into the Courts of this Province, or to create the special jurisdiction, which enables us to arrest parties under those charges. [Mr. Gray cited the case of Dillan, charged with an offence on the sea beyond Provincial jurisdiction, who was arraigned before Judge Parker at the last circuit and discharged. And Mr. Weldon cited the case of the brig "Eliza" in 1847.]

3. Not only is the warrant insufficient on these grounds, but on the face of it is bad, as charging two distinct offences triable before two different tribunals. There ought to be two warrants.

Mr. Gray thought these objections fatal to any proceedings. Mr. Wetmore replied at some length, and read a large portion of the Imperial Act passed to give effect to the Extradition treaty. He claimed that everything so far was regular, and that the Magistrate could not go back of the warrant, which was sufficient authority for him. The Magistrate told Mr. Gray that there was probably something in his argument, but that at present he would proceed with the preliminary examination, and if he decided before the case was through that he had no jurisdiction, he would give the prisoners the benefit of it.

The following witnesses were then examined :—

Evidence of Captain Willett.

Captain Isaac Willett sworn : Am a citizen of the United States ; live in Brooklyn ; a seaman for 30 years ; know the "Chesapeake," owned by H. B. Cromwell, also a citizen of United States ; was master of her in December, and had been for 17 months ; she was rebuilt in New York about three years ago ; previous to that she was called the "Totten." [Mr. Wetmore asked where she was registered ? Both Messrs. Gray and Weldon objected to the question as improper. The Magistrate agreed with them.] During the 17 months the vessel plied between New York and Portland she had a coasting license. [Mr. Gray objected to any evidence respecting contents of this license ; objection sustained.] He had the paper until it was taken away from him on board the ship. On the 4th and 5th December I had charge of the "Chesapeake," then lying in North River taking in cargo for Portland. Most of the freight was taken in on the 5th, Saturday. She carried passengers also. I saw these three prisoners on board on the trip in question. Saw them first about supper time, about 6 o'clock in the evening. We left New York on the 5th December ; I was in the wheel house when the vessel left the wharf. They did not buy tickets ; paid their money on board. I identify Collins and recognize the others. I wrote their names on a piece of paper and gave it to the stewardess to arrange rooms for them. [Wetmore asked the names of the other persons on board. Gray objected ; objection over-ruled.] There was a person, who called himself John C. Braine, said he was Colonel. Understood there was a person named Brooks ; don't recollect the names of Seely and Clifford. All the passengers paid their passage except two. We proceed direct to Portland from New York ; do not call. The vessel, a propeller, was worth \$60,000 to \$70,000. There was an assorted cargo, flour, sugar, wine, and such like. Do not recollect the owners ; do not know its value ; probably \$80,000 to \$100,000.

There was no disturbance until Monday morning, 7th. We were then about 20 miles N.N.E. of Cape Cod. Cape Cod is in the United States. About a quarter past one in the morning, the first thing I knew, the chief mate, Charles Johnston, came to my room and called me, saying somebody had shot the second engineer, Orin Shaffer. I turned out of my room and went to see how badly he was shot, and had hardly time to get out of my room before I was shot at. I was at the engine-room door, on

the upper deck, where my room was. I found the body of the second engineer lying on the deck; it is more than I could tell whether he was alive or dead; he appeared to be dead. I was in the act of stooping down to raise him up when I was shot at twice. I then walked forward and was shot at again. I supposed to be from a pistol; next day I saw two places in the deck where pistol balls had gone through right by where I was. I can't tell who shot at me. I only saw two persons then. I cannot identify either of these prisoners as the parties. I saw no marks of violence on the engineer, but I saw marks of blood where his head lay. When I walked forward I was going into the pilot house, when I was collared and a pistol was put to my face by First Lieutenant H. A. Parr, who was in the pilot house. He collared me and said I was his prisoner in the name of the Southern Confederacy. Parr put the irons on me; two or three others stood beside him. They seemed to be standing there doing nothing. He put handcuffs on each wrist. The irons could be made small or large. They put me into my own room; I could have come out when I pleased. No use for them to lock the door. I don't know what became of the body of the second engineer, except what I heard from the others. I was confined an hour when Parr and sailing master Robinson came to me. They didn't say much, but took me into the cabin; there I saw some of the other passengers who were not concerned in the affair. While I was there the chief mate, Charles Johnson, and chief engineer, James Johnston, were brought in wounded; I had heard reports of fire arms. The mate was wounded in the right knee and left arm. The wounds appeared to be made by pistol shots. I saw the leaden ball taken out of the mate's arm. He suffered considerably from the knee, not so much from the arm. Lieutenant Parr took the ball out of the arm. The chief engineer was wounded by a ball in the hollow of the chin. Parr said he would get the balls out of them if he could, and fix the wounds. The chief mate laid on a lounge until he was put on board the pilot boat. I remained in the after-cabin until eight next morning. The irons were then taken off, and Robinson went up to my room on deck with me; I was in the room a few minutes and returned to the cabin. When on deck I saw Collins and Seely there; Seely was scrubbing brass on one of the timber heads; the others did not appear to be doing anything in particular.

Colonel John C. Braine took my ship's papers from me in the afternoon before I was landed in the pilot boat. Braine seemed to have command of the vessel; she was taken from me by these parties, against my will and consent. I saw Mr. McKinney on board the vessel. They seemed to be about the vessel and appeared to be eating the grub up as fast as possible. Don't recollect of seeing McKinney doing anything. The person who was navigating the vessel was named Robert Osburne, a passenger, one of the six who bought tickets in New York. None of the parties named in the warrant had tickets. The first land we made after they took possession was Mount Desert. I asked them where they were going, they said Grand Manan; I asked where they intended to land me, they said Saint John. Mount Desert is on the American coast east of Portland. I would not see it if I were prosecuting a voyage from New York to Portland. After passing Mount Desert we saw land east of that place. We proceeded to Seal Cove Harbour, Grand Manan. The boat was lowered, three or four men went ashore, remained a little while, and came on board again, when the steamer left and came up the Bay to Saint John. Next I was taken up to my room by Braine and Parr; Parr made a copy of Braine's instructions and Braine gave it to me. He ordered me to give up the coasting license, and permits for the cargo, and the money I had collected from Braine for his party, in all \$87. He asked for the money he had paid over to me; it was my employer's money; I knew it would be worse for me if I did not; I handed it over against my will; Braine had a pistol in his hand at the time; I handed money, ship's papers, and permits to him. The "papers" were the ship's "coasting license" from the New York Custom House, under which she was coasting at the time, as required under the American law. After this they (Braine and Parr) took me away from the room, took me aft and ordered me to stay there. We then saw a pilot boat. We were on our way to Saint John. The pilot boat ordered us to stop; some one came on board the steamer from her,

stayed a few minutes and returned. Then Captain John Parker came on board and apparently took command. They then took the pilot boat in tow and steamed up to Dipper Harbour. All of the passengers and crew, except two engineers (James Johnston and Auguste Striebeck) and three firemen (Patrick Connor was one), were put on board the pilot boat. The fireman and engineers were kept against their will. Those who went on board the pilot boat were myself, Charles Johnson, chief mate, Daniel Henderson, three boys and four sailors, whose names I do not recollect, the stewardess and five passengers. One of the passengers belongs some 30 miles back of Saint John, the other four belonged to Maine. These five passengers had tickets. Robert Osburne remained on board the "Chesapeake;" he also had a ticket. The steamer towed the boat some five or seven miles and let go of us; we were put on board the boat about five in the evening; that was the last we saw of the steamer. I landed in Saint John about four on Wednesday morning. I got a boat from a big ship near Partridge Island and came to town with four of my men and two passengers. From the way the parties acted in my steamer I was afraid of my life. Everything was taken against my will. I saw one or two of these prisoners on watch; they were on deck. I supposed they were on watch. They seemed to be acting as other men would who were on watch. Braine's party assisted him in charge of the vessel. As far as I know these men were assisting him. I did not see them making sail or shoveling coal. I don't recollect of seeing Collins or McKinney doing anything, except being on deck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gray: I don't deny there has been war in my country for two or three years between those calling themselves Confederate States and the United States. [Mr. Wetmore objected to this as an improper way of proving a state of war. The magistrate did not think this evidence could be shut out.] I can't remember how many States are called the Confederate States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, (about one-third of the latter). Abraham Lincoln is President of the United States, and Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. I never heard of Mr. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War. I have heard they have a Government. I have read Lincoln's proclamation of war against the South, ordering them to destroy the property of the South, but I do not recollect its contents. I never took notice of it to—[Here the witness was stopped].

Parr did put a pistol to my head in the pilot house and said he took me prisoner in the name of the Southern Confederacy. They put the irons on me rather hard. They did not say anything about taking the vessel in the name of the Confederate States then. After they took the handcuffs off there was always a guard with me when I went about. I did not see any act of violence towards the passengers after the capture of the vessel. The handcuffs were also removed from the officers. I left a copy of the "instructions," which Braine left with me, in New York. [Mr. Gray asked the Captain the substance of these "instructions;" Mr. Wetmore objected. Mr. Gray argued the point, and then read from manuscript a copy of Captain Parker's order to Braine, (which Captain Willet had published in the *New York Herald* and other papers), and asked the Captain if the copy was correct. The witness said it was nearly correct. The name of the sailing master in the copy handed him by Braine was George Robinson, not Tom Sayers; the name of the engineer was not given in it, and the number of the men stated was 11, not 22. In other respects Mr. Gray's copy was correct.]*

The Confederates kept of my private property, one double-barrelled gun, one single-barrelled, five five-barrelled revolvers, and one six barrelled revolver (I did not come out of my room "in what they call my shirt tail.") They kept me aft and plundered my room. They took three coats. I missed them when I commenced to pack up. I brought ashore my clock, eight charts, sextant, three books. The passengers also brought ashore their own things. I did not see Braine give the passengers money to take them back to New York. The crew brought part of their things

*The order put in by Mr. Gray will be found in appendix H.

ashore. They put us into the pilot boat six or seven miles this side of Dipper Harbour. I did not see and do not know that the Confederate flag was raised over the vessel. They fired two shots at me, and I don't know how many more. The first two shots were fired at 12 feet. They must have been bad shots. The "Chesapeake" had two six-pounders forward, and of ammunition half a keg of powder. No cutlasses. The Confederates who cut out the "Caleb Cushing," at Portland, were sent to Fort Warren; I have heard so. The "Chesapeake" was engaged in retaking the "Caleb Cushing." I saw the Confederates who were then taken, they were sent to Fort Preble. I do not know that those Confederates were ever tried as pirates or in any other way. Only Lieutenant Parr told us that their party was acting for the Confederate States. They all seemed to be working together, and were working under Parr and Braine. I was not at Sambro, and did not see the steamer after I got into the pilot boat. None of my crew to my knowledge were kept in irons the next day—the day after the capture. I never saw or heard of Braine or Parr before.

Re-examined by Mr. Wetmore: I have heard the Confederates called rebels in the Northern States generally. The "Caleb Cushing" was lying at a wharf in Portland Harbour when captured. Braine was called Colonel; the parties all seemed to be working together. I cannot tell whether Braine paid the passage of these three men, the prisoners.

Evidence of Daniel Henderson.

January 6th, 1864.

Daniel Henderson, sworn: I belong to Portland, Maine. I was second mate of the "Chesapeake" in the beginning of December. Five or six years ago I was employed on board her, and had been for two or three years. She was called the "Chesapeake" then, and traded from New York to Savannah, Charleston, and Baltimore, and sometimes to Portland. She had previously been called the "Totten," but when she was re-built her name was changed. She was owned in New York by H. B. Cromwell. She was latterly employed in the trade between New York and Portland. She lay in North River, New York, at Pier 9, on December 4th and 5th, and took in considerable cargo. She had a great deal of wine and cotton, and was nearly full. She left on Saturday 5th, about 4 in the afternoon. She had 22 passengers. This was not an unusually large number. She sometimes had 50, or 60, or 70. The crew numbered, all told, including the stewardess, 18. I paid no particular attention to the passengers, and the only one I knew was Braine, who had been a passenger from New York to Portland about a fortnight before, and then had a wife and child with him. He then said he had just come from England. The voyage usually occupied 36 to 37 hours.

On Sunday night at twelve o'clock my "watch" was over and I went to bed. My room was on deck, immediately adjoining the pilot house. I had not been in bed more than an hour and a half when four men came to my door, broke the lower panel, and then opened the door. This awoke me. The four men then stood holding pistols over me, pointed at me, and bade me get up and put on my clothes. I did so. They then ordered me to put my hands together and hold them up, and they put handcuffs or irons on me. They told me when doing this that I was a prisoner to the Confederate States. I asked them if I could not see the captain or some one belonging to the vessel. They told me "I couldn't see nobody." They then locked me in my room. About ten minutes after I heard a noise as if of a man falling on the deck near the pilot house door, and I then forced the door of my room open. The deck was covered with ice and I slipped and fell, and then two of those other fellows caught me by the shoulders and hauled me into the pilot house, where I sat in a corner.

About 20 minutes after Braine came in and said that the second engineer had been killed and thrown overboard. Several of those fellows went in and out of the pilot house while I was there. The prisoner Seely, who seemed to be keeping watch forward, went in twice to warm himself. A big tall fellow, with long sandy beard, was steering. Neither of the other prisoners went in. He stayed some time there.

One of the other fellows, an officer, came to me and asked me where the paint was, I told him in the paint lockers. The officer then ordered me to show him where it was, and I went down and showed him. The officer said they wanted to paint out the steamer's name, and the yellow streak on the funnel. The officer held a pistol in his hand. I asked him to have the irons removed, but the officer refused. They were not taken off until next morning about 7:30 o'clock. I was taken to the passenger cabin and found the mate there wounded in the right leg and left arm, lying on a mattress, and the engineer wounded in the chin, and others of the crew and passengers. I asked Braine to allow me to sit by the mate and attend him. Braine said he would see what could be done, and sometime after told me I could sit with the mate, and I did so and washed his wounds. A man armed with a revolver sat by them, and another, also armed, kept guard at the cabin door. The prisoner McKinney was at one time on guard, and was armed. When breakfast was ready they were taken to breakfast. Two men armed with revolvers stood on each side of the breakfast table, and McKinney, armed, stood on the stairs outside. I went on deck two or three times during the day, having obtained permission to do so. No guard accompanied me, but armed men kept guard on both sides of the steamer. Collins was one of the men on guard, and held a pistol in his hand. I saw Seely cleaning some brass work on the timber head. I was kept close prisoner all day, and pretty well down. At night they were all ordered below, the officers were put in the cabin and the rest of the crew in the fore-castle, except the firemen, who they kept at work. About six o'clock one of the officers, with a pistol in his hand, came down to the cabin, and ordered me to go up and show them how the bells from the pilot-house to the engine-room where worked. I did so, and then asked where all our men were, and the officer told me they were down in the fore-castle.

Next morning they made Grand Manan. Braine came down to the cabin and ordered me go up and get ready the anchor to let go when they wanted to. This was, I understood, at the suggestion of the man who belonged to the other passengers, and not to those fellows, but who was acting as pilot for them. Braine, with a pistol in his hand, and the other man, stood over me while I prepared the anchor. They reached a harbour and the anchor was let go. They then had breakfast. I did not eat much. I was too uneasy, as I did not know what was to become of me. I could not get any of them to tell me, and I did not know but I might have to go over the rail. After breakfast they lowered a boat and Braine and two or three of his men, as well as I could see through the cabin windows, went ashore. They remained two or three hours, then returned and weighed anchor. Sometime after they met a pilot boat. The boat ordered the steamer to stop, and a man came on board the steamer from the boat, stayed some time, then went back to the boat, and soon after he and another man came on board the steamer and brought a valise.

I was kept aft on deck at the time, and could see what went on, but could not hear what was said. The man went forward to the pilot house; could not tell what his name was, or whether he took command. This was two or three hours after they left Grand Manan. The steamer then proceeded towards St. John, having the pilot boat in tow. Sometime after, all of our crew were put on board the pilot boat except the two engineers and three firemen, who were kept on board the steamer, and five of the passengers were also put on board. The other passengers who had acted as pilots remained on the steamer. The five passengers who were put in the boat had been taken prisoners like the others. The steamer towed them to within about three miles off Partridge Island, and then let them go and kept right on. It was about 8 o'clock when the steamer left the boat. We stayed in the pilot boat until 10 o'clock next morning, when they were brought to the steamer "New England." Captain Willett, with some of the crew, and all of the passengers, got a boat from a ship and came up to St. John about 4 o'clock in the morning. I was in bodily fear from the time the vessel was taken from us and our crew until I got out of the pilot boat. I am not in the habit of being afraid under ordinary circumstances. The prisoners were on board the steamer when the pilot boat was cast off, and went off in

the steamer; they had no place to land. Some of the parties got a stage over the stern, for the purpose of painting out the name of the steamer, and they said afterwards they did so. They made our men paint the yellow streaks on the smoke pipe black. The "Chesapeake" carried the stars and stripes, the American flag. I never knew of her sailing anywhere except to American ports, and from one American port to another. The captain and crew had no control over her, or cargo, after she was taken possession of on Monday morning.

The second engineer might possibly get the apparatus for throwing hot water without help, but I doubt if he could, at all events he could not do it in less than 25 minutes. He would have first to go on deck from his engine-room, then uncoil the hose from the hose box and extend it along the deck, then attach it to the goose neck on deck, then take it down to the engine-room and put the machinery in motion, and after that return on deck to use the hose.

Mr. Gray said all this was immaterial, as if a man under such circumstances as would create the impression that he had the means of throwing hot water immediately threatened to do so, the effect would be precisely the same as if he actually had the means of carrying out such threat.

The witness also said I heard Braine and the chief engineer disputing as to whether the second engineer had fired a pistol shot. Braine said he must have fired the first shot. The engineer denied that he had fired, and said he would lay any wager that he could then, if Braine would let him make the search, find that pistol (it is presumed the pistol Shaffer owned) in the second engineer's room in his bed. I heard afterwards that it was found. I saw blood on the place where they told me Shaffer had fallen. Shaffer was nearly six feet high and a stout, able man. He was a very kind, gentlemanly man, and very much liked by the whole crew. He was about 45 years of age, and I often heard him say he was born up North River, in the State of New York.

The only names I remember having heard were those of Braine, Parr, and Collins. All the party seemed to be acting under Braine's command.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gray: From the time the vessel was taken until I left the pilot boat I was in bodily fear. I have not told more than occurred. A great many things happened that I did not see. In coming to St. John by train I did not get out at a way station for fear of coming to St. John. I came the whole way in the train. When the vessel was seized, and they told me I was a prisoner to the Confederate States, I knew what they meant. I did not see the Confederate flag run up. I do not know that the North has taken many Southern ships; they may have taken some, but I do not know how many. I did not see the order given to the captain by Braine; heard something about it. The captain had told me that they had given him their names, but did not tell me they had given me a copy of the order. I was not treated with any unkindness, but the engineer was kept on duty after being wounded, and bleeding from the chin. I was allowed to take all my clothes when leaving the vessel. The cotton we had on board came from New York. Could not say whether it came from the Southern States or from Europe. Cotton is one of the chief productions of the Southern States. Have known cotton to come from Europe. No one was hurt who did not make any resistance to the capture. Did not hear Braine say that he gave orders to his men not to injure anyone, unless in case of resistance. On Monday morning after they had secured possession of the vessel all of our men that I could see were liberated from the irons. One of Braine's men told me that if I would keep quiet, and not attempt to recapture the vessel, they would take care of me. I believe the passengers got all their luggage. I lost nothing, and am not aware that any of the others lost anything, except what the captain spoke of.

Re-examined: They told me they were acting in the name of the Confederate States. The chief engineer was forced to work after being wounded in the chin. I do not know what became of the second engineer's luggage. I do not know he was killed, as I was asleep at the time.

Evidence of James Johnston.

January 8, 1864.

James Johnstone deposed: Was born in Ireland; have been a resident of the United States 14 years; am not a naturalized citizen of the United States; follow the business of engineer; know the steamer "Chesapeake;" was chief engineer of the steamer "Chesapeake;" have been chief engineer something over a year; have been on board the steamer "Chesapeake" three years last July; was on board the "Chesapeake" on the 4th and 5th December last; this vessel was engaged in carrying passengers and freight between New York and Portland; the steamer had something over 20 passengers on board on the 5th December; I had charge of the engine on the 5th; remained in charge up to 12 o'clock at night; nothing unusual occurred on Saturday night or on Sunday; I had charge of the engine again on Sunday night until 12 o'clock; was waked up between one and two o'clock on Monday morning by the report of pistols; went from my room on deck and found Mr. Shaffer lying on deck at the engine-room door.

I know the steamer 14 years ago; she was then called the "Chesapeake;" have known her by the name of the "Totten;" she was at one time rebuilt, she was rebuilt in New York; she was afterwards called the "Chesapeake;" I had known her by the name of the "Chesapeake" before that time; she is owned by H. B. Cromwell, of N. Y.; I raised the second engineer up when I found him lying on deck on the Monday morning of the capture; I called him by name; he was dead and lying with his feet down the hatchways; this was between 1 and 2 o'clock; I saw no blood then, it was quite dark; saw two spots on his neck which showed blood; I then went below to the place from which the second engineer came up; there I got a pistol put to my head by Collins; I caught him by the arm, and told him to hold on, then a man besides Collins, whom I took to be Brooks, shot at me, the ball taking effect in the chin. [Mr. Gray objected to witness answering the questions "who shot the second engineer?" Brooks made a statement, it appears, to the witness with reference to the shooting of the second engineer, which Mr. Gray objecting, the magistrate would not allow him to tell as not being admissible in evidence.] I went across the deck below and spoke to Wade. Wade did not answer. I was fired at without a word being said to me. I had the ball taken out of my chin two days ago. It was taken out by Dr. Earle, of King's County. The mate, Charles Johnston, was shot in the knee and in the arm. He and I went into the kitchen through a little hatch; we remained there for half an hour. While there I saw Mr. Shaffer's body going overboard. There were three or four persons engaged in throwing it over. Knew none of them except Braine. The body was throw over just as it was when lying on deck. The cook came to the kitchen. I asked him where Captain Willett was. He said he was in the cabin. I also asked him what was going on. He said the ship was taken. Robinson, the sailing master, took me to my room to dress, as I had only my night clothes on. I had been asleep, and was awakened by the pistol shot. Robinson had no pistol with him that I saw. I heard two or three pistol shots.

After dressing I went to the cabin and found the captain there in irons; Robinson was with him; the mate was there wounded; Parr was there taking a shot out of Brooks' hand, he then took a shot out of the mate's arm; Parr then tried to take the shot out of my chin, but could not, as he said it was fast in the chin; I do not remember to have seen any of these prisoners present; I had some conversation with Parr; he told me to keep the cold out of the cut; he assisted me in wrapping it up; we had no conversation in reference to the firing of the pistol. I spoke to Captain Willett; I went with Robinson to the engine-room to see if all was right there; there was no body there but Striebeck, the oiler or assistant; I went there against my choice. Captain Willett asked me if the ship was safe; I told him she was not, and Robertson overhearing my answer, got permission of somebody to take me there, and see if there was any danger of the ship blowing up, as Striebeck was not an engineer, and had been on board the ship but a short time; did not remain there

long; went back to the cabin after telling the oiler how much steam to carry; after being in the cabin an hour, went back to the engine-room; there was some one with me all the time, a guard I mean; I was taken back on the second time to attend to the engine, and see if the engine was all right; I was then acting for Mr. Braine; Braine said he had no engineer, and that I would have to act; I was not in a fit state to work, on account of the wound in my chin, which was bleeding; I had to be at the engine all the time, as I had no assistance; there was some one on guard all this time; the prisoners were among those who were on guard; those on guard were armed with revolvers; I was not threatened. Two by the name of Cox, and two by the name of Moore, Treadwell, Wade, and the three prisoners; also Lieutenant Parr and Brooks were among those on guard over me; the guard was changed at stated times; Braine had command of these men; these are all the names that I can remember; these men acted under the orders of Braine, Parr, and the sailing master; as far as I could see Robinson was the sailing master; was in the engine-room pretty much all the time; I slept on the locker in the engine-room. I was not on deck much; did not see much that was going on on deck; the vessel did not stop till she reached Grand Manan; she remained there two or three hours. After leaving Grand Manan we sailed towards Saint John, and got below Saint John Harbour about 7 or 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening; we remained at anchor. We stopped before reaching Saint John, and got Parker on board from a pilot boat; he took charge over Braine; there was another gentleman, Mr. McDonald, came on board with Parker; he was introduced to me by Parr as Mr. McDonald; Mr. McDonald told me to content myself for a little while, as he would only keep me for 48 hours; he appeared to be concerned in the affair; told him I wished to get home as my folks would be uneasy; he asked for my address, and he said he would send a despatch to my wife, and inform her that I was well and would be treated well; he forgot his kind intentions, however, as the despatch was not sent. McDonald went ashore here. I saw McDonald a few days ago; he came from Halifax to the Bend with me; I did not request him to come; perhaps he came to see that I got through safely. We remained off Partridge Island in the steamer from three to five hours; a boat went ashore, in which were Parker and Braine; I do not know any of the others, or what they went ashore for; they came back to the ship, and we started as soon as we could get steam up after they came aboard; I think McKinney went ashore with them. We did not take in any coal here; we left here about 2 o'clock next morning under steam; we got into Shelburne in the first place; got there about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. Captain Parker had charge of the vessel on the way to Shelburne; I was not allowed to go ashore, neither was any of the crew. There were four others of our crew taken away in the vessel; their names were Striebeck, Connors, Tracy, Murphy. I had charge of the engine; I slept a little at one time; I slept three hours in the cabin. We had a very heavy gale of wind, also snow on the passage, which commenced on Thursday morning. We lay at anchor in the harbour; we lay there all Thursday night. We took in coal and wood there from a schooner on Thursday night. Parker told me there were 10 tons of coal and two cords of woods. Here we discharged a large quantity of freight, including flour, sugar, tobacco, and port wine. It was put on board a schooner. I do not know how much wine was put ashore. The wine was put up in quarter pipes. The wine was distributed about the vessel. I got some. Captain Parker said that Kenney, a man living there, had bought a thousand dollars worth of the cargo. Braine came back there in the daytime; cannot say on what day. We lay there four or five days. We were there on Sunday. Do not know on what day we sailed. Braine left the vessel again while there. He took a trunk with him; I heard there was jewelry in it. Braine did not come back there again. Got no additional men or coals at La Have. We got some wood. Parr told me that he was going away for a day or two. He would return and bring Braine back, when he would endeavour to get the captain to liberate me, as it was too bad to keep me confined to the ship, wounded as I was and away from my family. Parr also said Braine had acted wrong in running off with a sum of \$400.

[Mr. Gray objected to all evidence as to some statements made by Parr, and

quoted from Roscoe's evidence in support of his objections. The magistrate ruled in his favour.] Witness resumed: Parr went away; I do not know where. We left that evening; I do not know the date. We got some wood there. We left La Have and came to the mouth of the river, towing a schooner of about 50 tons, and loaded with part of the cargo of the "Chesapeake." I cannot say what kind of a load we gave her as it was at night, but it was a pretty good load. I did not hear Parker say what he got for this. We got some wood from the schooner. We remained at the mouth of the river and then proceeded to Sambro, about 20 miles from Halifax. Our coals lasted until we got there. Got no additional crew at La Have. Captain Parker went from Sambro to Halifax for coal, but took no part of the cargo with him. He returned with a schooner load of coal, two engineers, and two firemen. Parr had not returned. We commenced taking in the coal about 2 o'clock in the morning. I got up and spoke to Parker; he told me about the men he had got, and asked me to show the engineers the machinery. I told him I would after daylight. After that I was in my state room getting ready to leave, Parker having told me he was done with me, when the pilot (Flinn) reported to Parker that there was a gunboat in the harbour. Parker went on deck, and seeing her spoke to his new engineer about getting steam on. (This place they call Mud Cove.)

The engineer told Parker his men were not in order to get steam on. Parker then told me to scuttle the ship, but I told him I did not know how. He said I could cut a pipe, and I said we had no pipes that I could cut. Parker left the cabin then. I carried my clothes on deck, and found him and his crew leaving the vessel, and very good time they made. The three prisoners were among them. I then got an American colour out of the wheel house, and one of the firemen to run it up, Union down. The gunboat came alongside and boarded us. She was commanded by Lieutenant Nichols. There were none on board the "Chesapeake" then but myself and my three firemen, the two new engineers, who were left behind, and one oilman. There was no steam up then. Nichols asked me who was on board, and I told him. We tried to get up steam, but we had not coal enough, and no oil on board.

About an hour and a half after this we left, and proceeded to Halifax in company with the "Ella" and "Annie." The "Dacotah" was behind us. I stayed in Halifax until Monday last. Parker, Braine, and Parr had charge of the "Chesapeake" from the time she was captured until they left her at Sambro. Captain Willett and his crew had no control over her. I did not act of my own free will, but under orders from these people. I went to the second engineer's room in company with Parr and Striebeck, and found a pistol there, which I handed to Parr. He examined it and said it had not been used. In the second engineer's drawer I found the pistol.

The second engineer's room was on the deck above where he attended the engine, and the same deck on which I found him dead. I hired him about two years ago, and have never known him to carry a pistol. I would have known it if he had done so. There was no means of putting boiling water on deck, nor were there at any time. There was a force pump to throw cold water in case of fire. I saw these prisoners every day, from the time the vessel was captured until they left her at Sambro. They all carried revolvers. I do not know what position Collins occupied.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weldon: When Brooks got to the cabin he was wounded in the left hand. Parr cut the ball out. I heard nothing said about the engineer shooting him. I found the second engineer dead at the top of the gangway; his duty was below. I went down and saw Brooks, who flashed a pistol within about two feet of me. The ball struck me in the hollow of the chin; did not knock any teeth out; but was bedded in the bone. I had it taken out the day before yesterday from the outside. After being shot I went into the kitchen through a hatch used as a dumb waiter. This may have been cowardly, but I could not help it. I remained there about half an hour, when I was taken to the cabin, and Parr cut the wound but could not get the shot out. He then dressed it, and told me to keep the cold out of it. He took the ball out of the mate's arm. I did not hear the Confederate States mentioned at all, nor did I hear Braine say to anyone that they were acting in the name of the Confederate States. They used a Secesh flag in Shelburne. I cannot

describe it; it did not seem right to me. Cannot tell how many colours were in it. I could not describe four weeks from now a "rag" that I had seen to-day. It was not the Stars and Stripes.

Parr did not tell me that they had taken the "Chesapeake" for the Confederate States; but said that he and Braine had travelled in her about a month before for the purpose of taking her. He also told me he had been in the Southern army, and was a released prisoner; but did not say what part of the Southern States he came from. He treated me very civilly, said Parker had not fulfilled his word, and that he would try and get me away. They did not get any new engineers at Shelburne; they would have to "make them" there. I was allowed to go on deck alone occasionally, and took my meals in the cabin. When the vessel was first taken Braine told me he had no engineer, and I worked the vessel to Grand Manan. Parker then came on board, told me he would have to keep me a little while, and asked me how much money I wanted. I said not to mind money, I would run the ship if I had to do it. I suppose Braine acted under Parker after the latter came on board. There was a guard in the engine-room, in the fire-room, and on deck all the time. Parker said Shelburne was his native place: did not say he had been in the Southern States. I had never seen him before. We put into Shelburne, La Have, and Sambro, and were about four miles inside Sambro, and about half a mile from the shore when the "Ella and Annie" took us. When Parker and his party left they took one boat with them. Wade must have gone on board the schooner, as he was found there by some of the crew of the "Ella and Annie." I was left in charge of the "Chesapeake." The two Halifax engineers and Wade were the only persons taken on board the "Ella and Annie." The "Dacotah" lay off the harbour, and after speaking her we proceeded to Halifax, having got orders to that effect from her commander. I was kept only till they got engineers. I did not expect any money, nor would I have taken any were it offered.

Re-examined by Mr. Wetmore: The watch in the engine-room and fire-room were armed; I don't know whether the watch on deck was armed.

January 11th, 1864.

Mr. Wetmore put in evidence certified copies of the following Acts of Congress:—

Act of Congress	1819, cap. 75.,	Statutes at Large,	3 vol. 514.
do	1820, cap. 113.,	do	id. 600
do	1823, cap. 7.,	do	id. 721.
do	1823, cap. 72.,	do	id. 789.
do	1825, cap. 87.,	do	4 vol.
do	1847, cap. 51.,	do	9 vol. 174.

Also proclamation of President Lincoln, dated April 19th, 1861.

Evidence of Charles Watters.

Charles Watters was called and testified as follows: I reside in Carleton; have resided there 12 years; know the prisoners Seely and McKinney; had no conversation with Seely or McKinney on the subject of the capture of the "Chesapeake;" had heard a good many speak about it in their presence; I heard their conversation in Lower Cove, in the city of Saint John; McKinney was present; the two Coxes were present; do not know the names of the streets in Lower Cove; do not know in whose house this conversation took place; after going down Charlotte street, would turn to the left in order to reach the house in which the conversation took place; it was the next street to the last street which runs east and west [procuring a plan of the city, the witness pointed out Main street as the one on which the house was situated where these meetings and conversations took place]; the house was on the right side of the street; it was a workshop; it was reached through a yard; saw the captain there; think his name was Braine; heard conversations there; the captain

was not present; his name was Parker as I since heard; he was a middling tall man; the captain said he wanted a crew of 20 men to go to New York to capture a vessel; we were all to have a share; do not know how much each man was to receive; did not hear anything about payment for the service; we were to have our passage paid to New York; Parr was to pay the passage; the prisoners were present at one of the meetings; there were two meetings; did not hear anybody say they would go; the prisoners were present at the second meeting; there were very few of the boys present at the first meeting; the captain appointed the second meeting; never saw Collins before to-day. Have had no conversation with McKinney about the affair; had no conversation with Seely about it; I went over to Carleton in the same boat with Seely; I was present when the American boat went off and Seely and McKinney were there. About a week after the last meeting I heard that the "Chesapeake" was captured; it was asked at the last meeting by the captain if those present would go; I cannot say that I heard anyone assent; I was not present at the first meeting; I saw the prisoners Seely and McKinney the same night that the last meeting took place, before the meeting; I do not know how many meetings were held; I had a conversation with McKinney and Seely on the road to the meeting, when the prisoners said they would go to the meeting; the two Coxes and a man named George Robinson were with us; Robinson asked the boys to go; they asked where they were going to, and he stated they would find out when they got there; when I speak of "they" I mean the prisoners and the others; they asked what they were going for; Robinson said they were going to see Braine, who was holding a meeting for the captain; couldn't say what was said on the way; Robinson called at the Lawrence Hotel and got Captain Parker, and we all went to the place of meeting; I heard some time before the meeting that this man wanted to get a crew for the purpose of taking a steamer; those who intended to go were to go the next morning. I was present when the American boat left, and saw McKinney and Seely there; Seely was brought up in Carleton; I did not intend to go; I went to the boat to see who was going; of those men who were at the meeting I only saw McKinney and Seely; they were on the upper deck of the boat; did not know where they were going, I bid the time of day to them; I was there about a quarter to 8 o'clock; I left the wharf before the boat left; I heard the steamboat bell ring before I reached the wharf; I was at the head of the wharf when the fastenings were cast off; I saw the prisoners about five minutes before this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gray: It was stated at the meeting by Captain Parker that they were going on behalf of the Confederate States to take this vessel; I think that it was stated at the meeting that this prize was to be divided among the crew by the Confederate Government; Captain Parker stated that he had a commission from the Confederate Government; the captain produced a paper which purported to be a commission from the Confederate Government; the paper was read over, I did not hear what the paper contained; it commenced, as near as I can remember, "Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America." [Mr. Gray here produced a document which he refused to allow Mr. Wetmore to see. It was understood, however, that it was the order of Jefferson Davis to Captain Parker to go privateering.] I think the intention was expressed at the meeting that the vessel was to be taken for the Confederate States, or else they would not have gone; at the time that I heard that Captain Parker and Lieutenant Braine wanted a crew, I also heard that they were officers in the Confederate service; I heard at the same time that they wanted to raise this crew for the Confederate service for the purpose of taking this vessel; it was understood that this crew when raised was to be in the Confederate service. I did not hear it said that Parr had been an officer with General Morgan; I was not sufficiently close to see the paper that Captain Parker read, so as to be able to identify it; I did not see the mark upon it; I was not sufficiently near the paper to see it so distinctly that if it was now put into my hands I could identify it; did not see Braine there the first night; he was styled lieutenant: did not remember that Captain Parker stated that he was captain of the privateer "Retribution;" went to Lawrence Hotel for Captain Parker, then went down to the place of meeting.

Re-examined by Mr. Wetmore: I told you all you asked me. The vessel was to be a Confederate prize. I do not know what share we were to have. I think the steamer was to be brought to Grand Manan to land her passengers. There was some talk at the meeting about taking the vessel to Nova Scotia. [It was talked among the men that the vessel was to be taken to Nova Scotia.] The question was asked if the vessel was to be taken there. I did not hear it asked, and I did not hear the answer. I did not hear what the vessel was going to Nova Scotia for. The men were to have a share. I do not know what they were to have a share of. I can't say they were to have a share of the vessel and cargo. I did not hear when or where the division was to be made. I did not hear who was to make the division. I heard from Robinson that Parker and Braine were officers in the Confederate service. I did not intend to go with the men. I went to the meetings to see and hear what was going on. It was stated at one of the meetings that the men would be protected.

To Mr. Gray: It was stated that the men would be protected by the Confederate Government. It might have been intended that the vessel should go to Nova Scotia for coal.

21st January, 1864.

Mr. Wetmore put in evidence:—

Certified copy of coasting license granted to the steamer "Chesapeake," under certificate of H. Barney, Esq., collector at New York.

Certified copy of certificate of enrollment of the "Chesapeake" at New York.

The evidence for the prosecution closed.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the depositions were read over to the prisoners, and being asked, with the usual caution, what they had to say, Collins replied as follows:—

"I am not guilty of any of the charges alleged, and in any and every act done by me, in any way connected with the taking and capture of the "Chesapeake," I say that act was done under the authority and in the service of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis, President, as I then believed, and now believe. And I utterly deny that I am guilty of either piracy, murder or robbery on the high seas, or of any crime or offence whatever, and I positively assert that I never contemplated piracy, murder or robbery, or any other crime or offence, and do not believe I have committed any."

(Signed) D. COLLINS.

The other two prisoners made and signed similar statements.

Thursday, 28th January, 1864.

The following witnesses were then called for the defence:—

Evidence of John Ring.

John Ring: I live in Carleton; lived there all my life. I know two of the prisoners, McKinney and Seely. I know Charles Watters. I was present at the meeting spoken of by Watters, about the "Chesapeake." Watters was there. McKinney and Seely were there. It was proposed to enter into the Confederate service at that meeting. I saw Braine there, a man they called Braine. I saw a man called the captain; did not see Parr. I was at both meetings. Some man showed a paper, which the captain said was his authority. I would know that paper if I saw it; I know it by a large seal not quite at the corner; a man's head and shoulders. There is another seal on it, on the right-hand side, looking like a blot; I minded it when the man read it. I saw it afterwards in Mr. Gray's hands. Jefferson Davis' name was at the bottom of it. I went up and saw what it was he had done reading. This is the paper which was produced at the meeting. I swear this is the paper the

man read at the meeting. I made a mistake about the head and shoulders of the seal. He had just done reading as I went in. This is the identical paper.*

Mr. Gray offers the paper in evidence as part of what took place at the meeting. The Magistrate declines so to receive it until it is proved genuine.

Cross-examined: The seal on the right hand looked like a small blot. I cannot say on which side it was, inside or outside.

Evidence of James Trecartin.

James Trecartin: I live in Carleton. I was present at the last meeting, Ring was there. I think Watters was there. It was proposed to enter into the service of the Confederate States. I was introduced to Captain Parker. I heard a man called Braine was there. I asked the captain what was his authority, and he pointed to a gentleman and said, he will show you my authority; he produced an envelope. He took a paper out and I saw the red spot on the back. He then read it out. I saw the large seal afterwards on it. It commenced "Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America." It was signed on the right-hand side, "Jefferson Davis."

Cross-Examined: It was a round red mark. "Jefferson Davis" was written out in full; there was nothing after it. I saw the paper once at Mr. Gray's; do not recollect the day. I think it was Thursday, 7th inst., in the evening. I gave the description of the paper to Mr. Gray, and then he showed me the paper. Mr. Gray and Mr. Weldon were there. I swear this is the paper from the mark shown; the small red seal of the paper. It was a red seal. It was a diamond stamp. I could not say whose name was there.

A certified copy of the Commission establishing a Court in the Province of New Brunswick, for the trial of piracy and other offences committed on the high seas, passed at Westminster, the 11th day of April, 1829, by writ of Privy Seal; put in evidence and read.

30th January, 1864.

Certified Copies of the letters of the American consul to Mr. Tilley,† and affidavit accompanying them; put in and read.

Evidence of Luke P. Blackburn.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, being sworn, said: I am a resident of the Confederate States. Reside in Natches, Mississippi. I was appointed Medical Director of the State of Mississippi in January, 1863. I left the Confederate States on the 16th July last. I am a native of the State of Kentucky. Have resided in the Southern States since March, 1846, and have been connected with the armies since the difficulty between the North and South commenced. Am intimately acquainted with Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. Know his handwriting; have corresponded with him. Know the provisional seal of the Confederate States. A new seal and a new flag were adopted in May last. Am acquainted with Mr. Benjamin, who, in October, 1862, was Secretary of State. The Provisional Government was established in April, 1861, Mr. Benjamin acted as Secretary of War for only a short period; he is now Attorney-General. [Mr. Gray here placed in the witness' hand Captain Parker's authority,‡ and asked him to identify the signature and seal.] Witness: The signature is that of Jefferson Davis, and the seal is that of the Confederacy. I think that is the signature of Mr. Benjamin. The seat of Government was removed to Richmond in the fall of 1861. A very terrible war is now going on between the United States and the Confederate States. Prisoners are exchanged. We are recognized as belligerents; sometimes this rule is infringed by the North. I have just arrived from Montreal. Left that city last Saturday.

* See Appendix G. † Vide Appendix G. ‡ Vide Appendix A.

Charleston, South Carolina, is in the Confederate States, and is likely to remain so. Confederate Government issue letters of marque and have vessels of war too. They issued letters of marque in 1862. The South has a small navy but a very efficient one. I know the South has a vessel of war called the "Alabama." In 1862 the States composing the Confederacy were: Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

Evidence of Alonzo G. Coleman.

Alonzo G. Coleman, sworn: I am a resident of the Confederate States. Was born and brought up there. Am a native of Alabama. Previous to the war my father had large estates in Alabama. Have been in the Confederate service since May, 1862. My rank is that of a private. [There was an objection raised to Mr. Gray asking witness whether, according to the practice of the Confederate service, officers commissioned for any particular duty, have not power to delegate authority and appoint others under them to aid in carrying out that duty? The magistrate allowed the answer to be given.] I have known a captain to delegate authority to subordinates under him to do a particular act. I have known it to be done. They have authority to do this. Though a private I have myself been appointed by my captain to act as lieutenant to do a particular duty. The acts spoken of were recognized by our commanding officers. I know of such acts being a recognized part of our service. I mean by commanding officers, not captains but generals in command. In cases of parties so acting being taken prisoners by the Federal authorities, they are regarded as prisoners of war. The Southern ports are looked upon as blockaded. I knew nothing of the "Chesapeake" matter until brought here.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tuck: I was not an officer, but was regarded as an officer when placed in command of a party. I only received private's pay. If a lieutenant places a private in command of a party to act for him he is privileged to act as lieutenant commanding.

Evidence of Captain Thomas Herbert Davis.

Captain Thomas Herbert Davis, sworn: I am a native of Virginia. Am in Confederate service. Am a captain. I went into the service in South Carolina at Fort Moultrie, when the "Star of the West" came up. I went in as a private, and have gone up through all the grades to a captain. Have been in active service. Have been in Lee's army. Have been with it until within the last six months, during which time I was a prisoner at Johnson's Island. Have served under Johnson, Beauregard, and Lee. My division general is Pickett. I belong to Longstreets' corps. I have been in every battle except the seven days' battle at Richmond, and the battle of Chancellorsville. I was wounded at Seven Points. Was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and sent to Johnson's Island, from which place I escaped on New Year's night. That was the coldest night I felt for 12 years. I rode 15 miles, and walked some 120. I borrowed the horses I rode, or rather I took them while the farmers were asleep. According to the practice of our service, officers commissioned to do a particular duty have power to authorise and appoint others to do that duty, or aid in carrying it out; I have exercised it myself. Such acts have always been recognised by my general officer, and I suppose by the Government; to my knowledge no objection was ever made. It is no novel thing for these appointments to be made. When the persons so appointed to act have been taken prisoners by the Federal authorities they have been regarded as prisoners of war. I was so treated myself. My field officer and two ranking captains were shot at Gettysburg. After that until wounded I commanded the regiment. I was then unable to get off the field and was taken as a prisoner of war by the Yankees, and transferred to Johnson's Island. A person appointed by a captain to do a particular duty, if taken, is regarded as a prisoner of war. I believe this to be the recognized rule of the service. Did not know Colcock, collector at Charleston.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wetmore: If I wanted a person to do a particular duty, and was deficient in officers, I should appoint some person of less rank for the time being; he would hold the higher rank in the discharge of that particular duty. In our volunteer service, officers and men frequently mess together. I don't know that in any exchange of prisoners a private is given for an officer. I know, however, that the Federals hold 400 persons at Johnson's Island, who prior to the new organization of the regiments held commissions, but afterwards, having been voted out, occupied the position of private citizens, with a view to their exchange for officers. I could make an orderly sergeant a captain to do a particular duty in the event of their being no lieutenant. The person appointed to discharge a particular duty in this way would be respected and obeyed by the men. These appointments are not officially notified to the general in command, except by the regular morning's reports. If a general came along and heard of the appointment of a subaltern in the manner described, he would recognize it. Never heard of Braine except in connection with the "Chesapeake" affair. Don't recollect that name among the army officers. There are so many officers in the service that it is impossible to remember the names of them all.

Evidence of E. Tom Osborne.

Ephraim Tom Osborne, sworn: I belong to Kentucky. Am in the Confederate service. Have been serving with General John H. Morgan since he was a captain. The Yankees call him a guerilla. Have been in active service two years. Was on detached service the rest of the time. Was taken prisoner on the 19th July last. Escaped from Camp Douglas on the 2nd December last. General Morgan escaped from Columbus, Ohio, previously. According to the practice of our service, officers commissioned to a particular post, or to do a particular duty, have power to delegate their authority to others; I have known it to be the case. One year ago this winter I saw it done almost every day. The reports of such appointments are made to the colonel, and from him to his superior, and so on until it goes to headquarters. [Mr. Wetmore here observed that these reports were most likely going on yet, to which the witness observed that they might stop when they reached Richmond. The quiet yet cutting way in which this retort was given caused some merriment in Court.] When persons so appointed have been taken prisoners they have been treated as prisoners of war. I arrived here this morning. All of our party arrived this morning. I have seen some account of the "Chesapeake" affair in the papers.

Evidence of Eban Locke.

Eben Locke, sworn: Am a Nova Scotian. Am a sea-faring man. Am a captain. Shelburne, N. S., is my native place. Have a brother called Vernon G. Locke, who goes by the name of Captain Parker. He left Nova Scotia about 20 years ago, when a boy. He has been living in the States ever since. Believe his family live in Fayetteville, N. C. I have been in Wilmington, N. C. Was in Nassau this summer. Saw there a Confederate vessel called the "Retribution." She was called a privateer. She had the Confederate flag flying. Saw there my brother in command of the "Retribution," passing under the name of Captain John Parker. He was received and recognized as captain. He showed me his commission. I asked him to do so. I asked him either for his commission or letters of marque. The paper placed in my hand is the one he showed me at that time. It is in the same state now as it was then. I remember the writing on the back distinctly. My brother was on board of my vessel at Nassau. Had not seen him for 20 years. In consequence of what I heard at Nassau I found that Captain Parker was my brother. Next saw him at Sambro, N. S. He was then in command of the "Chesapeake." He was the same Captain Parker, my brother, whom I saw at Nassau. I saw this same commission in his own hand at Halifax. How it got into your hands I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tuck: I read part of the paper. Read enough of it to know that that is the same paper. Don't know why my brother changed his name. Don't know that my brother sailed out of Boston. Know that he sailed out of New York, and out of Cape Cod. Don't know how long since he sailed out. Never saw the "Chesapeake." I went down from Halifax to Sambro; half an hour before I arrived she had left. Never changed my name. Stayed two hours at Sambro. My brother remained till I went to Halifax. Got a carriage and brought my brother there; then went home, 60 miles east of Halifax. Don't know where my brother now is. Don't know anything about Braine or Parr. Have not heard of Parker since leaving Halifax. Got none of the cargo at Sambro, nor did any of my family. Did not see any of the cargo belonging to the "Chesapeake." My brother did not tell me of selling parts of the cargo all along the shore.

Re-examined by Mr. Gray: My brother is a Nova Scotian by birth. He told me his family was at Fayetteville. Some questions put by the learned counsel as to the conversation he had with his brother were objected to.

The Queen's proclamation of the 13th May, 1861, as to the observance of neutrality pending the hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States of America, was put in evidence by Mr. Gray.

February 10th, 1864.

John Driscoll, being acquainted with Captain Parker's handwriting, proves the signature to order to Braine,* and also to commission to Collins.†

V. C. Watson produced the register of the "Kate Hale," a Confederate Vessel, registered in Charleston, South Carolina, and by comparison proves the handwriting of "V. F. Colcock," collector of Charleston, to the endorsement on the letters of marque.‡

The evidence for the defence here closed.

February 15th, 1864.

Mr. Gray moved for the discharge of the prisoners, on a variety of grounds; but as they appear in the argument before His Honor Mr. Justice Ritchie, together with the authorities cited in support of them, they are omitted, except the following authorities which were not cited by the Counsel before the Judge.

2 Wheaton, 76. 10 Wheaton, 306. L'Aimable, 6. Wheaton 1. Brown v. U.S. 8 Cranch, 132. "The Hiawatha," Appendix to Wheaton, Int. Law. (Lawrence) 14, 24. U. S. v. Clintock. 5 Wheaton, 152. U.S. v. Smith, Id. 154. The "Mariana Fora," 11 Wheaton. "The Apollon," 6 Curtis (Condensed Rep.), 92. The "Divina Pastora," 4 Wheaton, 52. "L. Invincible," 1 Wheat, 238. The "Savannah" crew tied in Philadelphia in 1861. The "Saladin," before court in Halifax in 1843.

After hearing Mr. Gray and Mr. Weldon, in support of these objections, and Mr. Wetmore, on the other side, the police magistrate adjourned to

February 24th, 1864,

When His Worship gave the following judgment:—

After recapitulating the evidence, he proceeded as follows:—

In giving judgment in the case I shall first consider the effect of the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution, and what it discloses. 1st. It discloses the fact that the prisoners and a number of persons met together in Lower Cove, in the city of Saint John, without authority from this or any other Government, and came to the conclusion to proceed to New York and take a steamer, the design being that they were to take passage on board of the steamer and capture her on her voyage—the work, I say, of a coward and a villian, which ought to be considered as against all law—human or divine. This was accomplished, and the vessel seized, as appears by the evidence.

* Vide Appendix H. † Vide Appendix J. ‡ Vide Appendix G.

Now upon examination of the law between a master mariner and his passengers it will be found that the grave responsibility of the person to whose skill and conduct life and property are entrusted on the ocean, and the situations of unforeseen emergency in which he may be compelled to exert himself for the passengers' preservation, render it necessary that he should be invested with large, and, for the time at least, unfettered authority. Obedience to this authority, in all matters within its scope, is a duty which should be cheerfully discharged by every passenger on board the ship. Whatever is necessary for the security of the vessel, the discipline of the crew, the safety of all on board, the master may require not only of the ship's company, who have expressly contracted to obey him, but of those also whom he has engaged to carry to their destination, on the implied condition of their submission to his rule. Therefore a passenger who is found on board in time of danger is bound, at the master's call, to do works of necessity in defence of the ship if attacked, and for the preservation of the lives of all on board.

Now, I shall consider the effect of the evidence, and what it discloses, produced on behalf of the prisoners, touching the seizure of the "Chesapeake."

1st. It appeared that a most terrible civil war was existing between the Federal States and the revolted Confederate States, and they have been recognized by Great Britain as belligerents.

2nd. That the authority to seize and take the "Chesapeake" rests entirely on the authority and position which John Parker, alias Vernon G. Locke, held under the authority of the Confederate States. Now what was his position, and what authority had he from the Confederate States to authorize him to commission persons in New Brunswick to commit this act? Does the talk at the meetings at Lower Cove about the Confederate service, and officers of the Confederate service, and the presenting the letters of marque, give Parker, alias Locke, any power? I apprehend not. From the fact of Vernon G. Locke having possessed himself of the letters of marque at Nassau, a British port, constituting the vessel "Retribution" a private, not a public armed vessel in the Confederate service, whereof Thomas B. Power was commander, and there appearing on the back thereof an endorsement transferring the command of the "Retribution" to John Parker, and he, Locke, having assumed the name of John Parker, and there being no authority shown for making this transfer or that Locke was the person to whom it was in fact made, does not, I apprehend, give Locke the power on behalf of the Confederate States, to plan in the Province of New Brunswick the expedition, and create at will officers for the Confederate service during the pendency of the war.

Now this brings me to the questions which I have to decide. 1st. There are the proceedings had before His Excellency, and his warrant in this matter. I decide that the jurisdiction given to His Excellency under the Imperial Act, is not a subject matter for me to inquire into.

2nd. As to my own jurisdiction. I hold, that under the 10th section of the treaty and the Imperial Act, I have jurisdiction in cases of piracy, and that this jurisdiction extends to piracy committed on board of American vessels on the high seas, as well as for piracy committed against the municipal laws of the United States. I have carefully examined the authorities cited upon this latter point; namely, piracy by the law of nations, and piracy by the municipal law of the States. I find it stated in a note in "Wheaton" that in the construction of the British treaty of Extradition a crime committed at sea on board of an American vessel has been considered the same as if committed in the territory of the United States.

"Vattel" says that the domain of a nation extends to all its just possessions, and by its possessions we are not to understand its territories only, but all the rights (*droits*) it enjoys. He also considers the vessels of a nation on the high seas a portion of its territories.

The other points raised I have carefully considered, and have endeavoured to search out a justification for the act perpetrated by the prisoners at the bar and the other persons charged, and I must confess I can find no justification. Taking the whole circumstances of the capture of the "Chesapeake" it was not *jure belli*, but

she was seized and carried away *animâ furandi*. It was not a belligerent capture, but a robbery on the high seas. Therefore I consider, 1st. That this is an act of piracy; 2nd. That it is justiciable by the Federal judiciary; and therefore, 3rd. I consider this to be rightfully a case of extradition.

It now only remains for me to declare to you David Collins, and to you James McKinney, and to you Linus Seeley, that I shall commit you on the charge of piracy to the common gaol of the city and county of Saint John, there to remain until you are handed over to the United States authorities, pursuant to the requisition made to His Excellency.

The Police Magistrate having issued a warrant of commitment.* in accordance with his decision, the prisoners were committed to the gaol of the city of Saint John, and an application being at once made to His Honour Mr. Justice Ritchie, he issued an order in the nature of a *habeas corpus* under 19 Vict. cap. 42, returnable before him at the Judge's chambers, in the Law Society Rooms, in Saint John, on the 26th February.

February 26th, 1864.

James A. Harding, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Saint John, attended before Judge Ritchie, and made his return to the order of the Judge.†

The order and return having been filed and read,

Gray, Q. C., applied on the part of the prisoners, for an order to the Police Magistrate to produce the evidence and proceedings taken before him on which the warrant for the commitment of the prisoners was issued. He referred to Act 6 W. 4 c. 36. "For more effectually securing the liberty of the subject by enforcing the execution of writs of *habeas corpus*;" under which the Judge before whom the return was made was authorized to examine into the truth of the facts set forth in the return, even when that was sufficient, and the Act 19 Vict. c. 42. "For better securing the liberty of the subject," under which the order in this case had been issued, which gave the Judge enlarged powers, enacting (s. 3) that "Upon return to such order, the Judge may proceed to examine into and decide upon the legality of the imprisonment, and make such order, require such verification, and direct such notices or further returns in respect thereof as he may deem necessary or proper for the purposes of justice, and may, and he is hereby empowered by order in writing signed as aforesaid, to require the immediate discharge from prison, or may direct the bailment of such prisoner in such manner and for such purpose, and with the like effect and proceeding, as is now allowed upon *habeas corpus*."

Ritchie, J.: I think some facts should be shown on affidavit to authorise my making the order asked for. I have no judicial knowledge of the proceedings before the Magistrate.

Gray, Q. C., referred to the language of the Act giving the Judge the power to order the evidence to be brought before him, even if the warrant of commitment were sufficient. The Act should have a construction in favour of liberty. There was a distinction between applications before and after indictment. Where an indictment has been found the Court cannot go behind it. But on a commitment before indictment it is otherwise. *People v. Martin*, 1 Parker, Crim. R. 187.

Ritchie, J.: I have no doubt I may make the order, but do not think I ought to do so until some reasons are brought before me on affidavit I must presume everything to be correct.

Gray, Q. C., stated he would obtain an affidavit if required; none could, however be made before the return to the order was filed, and the only reason for making the present application was to save unnecessary delay. The Police Magistrate had received notice to produce the papers required.

On the 27th February,

Gray, Q. C., applied for an order to the Police Magistrate to produce the proceedings and depositions taken in this case, on an affidavit of David Collins, one of

*Vide Appendix F. †Vide Appendix K.

the prisoners, stating that they were confined by virtue of a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate of Saint John, on a charge of piracy, that the warrant was founded on certain depositions taken before the said Magistrate, by which it appeared that the offence, if any, was committed on the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of this Province and the United States, that no charge had been made or proceedings commenced against any of the prisoners for piracy or otherwise, in any Court of the United States, that they were acting under due authority from the Confederate States of America, and not pirates, but belligerents acting against the United States, *jure belli*, that no requisition by the proper authorities in the United States, had been made to justify the proceedings taken against the prisoners, and also stating that the facts set out in the warrant of commitment were not supported by the evidence adduced.

He cited Archibald's Criminal Practice by Waterman, v. 1, pages 220, 222, 223, People v, Martin, 1 Parker's Crim. R, 187, id, 1.

Wetmore, Q.C., for the prosecution, objected that this proceeding took place under the Imperial statute passed to give effect to the Ashburton treaty, and not a *habeas corpus* Act.

Kitchie, J.: I am proceeding not under a *habeas corpus* nor the Imperial statute referred to, but under an Act giving me like powers upon an order issued under the Act as in a proceeding upon *habeas corpus*.

I have no doubt this is a proceeding which peculiarly calls for the interposition of the highest tribunals of the land. It is the duty of Her Majesty's Justices to see that the liberty of her subjects is preserved. If the Court will interfere in the case of persons committed for trial in this country, *à fortiori*, the Court will interfere where the parties are to be sent abroad. The only English case I am aware of under the extradition statutes is one which arose under that passed to carry out the treaty with France (in *re Besset*, 6 Q. B. 481), where the Court held that their powers being statutory were to have a strict construction. I cannot doubt I have power to review the proceedings before the Magistrate, and if there was no ground for those proceedings, or the Magistrate has fallen into any error, either in form or substance, and I should be of opinion the parties are illegally imprisoned, to discharge them, I think I should be failing in one of the most important of my duties did I not order not only the warrant, but also, as an affidavit has been made before me that the evidence did not warrant the conclusion the Magistrate arrived at, the depositions and proceedings before him to be brought up; and I consider it my duty, in the words of the Act to "examine into and decide upon the legality of the imprisonment," and the return being questioned, "to require such verification" as I may deem necessary, and, to enable me so to examine and decide I think I ought to "direct the further returns" asked for to be made.

The depositions being then handed in by Mr. Gilbert, and being read, including the charge contained in the heading of the deposition,* the case was then fully argued before the learned Judge on Saturday the 27th February, and the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Gray, Q.C., and C. W. Weldon for the prisoners.

The proceedings have taken place under the Imperial Act 6 & 7 Viet. c. 76. (2 R. S. 429), passed to give effect to the Ashburton treaty. The treaty is entitled "A treaty to settle and define the boundaries, &c., and for the giving up of criminals "fugitives from justice in certain cases," and the 10th article provides for the extradition of persons charged with the commission of the crimes specified, within the jurisdiction of either country, and seeking an asylum, or being found within the territories of the other. But the treaty could give no power in itself to any officers of this Province to act in such cases. Their powers must come from the statute and from it alone.

And since a man who has committed no crime in the country where he is entitled to his freedom, and a man who has committed a crime against the laws of

* See Appendix I.

that country is entitled to be tried by its Courts; a statute such as this being in derogation of these common law rights must be construed strictly (in *re Besset*, 6 Q. B. 481). The statute provides (s. 1) that of requisition shall be made "by the authority of the said United States" for the delivery of any person "charged" with an offence committed "within the jurisdiction of the United States," and found within the territories of Her Majesty, the Lieutenant Governor shall signify that *such requisition has been so made*, and require "all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates, and officers of Justice within their several jurisdictions," to aid in apprehending the persons so accused; and that thereupon "any Justice of the Peace on other person having power to commit for trial persons accused of crimes against the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such supposed offender may be found," may examine into the charge and commit the accused person to gaol until delivered up pursuant to the requisition.

Under the provision of this statute a warrant of commitment should show upon its face:—

- (1.) That a requisition had been made by the authority of the United States.
- (2.) That the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States and that must be their exclusive or territorial jurisdiction.
- (3.) That the committing Magistrate had jurisdiction over the charge.
- (4.) That the evidence taken before the Magistrate was such as according to the laws of this Province would justify the apprehension and committal of the persons accused if the crime had been committed in this Province, and upon such finding the warrant should order the committal.

But the warrant of commitment in this case is defective in the following particulars.

- (1.) It does not state that the evidence before the Magistrate was such as would have been sufficient to justify an apprehension and committal for trial in this Province and thereupon order the committal.
- (2.) It does not allege the offence charged was committed in the United States, or within its jurisdiction. It simply alleges that Cape Cod is in the United States.
- (3.) It shows the offence to have been committed on the high seas, 20 miles off Cape Cod, and beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and directs the prisoners to be detained "until delivered up pursuant to the requisition, &c." Whereas for an offence committed on the high seas *per se* the prisoners are justiciable in the Courts here, and cannot be delivered up or discharged otherwise than by due course of law here.
- (4.) It shows on its face that the magistrate who committed was acting simply as a Justice of the Peace, and not as a commissioner or officer under the Imperial statutes for the trial of crimes and offences committed on the high seas, and the commission for that purpose in force in this Province, and therefore it shows that the case was without his jurisdiction, and does not come within the Imperial Act to give effect to the treaty.
- (5.) It does not allege or show that any complaint or proceeding had been taken or was pending in the foreign state, or that the foreign state had made any application for the rendition of the prisoners under the treaty, or that the application was made by the authority of the United States.
- (6.) It should not only show that the offence charged was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, but should go further and negative any co-ordinate jurisdiction, which co-ordinate jurisdiction must be inferred from the allegation of the piracy being committed on the high seas.

And two minor objections are—

- (7.) There is no allegation that the evidence was taken in the presence or hearing of the prisoners.
- (8.) There is no allegation that the place where the evidence was taken was within the city and county of Saint John.

The warrant does not set forth the grounds of the commitment. A mere averment that it was issued "upon due proof as by the statute required" is insufficient.

Nash's case 4 B. and Ald. 295. And so of the averment in the present case "upon the evidence before me taken on oath." And the form of warrant given in *In re Kane*, 14 Howard, 77, and the terms of the Canadian Act (Consol. Stats., Canada, c. 89.) passed to give effect to the Extradition treaty are to the same effect. It is perfectly consistent with the terms of the warrant in this case that there was no evidence sufficient to justify the commitment by the laws of this Province. A particular kind of evidence is required by the statute. And where a person is committed on a special authority, the commitment must be special and follow the authority. Here there is nothing to show the nature of the evidence or that there was any sufficient evidence at all. *Ex parte Anderson Jurist*, March 16, 1861, Ed. portion p. 110.

The warrant shows no proper jurisdiction of the United States over the offence. It alleges the parties were charged with having "on the high seas 20 miles N.N.E. of Cape Cod in the United States of America, with force and arms," &c. And the jurisdiction is sought to be inferred from the "Chesapeake" being a registered United States vessel, owned by a United States citizen. And even then there is nothing in the warrant to show Captain Willett was legally in charge of the vessel. Nor can the exclusive jurisdiction be inferred from the "Chesapeake" being a United States vessel. The jurisdiction of every nation extends "to the punishment of piracy and other offences against the law of nations, by whomsoever and *wheresoever* committed." Lawrence's *Wheaton's Intl. Law*, 2d Ed., p. 231. A pirate is of no country and liable to be tried wherever he may be found, and wherever he may be arrested that country takes jurisdiction of his crime. *U. S. v. Palmer*, 4 Curtis, 314, *In re Kane*, 14 Howard, 77.

The warrant should show on its face that the Magistrate had jurisdiction. *Kite and Lane's case*, 1 B. and C, 101, in *re "Peerless,"* 1 Q. B, 143. Ordinary Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction over piracy. The Imperial Act refers to this when it says it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor to require "all Justices of the Peace and other magistrates and officers of justice within their several jurisdictions" to aid in apprehending persons charged, and further, that it shall be lawful "for any Justice of the Peace or other persons having power to commit for trial," to examine into the truth of the charge alleged. The only authority in this Province to try charges of piracy is under the Imperial Statutes 28 Hen. 8. c. 15 and 11, and 12 W. 3 c. 7, and under those Statutes a commission has been issued, and is in force. And the commission only extends to the persons named in it, and not to all magistrates within the Province. Special Statutes have given justices power to act in England, 7 Bac. Abr. 5. 446, Title Piracy; 7 Geo. 4. c. 38, but there is no such authority to justices here. Justices of the Peace as such have no jurisdiction on the high seas. By the terms of their appointment in this Province their jurisdiction is confined to the county for which they are appointed. The Governor's warrant could give no jurisdiction. The Canadian statute specially authorizes Justices of the Peace to act in such cases, but the Imperial statute does not, but limits the action of the respective officers "within their several jurisdictions."

The Lieutenant-Governor is bound to pursue the terms of the Act, and until a proper requisition is made he cannot issue a legal warrant. But the requisitions of the United States' Consul in the present case, as shown in the recital in the warrant of commitment, are not sufficient. They do not even assert the application to be made "by the authority," but only "on behalf" of the United States; terms entirely different, since an application may be made on behalf of another without his knowledge, and such an application would fix him with no liability. It may be adopted or repudiated as the party principal chooses. Nor does it appear that the right to make such requisitions is vested in the American consul *virtute officii*, nor is any direct authority or instructions to him, or any subsequent ratification of his actions shown, nor, if shown, could it cure the defect.

The warrant states the parties were brought up "to answer the complaint of Isaac Willett, of the State of New York," and not a complaint made by authority of the United States. That complaint of Willett's was made in this Province, and not in the United States. It was made before a magistrate who had no jurisdiction in

cases of piracy. If he had power to take such complaint, where was the use of the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant at all. The whole proceedings were *coram non iudice*.

The requisition should be made by the executive authority. Opinions of the United States Attorney General, cited in Wheaton's Int. Law, pp. 241, 242—Notes—*in re Kane*, 14 Howard, 77; and the terms of the Canadian Statute are to the same effect. The United States Consul's requisitions refer to no such authority. It is consistent with their terms that he merely applied to have the parties tried here. Nor does it appear that the parties have been legally "charged" in the United States as required by the terms of the Statute. The requisitions merely say the parties were "believed to be guilty." The second section of the Imperial Act refers to "the depositions upon which the original warrant was granted," showing that their existence is necessary. And *in re Kane*, 14 Howard, 77, and Metzger's case, 1 Parker, C. 188, are to the same effect. Here even if the prisoners were taken to the boundary line, for all that appears on the warrant of commitment, there would be no one authorized on the part of the United States to receive them—no warrant issued there on which they could be detained.

This proceeding, though on its face a mere commitment for trial, is a *quasi* conviction, since the Magistrate commits the parties to be handed over to another jurisdiction and deprived of rights they would here enjoy, and the warrant should therefore be construed with the utmost strictness.

But leaving the questions as to the validity of the warrant, and taking up the facts which appeared in evidence, the prisoners are entitled to their discharge on the following grounds:—

First.—The offence charged is piracy on the high seas. It is therefore cognizable by the proper tribunals of the country, and the parties committed do not come within the Extradition Treaty with the United States:—

(1) The jurisdiction which a nation has over its public and private vessels on the high seas is exclusive only so far as respects offences against its own municipal laws. Piracy and murder on the high seas are punishable by the law of nations wherever the criminal may be found, and no country has exclusive jurisdiction of such offences.

(2) No country can make that piracy which is not piracy by the law of nations, in order to give jurisdiction to its own courts over such offences.

(3) The Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain contemplates only a demand and delivery in cases where the crime committed falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the country demanding, and is not applicable where a co-ordinate jurisdiction to try and punish for the crime committed exists in the country where the person demanded is found. Therefore, if the taking of the "Chesapeake" be piracy under the law of nations, the tribunals of this country can take cognizance of the crime, and the party charged can neither be demanded nor legally given up.

Second.—Under the relative positions which the United States and the Confederate States bear to each other, both having been recognized as belligerents by Her Majesty's Government, the offence is not piracy at all, the parties are in no way punishable, and cannot be surrendered:—

(1) It is not piracy, because open war exists between the revolted country of the Confederate States and the United States, and in such case the law of nations does not regard acts of aggression done by the subjects of the revolted country against the persons, property or commerce of the parent country as piracy or murder, and the same immunity is extended to all who aid or are acting with them *bona fide* in the act committed.

(2) The circumstances of the case show conclusively that the parties seizing and taking the "Chesapeake" in so doing were not acting as pirates *cum animo depredandi aut furandi*, but as belligerents seeking to capture and destroy the property of an enemy, and acting in the name of and on behalf of the revolted country.

(3) It is not even necessary in such cases that the party acting should be com-

missioned by his Government, that is simply a matter between himself and his own Government, and affects him so far only as it vests the property captured in the Government and not in the captor. It is only necessary to prove two facts, first, the existence of open war; second, that the act done was not for piratical purposes, but in the furtherance of a belligerent object.

(4.) Great Britain having recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, the subjects of the Confederate States must be regarded *quoad hoc* as ceasing to be subjects of the United States, and not bound by its municipal laws, so that even though the seizure and taking of the "Chesapeake" might in a subject of the United States be piracy, yet it cannot be so in a subject of the Confederate States or those acting with them.

(5.) The term piracy used in the Treaty must be regarded as used in a sense which would not clash with the law of nations, not as used in the sense created for it by the municipal law of a particular country. Thus the law of nations does not regard acts committed by belligerents as piratical, though the country against which the acts have been committed may have passed a law that those acts are piratical. The word "piracy" as used in the Treaty must have reference to acts for which there is no punishment in the country to which the party charged has escaped, but which in that country, if committed there, would nevertheless be considered as piracy, for instance certain offences in harbors, &c. In the present case, the offence being on the high seas, cannot come within the latter class, and Great Britain having recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, they cannot come within the former.

(6.) Officers and men having no permanent connection with the country, or interest in its cause, are and may be privateers, and cannot be treated as pirates, and fraud may be employed as well as force.

(7.) The courts of a neutral Government which recognizes the existence of a civil war in another country cannot consider as criminal those acts of hostility which war authorizes, and which the new Government may direct against its enemies.

Third.—The court of a justice of the peace has no jurisdiction in cases like the present, and a justice of the peace as such has no power either to investigate or commit:—

(1.) A justice of the peace has no jurisdiction or authority to issue a warrant or hold an investigation, and the Governor can give no such authority.

(2.) The warrant issued in this province must be based upon preliminary proceedings had before a competent tribunal in the United States, having jurisdiction of the offence, and showing that the criminal acts charged were committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, which proceedings must be forwarded to the Governor of this Province, before the Governor can issue his warrant, in order to give any tribunal or authority in this Province jurisdiction to enquire into the offence.

(3.) On the face of the warrant to apprehend the prisoners, it discloses no requisition made by the proper authority of the United States, by its authority, as required by the Treaty, and is therefore invalid.

(4.) It does not show that in the United States any complaint has been lodged or proceeding taken against the parties charged, on which the proceedings in this province can be based, and is therefore on that account invalid.

(5.) The warrant to apprehend the prisoners is defective in combining two crimes which are triable before separate and distinct tribunals.

(6.) The authority to a magistrate to act is limited to such crimes as could be committed in that part of the kingdom in which the Magistrate resided; and as the high seas are not a part of Her Majesty's dominions, a Justice of the Peace, in the absence of any specific legislation thereupon, has no jurisdiction or power to act in any matter relating to piracy; the examination and warrant in such cases must be before one of the officers composing the mixed court for the trial of piracy and offences on the high seas, constituted by the Imperial Act.

Fourth.—This expedition, starting in a neutral territory, however gross a violation of that neutrality, does not affect the status of parties engaged in that expedition,

quoad the other belligerents, but only is illegal as regards the neutral country whose laws have been violated.

Fifth.—The evidence showing that these prisoners were enlisted in the cause of the Confederate service, under a genuine commission of that State, this neutral court cannot inquire into the validity of that enlistment, except for offences against its own laws.

It has been urged that the "Chesapeake" being an United States ship, her deck should for all purposes be considered a portion of the United States territory. The police magistrate in part based his decision upon this; but the authorities cited ("Wheaton's Int. Law, p. 208, Vattel, Laws of Nations, book 1, c. 19, sec. 216, and book 2, c. 7, sec. 8,) do not bear out the conclusion. The jurisdiction of a nation in such case is exclusive only so far as respects offences against its own municipal laws (Wheaton's Int. Law, pp. 735; 208, 209, 256, Dictum of Cockburn, C. J.; *Regina v. Heane*, *Times* of Feb. 1st, 1864). The offence charged in the present case is piracy on the high seas, there is no allegation in the warrants of any violation of the municipal laws of the United States; but piracy by the law of nations was never contemplated by the Extradition Treaty or Statute. It only contemplates piracy by municipal law (Wheaton's Int. Law, p. 240, n. 1). It could never have been intended to deprive either of the contracting parties of a jurisdiction it already possessed; the reason of the Treaty and Statute is plainly that escaping prisoners not punishable by the laws of one country should be delivered up to the other, and if this crime can be punished here that reason is at an end. If the word piracy in the Statute is to have a general meaning, France might claim the jurisdiction as well as the United States. There is no necessity for the Treaty as regards piracy on the high seas. A party committing such an offence is to be tried within the jurisdiction where he is found (*in re Kane*, 20 Curtis, 93). And the United States statutes, as put in evidence, require that pirates should be tried in the first district in which they are taken or found, and give jurisdiction to that District Court alone (3 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 514). And no legislation on their part could make an offence on the high seas piracy, so as to give their Courts exclusive jurisdiction (*U. S. v. Palmer*, 4 Curtis, 314. The *Antelope*, 10 Wheaton, 344). Their jurisdiction not being exclusive, in giving up parties triable here, we should stultify ourselves. The right to try the offence attaches in the United States only on the parties being found there; the Statute only contemplates the rendition of *fugitives* escaping from justice in another country, which these are not.

The acts of the captors of the "Chesapeake," subsequent to the vessel's capture, cannot render their act piracy. Belligerents have no rights; their vessels and goods when captured by an enemy may be disposed of as he pleases. Wheaton's Int. Law, pp. 629, 659, 669; 13 Howard, 515.

The Treaty did not contemplate civil war. In the present case the parties claimed to capture vessels for the Confederate States. They had the colour of a commission. If a *bonâ fide* commission it was sufficient to protect them. A belligerent may enlist men in a neutral country, though amenable to its municipal laws for doing so. The offence is only cognizable by the neutral State. An officer may be shown by his acts as well as by his commission. Here Parker was recognised in the British harbour of Nassau, as having a letter of marque. A person having a letter of marque implies his having men, and he has a right to send his officers and men out to act on separate expeditions. The evidence shows a *bonâ fide* enlistment in the Confederate service. A person may obtain the rights of a citizen of a foreign country without naturalization. *Marryat v. Wilson*, 1 B. & P. 444. The "*Santissima Trinidad*," 7 Wheaton, 283. In this case Captain Parker had been for 20 years a resident in the Southern States. Any private citizen of a belligerent has a right to destroy the enemy's property wherever found. A commission from the belligerent government is unnecessary. *Kents Coms. v. 1*, pp. 106, 7, 8, Wheaton's Int. Law, pp. 252, 627. The only effect of the want of a commission is that a prize goes to the Government and not to the captor. As between belligerents, any man fighting on one side is the enemy of the other; but the genuineness of the commission in the present case is undoubted. The

right of Captain Parker to hold it is alone questioned; but a commission does not follow the ship. It goes to the commander.

There is no evidence of any legal proceedings before any United States tribunal. No warrant appears to have issued in the demanding country as was the case in *in re Besset*, 6 Q. B. 481, and *in re Kane*, 20; Curtis, 64. Nor can the application be made by the consul *virtute officii*. In the United States the necessity for the prior action of the Executive is done away with by their statute, but here it is otherwise. And the Consul's application was only supported by a deposition not clearly charging piracy and sworn before a Magistrate who in a case of piracy had no authority to take depositions at all. The proceedings must be construed *strictissimi juris* and the warrant, &c. cannot be corrected by the depositions. *Ex parte Besset*, 6 Q. B. 481, *Christie v. Unwin*, 11 Ad. and E. 373.

An expedition organized in a neutral country is only illegal so far as the neutral country is concerned. The legitimacy of the use of mercenary troops has always been recognized. A familiar instance is that of Sir De Lacy Evans, and the Spanish contingent. The only party to complain is the neutral whose territory or subjects are employed.

The evidence shows clearly an enlistment. However gross an infraction of neutrality that enlistment is only punishable by our own laws. The United States cannot complain. Had Parker been at Nassau without authority he could have been taken and punished. His commission was duly transferred from Power the "Retribution's" first captain. The witness Colcock's signature being official must be presumed correct. The commission was shown by Parker as his authority, and the men enlisted under him in the service of the Confederate States, for the purpose of waging war against the United States.

[Ritchie, J.: Assuming as you must do at this stage of your argument, the correctness of the proceedings against the prisoners, and the Magistrate's jurisdiction of the offence, do not these questions fall within the province of the superior court on the trial of the prisoner? Is it not the magistrate's duty now merely to see if a preliminary case is made out? I think we must act in this case, just as if it was an offence committed here. The question is, would I on the evidence commit for trial in this country. If so, must I not commit the parties for extradition?]

In Anderson's case a *prima facie* case was made out but the prisoner was discharged. And so in *U. S. v. Palmer*, 4 Curtis, 314. Parker is found in command of the "Retribution" and Braine and Parr acting under him.

[Ritchie, J.: I think these questions are proper for a jury and not for the magistrate. His duty is simply to deal with this case as a magistrate would deal with an offence to be tried in this country.]

The parties were only making war on the United States. They took the vessel on the part of the Confederate States. The organization was under the colour of a Confederate commission and that was sufficient.

But if all other points fail, the heading placed by the police magistrate to the depositions is sufficient to discharge the prisoners. He says the prisoners were charged with having committed piracy "within the jurisdiction of the United States" and the circuit courts thereof, and against the laws of the United States, and the "Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." But by the United States Statutes put in evidence, it is clear that those courts have no jurisdiction until the prisoner is found within their districts, and there is no evidence in this case of any such jurisdiction attaching at all. The United States by their Acts of Congress recognize that the high seas are not within that jurisdiction. Besides, the evidence varies from the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, which gives no authority to inquire into offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and against the Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The allegations put in by the Magistrate were not read to the prisoners—were not charged at first. They arose out of the evidence and on the argument before the Magistrate. There is nothing in the original warrant and proceedings to support

the investigation of such a charge; and unless the evidence was taken under those warrants and proceedings, it was not rightly taken at all.

Wetmore, Q.C., (with him was Tuck) for the prosecution.

Admitting the first deposition of Willett's before the police magistrate to have been taken without jurisdiction and *coram non jure*, the United States Consul's letter containing the statement of the offence, and names of the parties, and professing to be made by authority of the Executive Department of the United States Government, is in itself sufficient. The only person to judge of the validity of the requisition is the Lieutenant-Governor. If a requisition is presented to him he must decide, and no inconvenience can arise from this, as the parties are not committed to be given up under the Governor's warrant alone. It merely authorizes an investigation. The statute does not require the requisition to be in writing. A verbal one would be sufficient.

The Governor's warrant recites the Treaty, and although it states that requisition had been made *on behalf* of the United States, it says also that it was made "in pursuance of the treaty;" the words "on behalf of" were unnecessary. They are mere surplusage. The warrant would be sufficient if they were left out.

With regard to the Magistrate's jurisdiction in cases of piracy, the words of the Imperial Statute are cumulative. Where it says "it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or other person having power to commit for trial" to examine into the charge, &c., it is intended that any of these persons may act in the investigation of any of the offences referred to. The Magistrate under the Statute is to examine into the charge, and this, whatever it is, and whenever he may do it, will be equally valid. It is not necessary that it should be in presence of the party. The Statute authorizes the examination into the offence, even before the warrant for the apprehension of the criminal is issued.

Under the construction of the Act the Magistrate must first issue his warrant to apprehend, and then by warrant commit the offender. No evidence subsequent to the issuing of the warrant is required. The Magistrate could, had he seen fit, have committed them on Willett's depositions alone.

The second section of the Statute which enacts that "copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant was granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon oath, may be received in evidence," does not render a preliminary proceeding in the demanding country necessary in all cases. The words are merely permissive. They legalize the use of such depositions if taken in the demanding country, do not render it necessary to take them. The parties were duly "charged" within the terms of the statute by the United States Consul's requisition. The word "charged" in the Statute does not mean any specific charge or particular form of charge. Suppose the case of proceedings before a justice on an accusation of murder; but it appeared on investigation that the crime had been committed beyond his jurisdiction, and in the United States. There the party would be "charged" by the depositions before the justice. And in this view the parties were "charged" by Willett's first deposition. In the form of warrant given in Bessett's case (6 Q. B. 481), the word used is not "charged" but "accused."

The Statute does not confine the rendition to *fugitives* from the jurisdiction of the demanding country. The words of the Treaty recited in the Statute expressly extend to all criminals who "should be found" as well as those who "should seek an asylum" within the territories of the other nation.

As to this crime having been committed on the high seas and our courts having jurisdiction over it, there can be no doubt that the courts of the United States have a co-ordinate jurisdiction. Having made a requisition, then they are entitled to have the criminals given up. The United States vessel was United States territory, and the United States had full jurisdiction over her. Kent's Com. Ed. 1832, v. 1, pp. 184, 186, 187. Wheaton's Intl. Law, pp. 208, 209, Regina v. Heane, *Times*, February 1, 1864. "The Flowery Land," *London Morning Post*, February 5, 1864. The "Chesapeake" had an United States register and carried the United States flag.

There is nothing in the Statute to limit the word "piracy" to municipal piracy.

If it does not mean piracy by international law it means nothing all, and if it intends only what would be piracy by the municipal law of the United States and not here, for such an offence the parties could not be given up at all. There must be a similarity in the laws of the two countries as to the offence.

The question of the parties holding a valid commission from the Confederate States would clearly be a matter for consideration at their final trial, and not at this preliminary stage of the proceedings. It is a question for a jury. There was no real proof of Colcock's signature to the transfer from Power to Parker.

No greater particularity can be required in the warrant of a commitment in the present case than in any proceeding in our own courts. This is a preliminary proceeding, and no such great particularity is therefore required. Besides the proceedings may be amended. The English decisions cited on this point by the prisoner's counsel do not apply. The Act under which the order was granted in this case differs from the *habeas corpus* Statutes, and enables the judge to "make such order as he may deem necessary." The magistrate's heading of the evidence is immaterial. It cannot create any variance between the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant and the proceedings taken under it, or invalidate the proceedings if otherwise correct.

Gray, Q. C., in reply. The alteration in the heading of the evidence is very important. It saps the very foundation of justice. If a requisition is made and a warrant issued, and the Magistrate takes evidence on a different charge it is a serious matter. The alteration has a suspicious appearance, and was made to cover an objection raised at the trial. It has a material bearing on the case. If the evidence does not correspond with the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant what evidence is there to show the parties are guilty at all. In that case the parties are in gaol under a commitment not supported by the evidence. If there is no evidence the commitment is irregular and illegal. If there is evidence it does not support the charge. And the proceedings cannot be amended by the evidence. *Christie v. Unwin*, 11 Ad. and El. 373.

As to the sufficiency of the requisition, the effect of the argument of the counsel for the prosecution would be that a warrant for the arrest of any person claimed to have committed an offence in the United States could be issued without any sworn depositions at all, and the evidence negatives the inference drawn from the warrant's reciting it was issued "in pursuance of the Treaty." Surely any person calling himself an United States' Consul cannot by merely writing a letter to the Lieutenant Governor have a warrant issued calling on all Magistrates to arrest any number of Her Majesty's subjects the consul may choose to name.

And under the Imperial Statute, the Lieutenant-Governor's authority could not authorize the Magistrate to take Willett's second deposition. It could only authorize Magistrates to act "within their several jurisdictions." The United States can only be entitled to jurisdiction over piracy on the high seas when the pirates are found within their jurisdiction. If found here we have jurisdiction, and our courts must use it. There is nothing to show that this particular case is, in the opinion of the United States' Government or courts, within their jurisdiction. Had proceedings first been taken there it would have been otherwise. There is now no United States officer authorized to receive the prisoners on their being taken to the boundary. The original warrant is bad, as combining two distinct offences, murder and piracy.

The learned judge having taken time to consider, on the 10th March, 1864, delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

In re DAVID COLLINS, JAMES MCKINNEY and LINUS SEELY, prisoners confined in the common gaol of the city and county of Saint John.

This was an application made to me on behalf of the above named prisoners, under the Act of Assembly, 19 Vict. cap. 42, entitled "An Act for better securing the liberty of the subject," and sufficient cause having been shown to me, I did by order in writing require and direct the keeper of the gaol of the city and county of Saint

John to return to me whether or no the said parties were detained in prison, together with the day and the cause of their having been taken and detained, to which order the Sheriff of the city and county of Saint John, the keeper of the said gaol, returned to me that the said parties were confined in the said gaol under a warrant from Humphrey T. Gilbert, Police Magistrate and justice of the peace for the city and county of Saint John, from the following dates: McKinney from the 26th day of December last past, Collins from the 27th of December, and Seely from the 1st day of January last past; except when ordered for examination by the said Magistrate up to 11 o'clock or thereabouts of the morning of the 24th February, then instant, when they were taken to the office of the said Magistrate; that the said Collins, McKinney, and Seely were committed to the said gaol at mid-day on the 25th day of February then instant, with a warrant or commitment which the said sheriff sets out *verbatim*; and this he returns is the cause of the detaining of the said parties whose bodies he says he has ready.

The warrant or commitment set forth is under the hand and seal of Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace of the city and county of Saint John, and Police Magistrate for the city of Saint John, and dated 25th of February, 1864. (Vide Appendix F.)

On this return being made to me at the time appointed for the hearing of this matter, on application made on behalf of the said prisoners on the affidavit of David Collins, I did, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the Act of Assembly, 19th Vict., chap. 42, require and direct a return to be made to me of all the proceedings, examinations, orders, and depositions taken before H. T. Gilbert, P. M. and J. P., &c., under and by virtue of a warrant purporting to be issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 24th December, 1863, the same being deemed by me necessary and proper for the purposes of justice to enable me to examine into and decide upon the legality of the imprisonment of the said parties, and I directed that notice of such order should be forthwith served on Mr. Gilbert, who, upon notice thereof, returned to me all such proceedings and documents before him, that is to say, the warrant from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the complaint of Isaac Willett, Mr. Gilbert's first warrant to apprehend the prisoners, the evidence and all proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and the evidence and all proceedings on the part of the prisoners, including copies of the original letters and the requisition of J. Q. Howard, Esq., United States Consul at the city of Saint John, upon which the warrant of His Excellency was issued, and of the original depositions of Isaac Willett and Daniel Henderson transmitted by the said Consul with one of the said letters, duly certified agreeably to the Act of Assembly, under the hand of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, and the charge at length on which the examination before Mr. Gilbert proceeded. (Vide American Consul's letters, Appendix A.)

The depositions transmitted with one of these letters professed to have been sworn before "H. T. Gilbert, Police Magistrate of the city of Saint John," on the 22nd December, 1863, the *jurat* does not say where. The depositions are headed "Province of New Brunswick, city and county of St. John, to wit," and commence "Isaac Willett, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, United States of America, captain of the steamer "Chesapeake," belonging to the United States of America, and Daniel Henderson, of the city of Portland, in the State of Maine, "one of the United States, second mate of the said steamer," and then detail, so far as within their own knowledge or what they heard on board, the circumstances of the capture by certain passengers (15 in all), of whom the names of Braine, Collins, Robinson and Parr are given, the names of the others being unknown to them, of the steamer "Chesapeake" when she was about 20 miles north-north-east of Cape Cod, the shooting of the engineer, wounding of the mate and second engineer, and the forcible taking possession of the vessel, and the sending on shore in New Brunswick of the captain and all the crew except the first and third engineers and three firemen, who were retained on board; and the deponents state that they are informed and fully believe that J. C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John

Parker Locke, *alias* John Parker, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Galbraith Cox, Robert Cox, James McKinney, Robert Clifford and H. A. Parr were, among others, the captors of the said steamer "Chesapeake," a steamer of the said United States of America, on her passage from New York to Portland, and that these persons being passengers on board took forcible possession of the said steamer against their will and that of the other officers and crew of the said steamer. But except detailing the facts above referred to, no charge of piracy or murder is made, and no allegation whatever of the acts having been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Vide Appendix I. for charge, touching which the witnesses were examined by Mr. Gilbert.

The prisoners by their counsel, claim that their detention is illegal, and a great variety of objections were urged at length to the proceedings in this case. They are all, I think, covered by the following:—

First.—That there was no legal charge against the prisoners in the United States or in this province of an offence mentioned in the statute committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor any proper requisition by the authority of the United States for the rendition of the prisoners, and therefore the Governor had no authority under the treaty and statute to issue his warrant.

Secondly.—That if he had, Mr. Gilbert had not, either as Police Magistrate for the city of Saint John, or as a Justice of the Peace for the city and county of Saint John, any authority to examine touching the truth of the charge of piracy alleged in the warrant, or to commit the persons accused thereof.

Thirdly.—That if Mr. Gilbert had jurisdiction, the evidence before him showed that the offence was not piracy, and the prisoners were not guilty of that crime, and consequently there was no evidence of the truth of the charge, but to the contrary.

Fourthly.—That if he was not wrong in this he wrongfully took a fresh complaint, and wrongfully examined on charges contained in that complaint, and not on the charge in the Governor's warrant, and that the warrant he issued and under which the prisoners are now detained is bad on its face and not sufficient in law to justify their detention.

The Queen has a right to know why any of her subjects, or persons in her dominions, who are alleged to be wrongfully imprisoned or so restrained of their liberty. The writ of *habeas corpus* at common law and by statute and the statute of the General Assembly under which I am now acting, are the constitutional means in this Province by which all alleged improper imprisonments are inquired into, and Her Majesty's Supreme Court and the Judges of that Court are bound on proper cause shown to investigate all cases of alleged unlawful arrest, and to relieve therefrom if shown to be contrary to law. The right to grant such relief in this case has not been, and cannot be questioned. Having then all the proceedings before me I have to ascertain and determine whether or not such proceedings are justified by and in conformity with the Treaty and Act of Parliament. If they are, this application must be dismissed. If they are not, the prisoners must be discharged.

The treaty, under which the delivery up to the United States Government of the prisoners is sought, is a treaty ratified on the 13th October, 1842 "to settle and define the boundaries between the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America and the territories of the United States"---for the "final suppression of the African slave trade, and for giving up criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases." The recital of it having reference to that portion which bears on the present case is:—"Whereas it is found expedient for the better administration of justice, and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties, respectively, that persons committing the crimes as hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up." And Article X, contains the stipulation agreed on. (Vide Appendix B.)

To enable this treaty to be carried out in the British Dominions a statutory enactment was necessary, and the Parliament of Great Britain in the sixth and

seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, passed an Act for giving effect to the treaty, which, after reciting the 10th Article of the treaty, and the 11th with reference to the duration of this portion of it, after reciting that it is expedient that provision should be made for carrying the said agreement into effect, enacts as follows:—Vide Appendix C.

The authority which this statute gives the officer administering the government of any colony and all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and officers of justice within their several jurisdictions to act being a statutory power, they must one and all act strictly in accordance with the authority given, and rigidly pursue that authority. Bearing this in mind, I proceed to the consideration of the first objection. We must look closely to the Act of Parliament, for it is from that, and that alone, the authority to act proceeds, and the very first words of the enacting part of the statute show that the basis of this right is on an event. "In case requisition shall at any time be made by the authority of the United States in pursuance of and according to the said treaty for the delivery of any person charged with (certain crimes, including piracy,) committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, &c." Thus we see the requisition is not to be a simple bald request for the delivery up of the person named, but it is a requisition which must be by the authority of the United States—it must be in pursuance of, and in accordance with the treaty—it must be for the delivery of a person charged with one of the offences mentioned in the treaty, and the offence with which he is charged must have been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. If a case perfect in all these ingredients is presented, the statute says it shall be lawful for the administrator of the government of any colony or possession by a warrant under his hand and seal to signify that such requisition has been made. Deficient in any one of these statutory requirements the Governor is powerless to act.

Let us therefore examine the documents upon which His Excellency issued his warrant in this case. They all bear date on the same day, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, I may assume were laid before His Excellency at the same time, but the letter signed J. Q. Howard, United States Consul, in which the prisoners are named, would appear to have been the first written. It is a communication addressed to the Lieutenant Governor through the Provincial Secretary. The first part of this letter is simply a request that the Governor will use his authority under the Act of Parliament "to the end that certain offenders (not naming them or their crime, or the place of jurisdiction within which committed) may be apprehended and delivered up to justice" (not stating to whom.) It then proceeds to desire the Secretary to make known to His Excellency, that, as an officer of the United States Government, the writer is authorized by the executive department of that Government to make a requisition upon him as the officer administering the Government of this Province, in order that certain persons (not naming them) believed (not charged) to be guilty of the crime of piracy (not stating within what jurisdiction committed, and not stating whether piracy against the law of nations or piracy against the municipal laws of any particular country may be brought before the proper officers of justice, so that the evidence of their guilt or innocence may be heard and considered; and then he requests that, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, His Excellency will, by warrant, signify that a requisition has been made for the apprehension of John C. Braine and others, including the prisoners, and require that all the Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates within the jurisdiction of this Province shall aid in apprehending the above-named persons accused (not charged) of the crime of piracy, for the purpose not of having them delivered up, but for the purpose of having them brought to trial. Under the Statute we have seen the requisition must be made "by the authority of the United States," that is of the Government of the United States. Had Mr. Howard been a Public Minister of the United States, and so representative of that Government, a requisition by him would doubtless have been good; but I am not aware that as Consul he had any such authority unless specially delegated. Perhaps the fair construction of that letter would be that Mr. Howard

intended to convey to the Governor that he was so specially authorized, but the authority he claims is simply "in order that certain persons believed to be guilty "of the crime of piracy may be brought before the proper officers of justice, so that "the evidence of their guilt or innocence may be heard and considered." This is all that he puts forward as to the extent of his authority, and upon this, without production of the authority, he proceeds to request that His Excellency will, by warrant, signify as before stated. No authority from the Government of the United States is shown or directly alleged authorizing him to ask for the apprehension of the individual parties he names, or to ask for their apprehension as charged with the crime committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, but simply of parties accused of the crime of piracy, for the purpose of not being delivered up under the treaty, but for the purpose of having them brought to trial. Had His Excellency issued such a warrant as is here asked for, I have no hesitation in saying, for the reasons that will hereafter be given in considering another branch of this case, it would have been bad. Is the matter then helped by the second letter? By this letter the Consul transmits affidavits of the captain and second mate, sworn at Saint John before H. T. Gilbert, Police Magistrate, on no charge or complaint, to be presented to His Excellency in case "he requires evidence of the criminality of the persons "charged with the crime of piracy before issuing the warrant for having them brought "to trial." A sincere hope is then expressed that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of bringing those charged with so grave an offence to justice. If there are deficiencies in the first it can hardly be urged that they are supplied by this letter or by the depositions accompanying it. His Excellency being one of the Commissioners named in the Royal Commission for taking information and apprehending and committing for trial persons charged with offences on the high seas, and if brought to trial, one of the Judges to try them, this letter, instead of being a requisition under the Statute, or in aid of a requisition, if I may use the expression, more resembles an application to His Excellency in that capacity than to him under the 6th and 7th Vict., as an officer administering the Government, more particularly as the last paragraph says: "We had believed until this late hour that a requisition "before the Executive would not have been required in the first instance," which would rather corroborate the view that proceedings were desired, independent of a requisition. As to the depositions, in my opinion it cannot make the requisition good if not good without it.

It appears to have been sworn before Mr. Gilbert as Police Magistrate, and was, I think, on his part, wholly extra-judicial. No complaint or information appears to have been laid before him to justify his taking the deposition, and if the charge of piracy, which the statements in it unanswered would justify, had been made at that time before him, he had no jurisdiction to entertain it; still less had he jurisdiction if the offence was an alleged crime committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and therefore amounted to no legal charge, and to no legal evidence of the crime of piracy; but is it not absolutely necessary that the parties should be charged with the commission within the jurisdiction of the United States of one of the crimes mentioned, that is legally charged judicially, or by public process, or in some manner warranted by the laws of the country in which the alleged offence was committed. I think the words of the Statute too clear to admit of any reasonable doubt on this point; and the second section of the Act confirms me in this view. This section contemplates it being done by the issuing of a warrant, for in providing that certain evidence may be used by the Magistrate or officer in the investigation of the criminality of the person apprehended, it says, "copies "of the depositions upon which the original warrant was granted," &c. This obviously refers to the original warrant granted in the country where the crime was committed, and anterior to the requisition; and this view would seem to be entertained by jurists of the highest celebrity in the United States, for in the judgment of Nelson, Justice, in the Supreme Court of the United States in Kane's case, as reported in 14 Howard, he says: "This species of evidence is very differently "guarded in the Act of Parliament, 6th and 7th Vict. There, copies of the depositions

“ laid before the Government, and upon which the proper officer issued his warrant to the Magistrates authorizing them to institute proceedings to arrest and commit the fugitive, are those only permitted to be given in evidence ; in other words, copies of the depositions upon which the Government acted in the matter are admissible as evidence of criminality. The original of these are those upon which our Government make the requisition, and of course the good faith of the nation is pledged that they are taken before competent officers, and that the facts stated are true.” And Chief Justice Taney concurring, as he said he did, in all that Nelson, Justice, then said, contented himself with expressing his entire assent to the opinion Nelson had then just delivered; and Daniel, Justice, concurred in all that Nelson, Justice, said. And that this principle has been acted on will be seen by reference to Bissett’s case, 6 Ad. and El., in England, where we find a warrant was first issued in France, and to Kane’s in the United States, just referred to, where a warrant was issued in Ireland, in addition to the special authority and affidavit of the Consul. In Kane’s case, reported in 14 Howard, Mr. Barclay, the British Consul, was specially employed, the report says, by direct authority of the British Minister, accredited to the Government of the United States, and in pursuance of this authority Mr. Barclay made the necessary affidavit ; and no case has been cited to me, nor am I aware of any, where a different practice has been adopted. On the contrary, I find in a note to the last edition by Lawrence of Wheaton’s International Law, this view confirmed by the opinion of Mr. Cushing, May 21st, 1854, in the published opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States, volume 6, page 485. The practice is declared by him in these words :—

“ The practice of our own Government, as well as that of Great Britain, requires that all claims of extradition should be founded on a judicial warrant, with proper evidence to justify the warrant. The United States will not, therefore, make a demand on Great Britain for a person alleged to be a fugitive from the justice of one of the United States without the exhibition of a judicial warrant issued on sufficient proof by the local authority.” And again, in an opinion by the same learned gentlemen, Nov. 2, 1854, published in the same work, volume 7, page 6, he says : “ A mere notification from a foreign legation that a party guilty of a crime has escaped, and perhaps fled to the United States of America, is not sufficient to justify the preliminary action of the President. The general rule is, the Government of which extradition, whether by comity only (citing Kluber, section 66, Martin’s Précis, section 101), or by treaty, is demanded, before it is called on to act, must have reasonable *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the party submitted to it as well as the demand of the Executive authority.” And again, vol. 8, 215th page, in another opinion of the same, he says :—“ But to justify the commencement of proceeding in extradition, it must appear that the criminal acts charged were committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the demanding Government.”

But suppose the documents contain a charge against these prisoners, where do we find it alleged in them that the offence charged was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America? The crime stated is piracy. In its primary and general signification this indicates an offence against the law of nations, justifiable wherever the offender may be found. In the codes of different countries it has been arbitrarily adopted as a term applicable to offences against the municipal laws of such countries, or as expressed by the Commissioners in England in their report on the criminal law, “ by statutes passed at various times and still in force many artificial offences have been created which are to be deemed to amount to piracy.” All such offences would be cognizable only by tribunals having jurisdiction either territorially or over the person of the offender. If it was intended in this case to be used in its limited or artificial sense, should not the requisition have shown it to enable the Governor so to state it in his warrant ; otherwise how could the justices or officers, without knowing whether it was such an offence as would be cognizable in our courts possibly be able to inquire into the sufficiency of the evidence according to the laws of this Province? If it was intended to use the term, as I think it must be taken to have been in its general sense,

then the question has been raised, whether, inasmuch as it was not alleged that any of these parties had been in the United States since the acts on the high seas complained of were committed, but the contrary was admitted on both sides, how can the offence be considered as committed within the jurisdiction of the United States? The object of the treaty is to be found in one of its recitals, which is: "Whereas it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up."

It is well known that the principles of the common law pervade the jurisprudence of both Great Britain and the United States, and by the common law crimes are unquestionably considered local, cognizable, and punishable exclusively in the country where they are committed; and it was doubtless to prevent the failure of justice that would necessarily result from offenders in one country seeking refuge in the other, and there being amenable to no punishment, that this treaty was entered into; and it is not difficult to understand how the crime of piracy, in its general sense, might come within the operation of the treaty when a pirate having gone into one or other of the countries and so made himself amenable to its courts, and had been there legally charged with the offence had fled or been subsequently found within the territory of the other, that in such a case the country where he was first found might claim jurisdiction over the crime and the person so charged. But I have great difficulty, and am as yet unable to arrive at the conclusion that, when the pirate has never after committing the offence entered the country of one of the contracting parties, but is found in the territory of the other, the Government of the former can assume jurisdiction over the offence and person, and require him to be given up, and so denude the latter country of its clear jurisdiction in the matter.

I cannot, as at present advised, think it was intended by this treaty to raise such a conflict of jurisdiction and authority, but that the word piracy was intended to apply to piracy in its municipal acceptation, or if to piracy against the law of nations then to the exceptional case I have above supposed; but assuming the offence as alleged to be one within the treaty, and the requisition to be sufficient, I proceed to consider the next objection.

Had Mr. Gilbert, either as Police Magistrate, or a Justice of the Peace, authority to examine touching the truth of the charge?

The terms of the statute are that the warrant of the Governor shall "require all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and officers of justice within their several jurisdictions to govern themselves accordingly and to aid in apprehending, &c., and thereupon it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or other persons having power to commit for trial persons accused of crimes against the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such supposed offenders shall be found, to examine upon oath," &c. The words of the statute differ from the treaty. The words of the treaty are "Judges and other Magistrates." I am bound to think this alteration advisedly made, and I find it difficult to conceive any other reason than to preserve consistency in the administration of justice. In the treaty nothing is said as to the jurisdiction of the Justices and other Magistrates. In the statute the Governor can only require Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and officers of justice to act within their several jurisdictions; beyond their jurisdiction then they cannot act. But the statute says, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace or other person having power to commit for trial persons accused of crime, &c., that is, I am inclined to think, when accused of crimes in the United States over which the officers respectively have jurisdiction to commit if committed in this Province. Then in such cases they should examine on oath, and if the evidence would justify their committal here, issue their warrant, &c., and an insertion of the words "or other persons having power to commit for trial" would seem unnecessary if Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates could act in all cases. As at present advised, I am disposed to read the terms "in their several jurisdictions" in their broad signification. I think it more consistent with the scope of the statute and the

duties to be performed that they should be considered as applying to their judicial as well as to their territorial jurisdiction, it being, I think, unreasonable to suppose that a Justice of the Peace, who cannot receive an information on a charge of piracy, or examine into the truth of such charge if cognizable in this Province, should, if committed in the United States, determine on the sufficiency of the evidence according to the laws of this Province if the crime was committed here; or in like manner that the Commissioners authorized solely to receive information and commit for trial in cases of offences on the high seas, should deal with crimes over which if committed in this Province they have no jurisdiction; and from this construction no possible difficulty can arise, because for every crime named in the statute we have either the Justices of the Peace or other persons having power to commit for trial; so that in this case when it appeared by His Excellency's warrant that the crime charged was piracy, Mr. Gilbert, whether as Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, not having jurisdiction over such an offence, and no power to commit for trial a person charged with piracy, could have referred the matter to the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, or some other one of the Commissioners having authority over that offence and power to commit for trial persons charged therewith. To confine the Magistrate and officers to their respective jurisdictions is, in my opinion, in no respect to conflict with any clause in the treaty, but in harmony with it, and in furtherance of a proper and discreet execution of its stipulations.*

But assuming the requisition right, and that the Magistrate had jurisdiction, we must consider the third point. The question here raised was argued as if I was sitting in the character of a Court of Review or Error on the decision of the Magistrate on the facts proved before him. Such, I think, is not the case. The duty of determining on the sufficiency of the evidence is cast on the magistrate or other officers. He is the person to be satisfied that the evidence justifies the apprehension and committal for trial of the persons accused. The amount and value of that evidence is for his determination. A Judge of the Supreme Court might think the evidence of guilt strong and of innocence weak, or *vice versa*, but the law has vested the Magistrate with the power of weighing and deciding on the effect of the evidence, and it is the result on his mind that is to determine its sufficiency or insufficiency. It is a judicial discretion with which he is vested, which, I think, is not open to question on *habeas corpus*, and cannot be taken from him and assumed by a Judge of the Supreme Court. If it was manifestly apparent that the evidence showed that no offence had been committed, or that the party was unquestionably innocent, and therefore there was really no matter of fact or law to be tried, no matter in which the Magistrate could exercise a discretion or judgment, then the case would be very different; but is such the case before us? That the vessel was seized and by force taken from the captain and crew on the high seas is not disputed. Unanswered this is a *prima facie* case of piracy, and the burthen is cast on the accused of justifying this apparently wrongful act. The justification set up is that hostilities were existing between the United States and the Confederate States of America, and this seizure was made under a commission from or by authority and on behalf of the Confederate States, and that therefore it was an act of legitimate warfare and not of a piratical character. This, on the other hand, is denied, and it is alleged that the claim to act under the authority of the Confederate States is mere pretence and colour to disguise and cover an illegal depredation. The object of privateering in general is not, as Mr. Kent observes, fame or chivalric warfare, but plunder and profit; but at the present day the rights of private armed vessels and private belligerents cannot be doubted. Unless restrained by treaty stipulations the right to

* The Imperial statute 12 and 13 Vict., c. 96, passed in 1849, "to provide for the prosecution and trial, in Her Majesty's colonies, of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty," and giving colonial Magistrates jurisdiction in such cases, was not cited before the Police Magistrate, nor brought to His Honour Mr. Justice Ritchie's notice in the argument in this case. It would appear to affect so much of His Honor's decision as relates to the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate of St. John in cases of piracy, without however affecting the conclusion finally arrived at; that being based on defects in the requisition and other proceedings and the construction of the Imperial statute 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 76, as well as the want of jurisdiction in the Magistrate.—*Reporter*.

commission private armed vessels is, by the laws of nations, esteemed a legitimate means of destroying the commerce of an enemy, and captures made by private armed vessels of one belligerent, even without a commission, though not in self-defence, are not regarded as piratical either by their own Government or by the other belligerent State. It does not indeed vest the enemy's property thus seized in the captors, but the seizure would be declared a prize of war to the Government of the captors; and it is equally true that neutrals taking commissions as privateers and acting on them are likewise free from the imputation of piracy.

They may make themselves amenable for the violation of the laws of their own country, and may denude themselves of the right to claim her protection to shield them from the consequences of their acts, but they cannot be dealt with by the belligerent against whom they are acting as pirates. But as neutrals they stand in a very different position from belligerents. Belligerents, we have seen, may make captures without commissions. Neutrals can only protect themselves by commissions from, or by acting under authority of the belligerent Government, or on board commissioned vessels, or under duly authorized officers. They cannot, without any commission or authority, fit out in a neutral country a hostile expedition against a power at peace with such country, and under pretence of acting in the name of or on the behalf of a belligerent power, commit acts on the high seas that would, unless protected by belligerent rights, be acts of piracy, and not be held responsible criminally for such acts. And therefore it behoves persons not belligerents but subjects of a neutral power engaging in acts of hostility, if they wish to escape the imputation of criminality, to be well assured when they deplete on the shipping of a nation at peace with the one to whom they owe allegiance and in opposition to the municipal laws and neutral policy of their own Government, and in direct defiance of the express proclamation of their Sovereign, that they are acting under the authority of a commission which will bear the test of a strict legal scrutiny. In the present case, can it be said that this was made out so clearly and unequivocally that there was nothing for the Magistrate to deliberate on, nothing for a superior court or jury to try? Without expressing the slightest opinion of the guilt or innocence of the parties, or the probable result of a trial either before a judicial tribunal in this Province or in the United States, it will only be necessary to refer generally to the evidence on behalf of the prisoners to show that the case is by no means so entirely free from doubt or question as their counsel assumed. Instead of showing that they were acting under a regular commission, or were belligerents themselves, or that the expedition proceeded from the Confederate States of America, it appears, so far as there is evidence of the nationality of the parties engaged, that they were British subjects, that the plot to seize the vessel was concocted in this city, that the commission under which they claim to act was not directed to any of the persons engaged in this capture, nor were any of them named in it, nor did it relate in any way to seizure under circumstances such as the present—that it was a commission dated 27th October, 1862, whereby the vessel "Retribution," Thomas B. Power, commander, was authorised to act as a private armed vessel for the Confederate States on the high seas against the United States, on the back of which commission is an endorsement dated 21st November, 1862, signed Thomas B. Power, whereby he transfers the command of the schooner "Retribution" to John Parker. The commission is proved by proof of the signature of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and of the Seal of the Confederate States attached thereto; but the endorsement is proved by the slightest evidence of the handwriting of the subscribing witness. There is no evidence of who this John Parker was. It was proved that at Nassau a Nova Scotian named Vernon G. Locke, who had been residing for the last 20 years in the United States, and whose family is now living at Fayetteville, was last summer in the month of May at Nassau, in command of the "Retribution," and that he was there received and recognised as her captain, under the name of John Parker. Whether he was really the John Parker named on the back of the commission, or assumed that name with a view of representing that person was not shown, except as an inference might be drawn from the facts one way or other. This commission was produced

at the Lower Cove meetings by Locke *alias* Parker, but there is not a particle of evidence as to the whereabouts of the "Retribution," at that time or since, or that he was then captain of her. In fact the only evidence of her at all was her being at Nassau in May last summer. Whether she was in existence or not, or, if in existence, where she was, or under whose command when this expedition was planned and executed, did not appear; nor was there any evidence to show that any of the parties engaged in the capture had ever been on board the "Retribution," or in any way connected with her. On the contrary, Braine, who would appear to have been in charge of the capturing party, described himself on board the "Chesapeake," and was addressed by the title of colonel. Locke, *alias* Parker, did not proceed on the expedition (though he boarded her subsequently off Grand Manan and took the command), but addressed an order to "Lieutenant Commanding, John Clibbon Braine," requiring him to proceed to New York with First Lieutenant H. A. Parr, Second Lieutenant David Collins, Sailing Master Tom Sayers, one engineer, and crew of 22 men; engage passage on board the steamer, using his own direction as to time and place of capture, to act towards the crew and passengers in accordance with President's instructions, and as circumstances permit, bring his prize to Grand Manan for further orders. This is signed John Parker, Captain C. S. privateer "Retribution." There is no evidence of what these parties were officers, or how or by whom they were appointed, with the exception of David Collins, and he appears to have got his commission of Second Lieutenant from John Parker. It is in these words:

To DAVID COLLINS,

Reposing confidence in your zeal and ability, I do hereby authorise and commission you to hold and assume the rank of Second Lieutenant, and this shall be your authority for any act, under order from me, against the Government of the United States, or against the citizens of the United States, or against the property of either, by sea or by land, during the continuance of hostilities now existing. This commission to bear date from the 1st December, A.D., 1863.

(Signed)

JOHN PARKER.

Had this commission been from Jefferson Davis it might have been easily understood and possibly free from question; but issued by a British subject to a British subject, in the Queen's dominions, it is certainly a proceeding, to say the least of it, novel in its character and fairly challenging investigation. It is true evidence was offered of military men attached to the Confederate army, showing that in operations on land officers commissioned to discharge a particular duty had, by the practice of the Confederate service, authority to appoint others under them to act as officers to carry out such duty, and that such was a recognised custom of the service; but the practice pursued by officers unquestionably in the service of the Confederate States in the field, actually engaged in the war of the hostile territories, is not quite conclusive as to British subjects and British territory. But be all this as it may, can it be deemed that the proceeding, if justifiable, was not, in many of its features, most irregular, and the *prima facie* case before the Magistrate being on the one hand clear, and the alleged justification presenting the irregularities and peculiarities, it did, and being open to so much question, can the Justice be fairly said to have exceeded his discretion if the result at which he arrived decided that the evidence was such as would justify their apprehension and committal for trial had the alleged crime been committed here, leaving the prisoners to substantiate their defence before a competent court where the legal points could be properly determined, and where the questions of intent and of fact or inference would be submitted to and determined by jury. As at present advised, I cannot say that in this particular the Magistrate arrived at a wrong conclusion, nor do I think the Magistrate did wrong in refusing to go behind the Governor's warrant and determine on the sufficiency of the requisition to His Excellency. Over that matter, I think, the statute gives the Justice no jurisdiction or authority.

Before leaving this branch of the case I cannot refrain from expressing my deep

regret that any inhabitants of New Brunswick, being British subjects, should have been seduced from their clear duty to their Sovereign, and have availed themselves of the hospitality of a friendly power by going into its territory and obtaining a passage from one of its ports, on board one of its ships, and, by a stratagem possibly justifiable by the usages of war in a belligerent, have risen against an unarmed crew peaceably engaged in their lawful calling, and despoiled them of the property under their charge, and that too with an amount of violence resulting in the death of one of the crew, which, under the evidence in this case, would not seem to have been necessary for the accomplishment of the end sought to be attained—an example. I may be permitted to add, I earnestly trust will not be followed by any of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province.

As to the 4th objection. The commitment first sets out, as we have seen, the warrant of His Excellency, which alleges the parties to be charged upon the oaths of Isaac Willett and Daniel Henderson, with having committed the crimes of piracy and murder on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, on the 7th December then instant. Now where are these averments obtained by the legal adviser of the Governor, who I presume drafted the warrant. Reverting to what has been said as to the requisition, not a word is alleged by the counsel of this crime of murder, and not a statement made by him that either piracy or murder had been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. No doubt, the legal gentleman who drew the warrant felt the difficulty of the want of a distinct charge, and the absolute necessity of the averment that the crime was committed within the United States of America; but as there was neither of these particulars in either of the letters of the Consul, he no doubt from necessity resorted to the affidavit transmitted therewith of Willett and Henderson and from the facts stated by them transformed an affidavit intended, as the Consul says, "to be presented to His Excellency, in case he requires evidence of the criminality of the persons charged with the crime of piracy before issuing the warrant for having them brought to trial," into a charge by Willett and Henderson of piracy and murder. The valuelessness of this document, either as a charge of verification, I have already shown; but where the allegation that the alleged offences were committed within the jurisdiction of the United States was obtained I am at a loss to conceive, for neither the Consul, nor Willett, nor Henderson say anything about it, unless it was assumed that as there could not be a requisition for an offence unless so committed, the offence alleged must necessarily have been committed within the necessary jurisdiction. Again, this warrant does not allege that the requisition was made by the authority of the United States, but on behalf of the United States, by no means convertible terms, though it is true this allegation is preceded by the averment that in pursuance of and in accordance with the said treaty and Act a requisition has been made, &c.

With these exceptions the warrant of His Excellency appears to be in strict conformity with the statute. Mr. Gilbert's warrant then, as we have seen, proceeds to recite that on the receipt of this warrant he examined Isaac Willett under oath touching the truth of the charges set forth in said warrant, and upon the evidence of the said Willett, on the 25th December, issued his warrant for the apprehension of the persons upon the said charges; and on reference to this examination I find it is headed: "The complaint of Isaac Willett, &c., taken and sworn to this 25th day of December, 1863, before me H. T. Gilbert, &c., acting under a warrant under the hand and seal of the Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. The said Isaac Willett being duly sworn, saith, &c." It then details with particularity the circumstances of the capture and alleges facts not before anywhere stated; namely,—the registry of the vessel in the United States of America, that the vessel at the time of capture was on the high seas, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Cape Cod, in the United States of America, and it avers a malicious, wilful, felonious, and piratical assault on, and putting in bodily fear and danger of their lives, the captain and mariners, and the malicious, felonious, and piratical taking possession of the vessel and cargo; and that they did then and there wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously and violently steal, take, and carry away the said cargo; and that they did with a pistol loaded with powder and leaden

bullet shoot and feloniously, maliciously, wilfully, and piratically kill and murder one Orin Schaffer, the second engineer; and in the same language and manner shot at and wounded in the right knee, one Charles Johnston, chief mate; and in the same language and manner shot and wounded in the chin, James Johnston, chief engineer.

Now with all respect for the Police Magistrate, I think this was not the proper mode of proceeding under the statute. When he received the Governor's warrant, assuming he had jurisdiction to act under it, he should have taken no fresh complaint. He should have embodied nothing in the form of a complaint or charge against the prisoners, but what was contained in the warrant of the Governor; and as this was his sole authority to act, he should have confined himself strictly within its requirements, which was simply in the first instance to aid in apprehending the persons accused, which he should have done by issuing his warrant reciting the Governor's warrant, the charge therein contained against the prisoners, the requirement imposed on him thereby, and commanding the apprehension of the persons named therein, and should not have received a new complaint or introduced new charges or new matter against the accused. The correctness of this view will, I think, be confirmed by reference to the Imperial Act 8 and 9 Victoria, chap. 120., passed 8th August, 1845, and the forms there given.

Having so examined Isaac Willet, the final commitment recites that upon the evidence of the said Isaac Willett, and in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, he issued his warrant directing the apprehension of the parties to answer, not the charges in the Governor's warrant, but the complaint of Isaac Willet, made on oath, for having, &c., in the words which I before mentioned, to be dealt with according to law, the said complaint having been made and taken and this warrant having been issued in pursuance of a warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor, &c., in which, however, I am constrained to differ from the learned Police Magistrate, the warrant of the Governor not authorising the taking of such complaint nor the arresting the parties to be dealt with according to law, but in the words of the statute to be delivered up to justice according, &c., and, had an application been made to discharge the prisoners while detained under this warrant, I do not see how it could have been successfully resisted; Besset's case, 6 Q.B. 481, being a direct authority against it on one point. That was the first decision under the French Convention Act, 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 75, which is in the same words as the American Treaty Act we are now considering. The warrant of the Lord Mayor there set out that the Constable, &c., should convey and deliver into custody the body of J. B. being charged before him, &c., for that the said J. B. is accused of having committed in France the crime of fraudulent bankruptcy as appears by the warrant of arrest issued by a competent Judge in France, and duly authenticated before me, and as also appears by the warrant of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, requiring me to take cognizance of such crime, &c. It then avers proof of the crimes, and the warrant commits the prisoner until he should be discharged by due course of law, which is the effect under this commitment under the words to be dealt with according to law. But the court held the warrant bad upon the ground that, as the commitment was under a special statutory authority, the terms of the commitment must be special and exactly pursue that authority, acting on and recognizing the authority of Mash's case, 2 Wm. Bl. 806, where it is laid down that the true distinction is that when a man is committed for any crime, either at common law or created by Act of Parliament, for which he is punishable by indictment, then he is to be committed until discharged by due course of law, but when it is in pursuance of a special authority the terms of the commitment must be special and exactly pursue that authority.

The commitment then proceeds to aver that the prisoners having been brought before the Justice under the warrant, and he having proceeded to the investigation of the charge of piracy charged against them, and upon examination of the witnesses under oath touching the offence of piracy, and upon the evidence before him, so under oath he did under the Act of Parliament, require and command the said Constable to convey the prisoners to the common gaol, and deliver each of them to the keeper thereof upon the charge of piracy, for that they having on the 7th day of December, &c., and then

proceeds to recapitulate the particulars of the charge in the complaint made before him by Isaac Willett, omitting the felonious, &c., murder and shooting, there to remain till delivered pursuant to the requisition aforesaid. On referring to the examinations themselves, we find the charge on which the examination proceeded was of an offence which it alleges took place on the high seas, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Cape Cod in the United States of America, and within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, and the circuit courts thereof, against the laws of the United States of America, and the statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. So we see that at every stage of these proceedings the charge assumes a different phase.

In the first instance, the Consul simply presents the complaint as that certain persons were believed to be guilty of the crime of piracy. The Governor's warrant puts it as a charge of piracy and murder, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, on the complaint of Willett and Henderson. The complaint before the Police Magistrate is the complaint of Willett alone, and alleges the crimes of piracy and murder in the United States of America, and adds the felonious shooting and wounding of engineer and mate, and felonious stealing of the cargo. And on the examination before Mr. Gilbert, there is the addition of the crime being within the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and being contrary to the laws of the United States of America, and the statutes of Great Britain and Ireland. But independent of these discrepancies, which would seem to me difficult to reconcile, or on legal principles to account for, there is, to my mind, a still more substantial objection to this warrant. This is the final commitment of the accused to gaol, there to remain until delivered pursuant to the requisition. But after examination of the witnesses, and before the committal, there was something to be done, an all-important duty to be discharged, which I cannot discover from the warrant or from any of the proceedings before me, and I can look to nothing else to have been performed, and which, if done, I think should clearly, unequivocally, and unambiguously appear on the face of the warrant, which it manifestly does not, and that is, that after hearing and considering the evidence, the Justice determined and adjudicated that he deemed the same sufficient according to the laws of this Province to justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the prisoners, if the crime had been committed within this Province. Without such an adjudication, the warrant of commitment could not issue, and without such an adjudication appearing on the face of it when issued, I think the warrant bad, there being without it a want of jurisdiction shown to issue the warrant, or perhaps rather a want of jurisdiction to sustain it, and this view is confirmed by reference to 8 & 9 Vict. chap. 20 before referred to, for even there where a statutory form is given to be used by the Police Magistrate of the metropolis, the adjudication is set forth. The form is given thus: "Be it remembered that on, &c., A.B. &c., is brought before me, J.P., &c., and is charged before me or that he, the said A.B. on, &c., within the jurisdiction of the United States of America did (here state the offence), and forasmuch as it has been shown to me upon such evidence as by law is sufficient to justify the committal to gaol of the said A.B., pursuant to an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty entitled, &c., that the said A.B. is guilty of the said offence, there is therefore to command, &c." The cases to be found bearing on this point lay down the principle very clearly, some of which I will quote. In *re Peerless*, 1 Q.B. 152. This was a warrant setting forth a conviction—Denman, C. J., says: "The Magistrate having no jurisdiction except by the express statutory enactment, the officer is not here described sufficiently to show jurisdiction." Per Littledale, J.: "I do not say that this may not be a good conviction upon which a good warrant might be framed, but I think this warrant clearly bad for not showing jurisdiction. In what way it is that Justices have jurisdiction, ought to appear by the warrant. I found myself on Lord Tenterden's judgment in *Kite and Lane's case*, 1 B. and C. 101." And Coleridge, J., says: "By a legal warrant, I mean a warrant which upon the face of it shows a right to detain, and that right cannot exist unless there be jurisdiction in the Magistrates. To deny that this must appear upon the face of the proceedings is to call in question one of the most important rules of the Criminal Law." In *Kite and Lane's case* referred

to, Abbot, C. J., says: "It is a first principle as to all acts done by Magistrates that the jurisdiction should appear on the face of their proceedings." And Best, J., says: "It is a settled principle that penal statutes, and such as create new jurisdiction shall receive a strict construction. Nash's case, 4th B. and A. 295, was the case of a warrant issued under the 57th George III, cap. 87. sec. 6, by which Act, in case any person found on board a vessel liable to forfeiture under 45 George III, cap. 121., be fit and able to serve His Majesty in his naval service he shall, upon such proof as by the said Act of the 45th year aforesaid is required, be committed by such Justice to prison, to answer such information and abide such judgment, &c." Abbot, C. J., says: "This Act of Parliament of the 57th year of George III, cap. 87, is one highly beneficial in preventing frauds upon the revenue, but at the same time, inasmuch as it trenches very strongly on the liberty of the subject, we must take care that its provisions are strictly pursued." And again, "these circumstances stated in the introductory part of this return seem to me quite sufficient to warrant this commitment, and if it had been stated upon due proof of the matters before mentioned the prisoner was committed, I should have thought it sufficient." And per Holroyd, J.: "The power of the Magistrate to commit depends on the proof before him, and the rule is, that where a limited authority is given it must be shown to have been strictly pursued." And in *Christy v. Unwin*, 11 Ad. and El. 377, where the validity of an order made by the Lord Chancellor under 6th George 4. chap. 16, sec. 18, was questioned, it was held that the order must show on the face of it whatever was necessary to give jurisdiction. And Coleridge, J., says: "We cannot intend for or against the order but must decide according to the words. However high the authority may be where a statutory power is exercised, the person who acts must take care to bring himself within the terms of the statute. Whether the order be made by the Lord Chancellor or by a Justice of the Peace, the facts which give the authority must be stated."

This case is, I believe, the first under the treaty and Act of Parliament that has called for judicial investigation in this Province, and as points of a novel, certainly of a peculiar, and I may say of a delicate, certainly of an important character have been raised, I have endeavoured to give the case the most careful consideration, and in view of the possibility of this decision becoming the subject of discussion in other quarters, I have, to prevent misapprehension, felt it right, though at the risk of subjecting myself to the charge of unnecessary prolixity, to place on the face of my judgment, at length, the documents and facts necessary to enable all interested in the matter who have not access to the papers before me, or who may not have heard the arguments, correctly to understand the points raised and the reasons for the conclusion at which I have arrived.

In the prompt manner in which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor granted his warrant, and in the determination of the Police Magistrate on the facts of the case, the Government of the United States cannot fail, I think, to discern the determination of the Queen's representative and her subordinate officers faithfully and honourably to carry out the treaty entered into between the respective Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and the present decision, the result of my own judicial convictions, being, I believe, in conformity with the legal authorities of the United States, individually I might hope it would commend itself to the United States Government, but whomsoever it may please or displease must be to me, judicially, a matter of indifference. The only duty I have to discharge is to my Sovereign, to the people of this Province, and to my own conscience. That duty is, faithfully, to the best of my humble abilities, impartially, to declare the law as I believe it to be, wholly regardless of consequences.

This I have honestly endeavoured to do, and the result of my judgment is, that for the reasons set forth, the proceedings before me, and the warrant of commitment, returned to me by the Sheriff of the city and county of Saint John, do not justify the detention in custody of the prisoners, whose imprisonment I therefore declare illegal; and I do by this my order require the immediate discharge from prison of the said David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely, under the said

warrant and commitment; and as it appears to me that the Sheriff of the city and county of St. John, the keeper of the gaol of the said city and county, acted upon the warrant or commitment of the said H. T. Gilbert, according to the requirements of the same, without malice or evil intent, I do, by virtue of the power conferred on me by the Act of Assembly, exempt the said keeper of the said gaol from all civil suits which may be brought against him for or by reason of having acted on the said warrant or commitment.

APPENDIX.

A.

REQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.,

Dec. 22nd, 1863.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit the depositions of the captain and second mate of the steamer "Chesapeake," to be presented to His Excellency, in case he requires evidence of the criminality of the persons charged with the crime of piracy, before issuing the warrant for having them brought to trial. It is to be sincerely hoped that no obstacles will be thrown in the way of bringing those charged with so grave an offence to justice.

We had believed until this late hour that a requisition before the Executive would not have been required in the first instance.

I am, &c.,
(Signed)

J. Q. HOWARD,
U. S. Consul.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY,
Provincial Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

December 22nd, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to address, through you, a communication to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, for the purpose of requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to use the authority vested in him by the Act of Parliament for giving effect to what is known as the "Ashburton Treaty," to the end that certain offenders may be apprehended and delivered up to justice.

You will please make known to His Excellency, that as an officer of the Government of the United States, I am authorized by the Executive Department of the Government to make a requisition upon him, as the officer administering the Government of the Province, in order that certain persons believed to be guilty of the crime of piracy may be brought before the proper officers of justice, so that the evidence of their guilt or innocence may be heard and considered. I have, therefore, the honour to request, that in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts of Parliament, His Excellency will, by warrant, signify that a requisition has been made for the apprehension of John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robert Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr and James McKinney, and require that all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates, within the jurisdiction of this Province, shall aid in apprehending the above-named persons, accused of the crime of piracy, for the purpose of having them brought to trial.

(Signed) I am, &c.,
J. Q. HOWARD, [L. s.]
U. S. Consul

Hon. S. L. TILLEY,
Provincial Secretary.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the original letters and requisition of J. Q. Howard, Esq., United States Consul, at the City of Saint John, and are now on file in my office.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
Provincial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 29th January, 1864.

B.

Extract from the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Washington, August 9th, 1842; commonly known as the "Ashburton Treaty."

"ARTICLE X.

"It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and the United States shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other:—provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective Judges and other Magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such Judges or other Magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining Judge or Magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive."

C.

"6 & 7 VICT. CAP. LXXVI.

"An Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America for the apprehension of certain offenders.

"Whereas by the tenth article of a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the ninth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the ratifications whereof were exchanged in London on the thirteenth day of October in the same year, it was agreed, that Her Majesty and the said United States should, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either of the high contracting parties, should

seek an asylum, or should be found within the territories of the other; provided that this should only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed, and that the respective Judges and other Magistrates of the two Governments should have power, jurisdiction and authority upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, so that he might be brought before such Judges or other Magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality might be heard and considered, and if on such hearing the evidence should be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it should be the duty of the examining Judge or Magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant might issue for the surrender of such fugitive, and that the expense of such apprehension and delivery should be borne and defrayed by the party making the requisition and receiving the fugitive; and it is by the eleventh article of the said treaty further agreed, that the tenth article hereinbefore recited should continue in force until one or other of the high contracting parties should signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for carrying the said agreement into effect: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in case requisition shall at any time be made by the authority of the said United States, in pursuance of and according to the said treaty, for the delivery of any person charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or with the crime of piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of false paper, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, who shall be found within the territories of Her Majesty, it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in Ireland, for the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad, for the officer administering the government of any such colony or possession, by warrant under his hand and seal, to signify that such requisition has been so made, and to require all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and officers of justice within their several jurisdictions to govern themselves accordingly, and to aid in apprehending the person so accused, and committing such person to gaol for the purpose of being delivered up to justice, according to the provisions of the said treaty; and thereupon it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or other person having power to commit for trial persons accused of crimes against the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such supposed offender shall be found, to examine upon oath any person or persons touching the truth of such charge, and upon such evidence as according to the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the person so accused if the crime of which he or she shall be so accused had been there committed it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, or other person having power to commit as aforesaid, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person, and also to commit the person so accused to gaol, there to remain until delivered pursuant to such requisition as aforesaid.

II. "Provided always, and be it enacted, that in every such case, copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant was granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended."

[The remaining sections of the Act are not material to the decision in this case.]

D.

WARRANT issued by the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR under the TREATY and STATUTE.

New Brunswick.

By His Excellency the Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c.

[Seal.]

Arthur H. Gordon.

To all and every the Justices of the Peace and officers of justice within the Province of New Brunswick, greeting:

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension of certain offenders," it is among other things enacted that in case requisition shall at any time be made by the authority of the said United States in pursuance of and according to the said treaty for the delivery of any person charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or with the crime of piracy, or arson, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, who shall be found within the territories of Her Majesty, it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in Ireland, for the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad, for the officer administering the government of any such colony or possession by warrant under his hand and seal to signify that such requisition has been so made, and to require all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and officers of justice within their several jurisdictions to govern themselves accordingly, and to aid in apprehending the person so accused, and committing such person to gaol for the purpose of being delivered up to justice according to the provisions of the said treaty; and thereupon it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or other person having power to commit for trial persons accused of crimes against the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such supposed offender shall be found, to examine upon oath any person or persons touching the truth of such charge, and upon such evidence as according to the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the person so accused of the crime of which he or she shall be so accused had been there committed, it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace, or other person having power to commit as aforesaid, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of such person, and also to commit the person so accused to gaol, there to remain until delivered pursuant to such requisition as aforesaid.

And whereas, in pursuance of and in accordance with the said treaty and Act, a requisition has been made to me on behalf of the said United States, by J. Q. Howard, Consul of the United States at the City of Saint John, in this Province, stating that John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robert Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr, and James McKinney, charged upon the oath of Isaac Willett and Daniel Henderson with having committed the crimes of piracy and murder on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the said United States of America, on the seventh day of December instant, are, or some of them are, now in the city of Saint John, within this Province, and requesting that the said John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robert Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr, and James McKinney may be delivered up to justice according to the provisions of the said treaty. Now know ye, that pursuant to this power in me vested in and by the

said Act of Parliament, I do hereby, by this warrant under my hand and seal, signify that such requisition has been so made, and hereby require and command all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates and other officers of justice of this Province, within their several jurisdictions, to govern themselves accordingly and to aid in apprehending the said John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robert Clifford, Linus Seeley, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr, and James McKinney, so accused, and committing them, the said John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robert Clifford, Linus Seeley, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr, and James McKinney to gaol for the purpose of being delivered up to justice according to the provisions of the said treaty. And hereof they will not fail at their peril.

Given under my hand and seal at Fredericton, in this Province of New Brunswick, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, Anno Domini 1863.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

E.

COMPLAINT OF CAPTAIN WILLETT, TAKEN BY THE POLICE MAGISTRATE OF SAINT JOHN,
THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1863.

City and County of Saint John,—to wit :

The complaint of Isaac Willett, of the State of New York, in the United States of America, master mariner, now in the city of Saint John, aforesaid, taken and sworn to this twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at the city aforesaid, before me Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esq., Police Magistrate for the city of Saint John, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city and county of Saint John, acting under a warrant under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Honourable Arthur H. Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made and issued in pursuance of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled an Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension of certain offenders; such warrant directed to all and every the Justices of the Peace, and officers of justice within the Province of New Brunswick.

The said Isaac Willett being duly sworn, saith as follows: That he, this deponent, on the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, was master in charge and command of the American passenger steamboat or vessel "Chesapeake," and owned by Henry B. Cromwell, of the State of New York, in the United States of America, merchant. That the said steamboat or vessel is duly registered in pursuance of the United States laws for the registering of ships or vessels, and was so registered on the seventh day of December instant. That the said steamboat or vessel was of the value of the sum of sixty thousand dollars and upwards of current money of New Brunswick, and had on board a valuable cargo of the value of eighty thousand dollars and upwards of like current money, and there were at the time a number of passengers on board of the said ship or vessel. That the said vessel or steamboat left the port of New York on the fifth day of December instant, being then duly registered as aforesaid, with the cargo of the value aforesaid on board, and a number of passengers on a voyage from said port of New York to the port of Portland, in the said United States, this deponent being in command of the said steamboat or vessel. That John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, Robert

Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr, and James McKinney, having taken passage on board of the said steamboat or vessel, left the said port of New York, in and on board of the said steamboat or vessel, as passengers on the said voyage. That the said steamboat or vessel proceeded on her said voyage, and while on the said voyage this deponent being in command of said steamboat or vessel, the said vessel then being on the high seas about twenty miles north-north-east of Cape Cod, in the United States of America, on the seventh day of December instant, certain passengers on board the said vessel, namely, the said John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, Robert Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr, and James McKinney, so being passengers on board the said steamboat or vessel, with force and arms, on the high seas, in and on board the said steamboat or vessel called the "Chesapeake," in a certain place upon the high seas, distant about twenty miles from Cape Cod aforesaid, then being, in and upon this deponent and upon others the mariners then navigating the said vessel upon the said voyage, maliciously, wilfully, feloniously, and piratically did make an assault, and this deponent and others, the said mariners, then and there piratically, feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously, did put in bodily fear and danger of their lives on the high seas aforesaid, and then and there maliciously, wilfully, feloniously, and piratically took possession of the said steamboat or vessel and the cargo thereof; the said steamboat or vessel being under the charge and command of this deponent, and there and then with force and arms took the said steamboat or vessel, and cargo of said vessel, from the care and custody of this deponent and the said mariners, against the will of this deponent and the said mariners, and then and there with force and arms upon the high seas aforesaid, in the place aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, piratically, wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously and violently did steal, take, and carry away the said vessel and cargo, and the said named persons did then and there with a pistol loaded with powder and leaden bullets shoot at, and feloniously, maliciously, wilfully, and piratically kill and murder one Orin Schaffer, the second engineer, he being then a hand employed in and on board the said steamboat or vessel on the voyage aforesaid, and the said named persons having so taken possession of the said steamboat or vessel, put this deponent and others the crew of said vessel from the steamboat or vessel into and on board a pilot boat, and the said named persons also then and there wilfully, feloniously, maliciously, and piratically, with a pistol loaded with powder and leaden bullets, shoot at and wounded in the right knee and left arm one Charles Johnston, he, the said Charles Johnston, then and there being chief mate of the said steamboat or vessel, and also then and there with a pistol loaded with powder and leaden bullets wilfully, feloniously, maliciously, and piratically shot at and wounded in the chin one James Johnson, he, the said James Johnson, then and there being chief engineer in and on board the said vessel, and this deponent further saith that the said named persons having so taken possession of the said steamboat or vessel, they, the said named persons, proceeded from the said place where the said offences were committed, to and up the Bay of Fundy, and that having proceeded to a place on the high seas about fifteen miles below Dipper Harbour, in the Province of New Brunswick, one John Parker Locke came to the said steamboat or vessel and boarded her, and immediately took charge and command of the said steamboat or vessel and cargo, against the will of deponent and others the mariners of the said ship or vessel. That until the said John Parker Locke came on board the said vessel the said John C. Braine appeared to have command of the persons who so piratically took possession of the said ship or vessel as aforesaid, and this deponent further saith that he verily believes the said John C. Braine is now in the city of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

(Signed)

ISAAC WILLETT.

Sworn at the city of Saint John, in the city and county of Saint John,
this 25th day of December, A. D. 1863, before me,

(Signed)

H. T. GILBERT, P. M. and J. P.

F.

WARRANT FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE PRISONERS, ISSUED BY THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

To any Constable or Peace Officer of the city, or city and county of Saint John.

Apprehend John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, Robert Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr and James McKenney, and bring them before me or some other Justice at the Police Office in the city of Saint John, to answer the complaint of Isaac Willett, of the State of New York, in the United States of America, master mariner, made on oath for having on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the high seas, about twenty miles north-north-east of Cape Cod, in the United States of America, on the seventh day of December aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously, wilfully, feloniously, and piratically made an assault upon the said Isaac Willett, and others, the mariners then on board, and in charge and command of the steamboat or vessel named the "Chesapeake," the said vessel being a vessel belonging to one Henry B. Cromwell, a citizen of the United States of America, and being of the value of sixty thousand dollars of lawful money of New Brunswick and having on board a cargo of the value of eighty thousand dollars of like lawful money, and the said vessel being then on a voyage from the port of New York, in the United States of America, to the port of Portland, in the said United States of America, and having then and there piratically, feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously put the said Isaac Willett, and others, the crew of the said vessel, in fear and danger of their lives on the high seas aforesaid, and having then and there maliciously, wilfully feloniously, and piratically taken possession of the said vessel and the cargo thereof, and with having then and there feloniously, wilfully, maliciously, and piratically stolen and taken the said vessel and cargo upon the high seas aforesaid, and also for having at the time and place aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and maliciously upon the high seas aforesaid, killed and murdered one Orin Schaffer, in and on board the said vessel on the said voyage, and also for having at the time and place aforesaid with force and arms, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously and piratically assaulted and wounded one Charles Johnston, and also for having at the time and place aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, maliciously and piratically assaulted and wounded one James Johnston, and to be dealt with according to law. The said complaint having been made and taken, and this warrant having been issued in pursuance of a warrant under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Honorable Arthur H. Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made and issued in pursuance of the Act of the Imperial Parliament entitled an Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension of certain offenders.

Dated this 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and given under my hand and seal on the said date.

(Signed) H. T. GILBERT, [L. s.]
Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

G.

COMMISSION OF THE C. S. PRIVATEER "RETRIBUTION," AND TRANSFER TO CAPTAIN PARKER.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

President of the Confederate States of America.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting :

Know yo, that by virtue of the power vested in me by law, I have commissioned and do hereby commission, have authorized and do hereby authorize, the vessel called the "Retribution" (more particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed), whereof Thomas B. Power is commander, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States, on the high seas, against the United States of America. their ships, vessels, goods and effects, and those of their citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States and the said United States.

This commission to continue in force until revoked by the President of the Confederate States for the time being.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States at
Richmond this 27th day of October, A. D. 1862.

[L. s.]
By the President, (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS,

[Signed] J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

SCHEDULE OF DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL,

Name—Retribution.
Tonnage—150.
Armament—3 guns.
No. of crew 30.

(Endorsed.)

State of South Carolina, }
District of Charleston. }

I hereby transfer the command of the schooner "Retribution" to John Parker.
Witness my hand and seal this twenty-first day of November, 1862.

Witness (Signed) THOMAS B. POWER.
(Signed) W. F. COLCOCK,
Collector.

H.

ORDERS FROM CAPTAIN PARKER TO LIEUTENANT BRAINE.

Orders.

To Lieutenant-Commanding John Clibbon Braine, you are hereby ordered to proceed to the city of New York, and State aforesaid, with the following officers; First Lieutenant H. A. Parr, Second Lieutenant David Collins, Sailing Master Tom

Sayers, First Engineer Smith, and crew of 22 men. You will upon arrival there engage passage on board the steamer and use your own discretion as to the proper time and place of capture. Your action towards crew and passengers will be strictly in accordance with the President's instructions. You will, as circumstances may permit, bring your prize to the Island of Grand Manan for further orders, Seal Cove Harbour if accessible.

December 2nd, 1863.

(Signed) JOHN PARKER,
Capt. C. S. Privateer "Retribution."

I.

COMMISSION TO DAVID COLLINS.

To DAVID COLLINS.

Reposing confidence in your zeal and ability, I do hereby authorise and commission you to hold and assume the rank of Second Lieutenant, and this shall be your authority for any act, under orders from me, against the Government of the United States, against the citizens of the United States, or against the property of either, by sea or by land, during the continuance of hostilities now existing. This commission to bear date from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1863.

(Signed) JOHN PARKER.

J.

HEADING OF THE EVIDENCE, &c., RETURNED BY THE POLICE MAGISTRATE BEFORE THE JUDGE.

David Collins, James McKinney, and Linus Seely stand charged before me, Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esquire, Police Magistrate of the city of Saint John, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city and county of Saint John, acting under a warrant under the hand and seal of His Excellency the the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made and issued in pursuance of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled, "An Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension of certain offenders," such warrant being directed to all and every the Justices of the Peace and the officers of justice within the Province of New Brunswick.—For that they, the said David Collins, James McKinney, and Linus Seely, (together with John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, Robert Clifford, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox and H. A. Parr, not brought up before me for examination,) did, on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, upon the high seas, about twenty miles north-north-east of Cape Cod, in the said United States of America, and within the jurisdiction of the said United States of America, and the circuit courts thereof, then being passengers in and on board a certain passenger and freight steamer called the "Chesapeake," United States of America Register, owned, belonging and appertaining to Henry B. Cromwell, a subject of the said United States of America, whereof Isaac Willett, also a subject thereof, was master while on a voyage from New York to Portland, in the said United States of America, with force and arms turned pirates and the said steam vessel and the apparel and tackle thereof, of the value of sixty thousand dollars of lawful money of the said United States of America, and of the Province of New Brunswick, and a cargo owned by persons unknown, of the value

of eighty thousand dollars of like lawful money, then and there being in the said steam vessel, under the care and custody of the said Isaac Willett, as master of the said steam vessel, then and there upon the high seas aforesaid, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, about the distance of twenty miles north-north-east of Cape Cod aforesaid, with force and arms from the care, custody and possession of the said Isaac Willett, and against the will of the said Isaac Willett, and the crew and mariners assisting the said Isaac Willett in the navigation of the said steam vessel, piratically and feloniously did steal, take and run away with, they the said David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely being passengers on board of the said steam vessel and in and on board the same on the high seas aforesaid, against the laws of the United States of America and the statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

K.

RETURN OF THE SHERIFF TO THE ORDER OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SUPREME COURT,—

I, James A. Harding, Sheriff of the city and county of Saint John, having charge of the gaol of the said city and county, do hereby certify that David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely, named in the annexed order, were in the gaol of the city and county of Saint John, for safe keeping, under a warrant from H. T. Gilbert, Esquire, Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, from the following dates:—James McKinney, from the 26th of December last; David Collins, from the 27th day of December last, and Linus Seely, from the 1st day of January last past, except when ordered for examination by the said H. T. Gilbert, Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, up to 11 o'clock, or thereabouts on the morning of the 24th day of February inst., when they were taken to the office of the said H. T. Gilbert, Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace. That they were committed to the gaol of the said city and county at mid-day of the 25th day of February inst., with the following, a copy of the commitment:—

“City and county of Saint John, to wit:—To any Constable or Peace Officer of the city and county of Saint John, and to the keeper of the gaol thereof; you, the said Constable shall convey David Collins, of the city of Saint John, labourer, James McKinney, of the same place, labourer, and Linus Seely, of the same place, labourer, charged before me, Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esq., Police Magistrate of the city of Saint John, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the city and county of Saint John, acting under warrant under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made and issued in pursuance of the Act of Imperial Parliament, intituled, “An Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension of certain offenders,” and in accordance with the said treaty and Act, a requisition having been made to His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, on behalf of the said United States of America, by James Q. Howard, Consul of the said United States, at the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, stating that John C. Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robert Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robert Cox, H. A. Parr and James McKinney, charged upon the oath of Isaac Willet and Daniel Henderson with having committed the crimes of piracy and murder on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the said United States of America, on the seventh day of December, instant, are, or some of them, are now in the city of St. John, within this Province, and requesting that the said John C.

Braine, H. C. Brooks, David Collins, John Parker Locke, Robt. Clifford, Linus Seely, George Robinson, Gilbert Cox, Robt. Cox, H. A. Parr and Jas. McKinney, may be delivered up to justice, according to the provisions of the said treaty; such warrant directed to all and every the Justices of the Peace and officers of justice within the Province of New Brunswick, and is as follows:—(Here His Excellency's warrant is inserted, *vide* Appendix D.)

And whereas on the receipt of the said warrant by me, and acting under and by virtue thereof, and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, I did examine Isaac Willett under oath, touching the truth of the said charges set forth in the said warrant, and upon the evidence of the said Isaac Willett, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, I did, on the 25th day of December last, issue my warrant under my hand and seal for the apprehension of the said persons upon the charges aforesaid, in the words following:—(Here is inserted warrant of apprehension, *vide* Appendix E.)

And David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely, three of the persons in the said warrant, having been found within my jurisdiction, and having been arrested and brought before me under and by virtue of the said warrant, and I having proceeded to the investigation of the charge of piracy charged against the said named persons so brought before me, and upon the examination of the witnesses under oath touching the offence of piracy so charged against the parties so brought before me, and upon the evidence before me under oath, I do hereby, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, command you the said Constable or Peace Officer, to convey the said David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely to the common gaol of the city and county of Saint John, and deliver each of them to the keeper thereof on the charge of piracy, for that they having on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, on the high seas, about twenty miles north-north-east of Cape Cod, in the United States of America, with force and arms, maliciously, wilfully, feloniously and piratically made an assault upon the said Isaac Willett and others, the mariners then on board and in charge and command of the steamboat or vessel named the "Chesapeake," the said vessel being a vessel belonging to the United States of America, and registered in the United States according to the laws of such States, and belonging to one Henry B. Cromwell, a citizen of the United States of America, and being of the value of sixty thousand dollars of lawful money of New Brunswick, and having on board a cargo of the value of eighty thousand dollars of like lawful money, and the said vessel being then on a voyage from the port of New York, in the United States of America, to the port of Portland in the said United States of America, and having then and there piratically, feloniously, wilfully and maliciously put the said Isaac Willett and others, the crew of the said vessel, in fear and danger of their lives on the high seas aforesaid, and having then and there maliciously, wilfully, feloniously and piratically taken possession of the said vessel and the cargo thereof, and with having then and there feloniously stolen and taken the said vessel and cargo upon the high seas aforesaid, there to remain until delivered pursuant to the requisition as aforesaid. And you, the said keeper, shall receive and safely keep each of them upon the said charge until delivered pursuant to such requisition as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at the city of Saint John, in the city and county of Saint John, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L.S.]

(Signed) H. T. GILBERT,
*A Justice of the Peace for the city and county of Saint John
and Police Magistrate for said city.*

And this is the cause of the detaining the said David Collins, James McKinney and Linus Seely, whose bodies I have ready.

26th February, 1864.

(Signed) JAMES A. HARDING,
Sheriff of the city and county of Saint John.

“ E ” and “ M.”

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, July 12, 1876.

By telegraph from Victoria, B.C.,
To Hon. the Secretary of State.

EXTRADITION returns mailed to-day showing three (3) cases murder, one (1) attempt to murder, two (2) highway robbery, one (1) arson from British Columbia into United States; in each of these seven (7) cases prisoners were demanded, extradited and tried on some charge without special stipulation beyond treaty. There was no case of extradition from United States into British Columbia. Returns now sent are now however incomplete and of doubtful exactness in detail for reason stated therein.

(Signed) JOS. W. TRUTCH,
Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 21.

“ F ” and “ N.”

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 5th June, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 1,116 on 697 of the 31st ultimo, requesting a return to be transmitted to your Department, showing the cases of extradition in which this Province or parties therein have been concerned, in accordance with the form forwarded in your despatch, between the 9th August, 1842, the date of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, and the entry of this Province into the Dominion, and I beg to inform you that no cases of extradition by virtue of the treaty alluded to have ever occurred from this Province, and none under it from the United States to this Province.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. HODGSON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

" G."

RETURN of all Cases of Extradition of Prisoners from the Dominion of Canada to the United States under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, between 1st July, 1867, and 1st May, 1876.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Warrant of Extradition.	Charges on which Prisoner was Tried.	Whether any Special Stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either Country as a condition of Surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
Henry Martin.....	Robbery.....	Robbery.....	June 18, 1868..	Information not obtainable.	None. See papers annexed, marked "B b."
John A. Smith.....	Forgery.....	Forgery.....	Sept. 28, 1868..	do ... do	do
Frank Reno and C. Anderson.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	do 28, 1868..	do ... do	See papers annexed, marked "C c."
Isaac Marsh, alias J. S. Morton, and C. Bullard, alias C. E. Thompson.	Robbery.....	Robbery.....	Dec. 19, 1868..	do ... do	do
A. Stanley, alias McDonell.	Forgery and utterance of forged paper.	Forgery and utterance of forged paper.	Feb. 18, 1869..	do ... do	do
Henry Miller and Clay Matthews.	Robbery.....	Robbery.....	April 8, 1869..	do ... do	do
Henry Travers, alias Charles Allee.	Murder.....	Murder.....	June 7, 1869..	do ... do	do
James Elliott.....	Robbery.....	Robbery.....	Dec. 15, 1869..	do ... do	do
R. B. Caldwell.....	Forgery and uttering forged paper	Forgery and uttering forged paper	March 8, 1870..	Bribing U. S. Revenue Officers.	do See papers annexed, marked "D d."
Dennis Cahill.....	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Jan. 15, 1870..	Information not obtainable.	do
Albert J. Gould.....	No charge specified but the prisoner spoken of as being now held in custody at Toronto.	Forgery.....	Jan. 21, 1870..	do ... do	See papers annexed, marked "E e."
George H. Hans.....	Robbery.....	Robbery.....	Dec. 5, 1870..	do ... do	do
Charles Baker, alias Thos. Wilson, alias Augustus Burke....	Forgery.....	Forgery.....	Oct. 28, 1871..	do ... do	do
P. F. Dennchey.....	Murder.....	Murder.....	Oct. 7, 1872..	do ... do	do

RETURN of all Cases of Extradition of Prisoners from the Dominion of Canada to the United States under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, between 1st July, 1867, and 1st May, 1876.--*Concluded.*

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Warrant of Extradition.	Charges on which Prisoner was Tried.	Whether any Special Stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either Country as a condition of Surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
C. H. Foster.....	Uttering forged paper	Uttering forged paper	Dec. 24, 1872..	Information not obtainable.	None. Copy of judgment in this case has already been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Perry Burke.....	Robbery.....	Robbery.....	Dec. 2, 1872..	do ... do	
Aug. Tripp.....	Arson	Arson.....	Aug. 23, 1873..	do ... do	
Emil Lowistein.....	Murder.....	Murder.....	Sept. 20, 1873..	do ... do	
Joseph Hokanno.....	do	do	Sept. 29, 1873.	do ... do	
Saml. Fraser	Robbery.....	Robbery....	Jan. 5, 1874..	do ... do	
Israel Rosebaun.....	Arson	Arson.....	Feb. 20, 1874..	do ... do	do
Wm. Johnson.....	Uttering forged paper	Uttering forged paper	April 13, 1874..	do ... do	
Wm. Beverley.....	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Oct. 9, 1874..	do ... do	See papers annexed, marked "F f."
Dabney G. Jones.....	Murder	Murder.....	Mar. 21, 1876..	do ... do	
Charles Worms.....	Forgery	Forgery.....	April 11, 1876..	do ... do	Copy of judgment in this case has already been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Andrew St. Martin...	Assault with intent to commit murder.	Assault with intent to commit murder.	April 12, 1876..	do ... do	

" B b."

RE HENRY MARTIN.

A letter is herewith furnished from Messrs. Cameron and McMichael, of Toronto' but no communication was ever made to the Government of Canada of any such remarks of Mr. Justice Morrison, other than those contained in this letter and no action was taken thereon by the Government of Canada.

A certified copy of the requisition of the United States Government was furnished to Messrs. Cameron and McMichael as requested by them, but without any comment. The records do not give any further information.

TORONTO, 15th August, 1868.

SIR,—One George H. Martin was extradited from this Province some weeks ago, on a charge of robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company. The learned Judge, Mr. Justice Morrison, before whom the said Martin was brought on a writ of *habeas corpus*, expressed the opinion that the evidence against the accused was very slight, and he remanded him for extradition upon the faith that the United States Government would not permit the accused to be proceeded against on any charge other than that of robbery; nevertheless, as soon as the prisoner was taken across the lines, he was arrested by the Express Company on a civil process. His counsel in the State of New York have obtained a *habeas corpus* for his discharge, and require as a part of the case to be presented on his behalf a certified copy of the requisition of the Government of the United States upon the Government of Canada for the prisoner's extradition. We acted for the prisoner while under arrest in Canada, and have now the honour to request that you will direct a certified copy of the said requisition to be furnished to us for transmission to the said G. H. Martin to be used as aforesaid. As the prisoner is restrained of his liberty, it is important that the certificates, if granted, should be forwarded at the earliest possible moment, we would therefore respectfully ask to be favoured with a reply at your earliest convenience.

(Signed) We have, &c.,
CAMERON & McMICHAEL

The Hon. the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

“C c.”

The QUEEN v. FRANK RENO and CHARLES ANDERSON.

Extradition—Ashburton Treaty—31 Vict. cap. 94—Police Magistrates—28 Vict., cap. 20—*Habeas Corpus*—Return to.

The express car of a railway train on one of the roads in one of the United States of America was broken into and plundered by five or more men, two or three of whom fired at the conductor, who was endeavouring to stop them as they were moving off with the engine, &c. The conductor was at the time about eight feet from the person who fired the first shot, and the ball passed through his coat. This person was a brother of the prisoner Reno. The express messenger swore to the identity of the prisoners and as to the identity of the person who fired the first shot. The prisoners were arrested in Canada at the instance of the Express Company, and demanded for extradition by the United States authorities. The prisoners offered evidence on their examination to prove an *alibi*.

A writ of *habeas corpus* directed to a gaoler was sent to the Clerk of the Crown, with a return stating that he held the prisoner under a warrant of committal annexed, but was unable to produce them for want of means to pay for their conveyance. This return having been marked by the clerk “Returned to, filed, &c.” A Judge in chambers allowed these papers to be withdrawn for the purpose of having another return made. The prisoners were afterwards produced with the writ, which the foregoing return was annexed, and another stating that the prisoners were held under the warrant already spoken of, and a subsequent warrant by which an alleged defect in the first was intended to be cured.

Held: 1. That the first return was in fact no return, merely alleging matters of excuse for not making a return.

2. That a return cannot be filed until it has been read before the Judge, and that the second return was authorized.

3. That the words in the first warrant, "did feloniously shoot at, &c., with intent to kill and murder" are included in the words used in the Extradition treaty and Act, which speaks of an "assault with intent to commit murder," and therefore the warrant was not bad on that ground.

4. That it is not indispensable that the authority of the Magistrate should be shown on the face of a warrant of commitment, and where the crime has been committed in a foreign country, and the committing Magistrate has (as Mr. McMicken had in this case) jurisdiction in every county in Ontario, the warrant is not bad, though dated at Toronto, the county mentioned in the margin being York, but directed to Constables, &c., of the county of Essex, and being signed by the Police Magistrate as such for the county of Essex.

5. That 28 Vict., cap. 20, authorizing the Governor to appoint Police Magistrates, relates to the administration of justice and is within the powers of the Legislature of Ontario and is still in force.

6. That under 31 Vict., cap. 94, the last Extradition Act, all that the committing Magistrate or the court or a Judge has to do is, to determine whether the evidence of the criminality would, according to the laws of Ontario, justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the accused if the crime had been committed therein, and that such decision, if adverse to the prisoner, does not conclude him, as the question of extradition or discharge exclusively rests with the Governor General.

7. That under the circumstances of this case there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the criminality of the prisoners to warrant a refusal to discharge them, and that there was evidence to go to a jury to lead to the conclusion that the intent of the prisoners was, at the time of shooting, to commit murder.

8. That evidence offered to a Magistrate by a prisoner on an examination of this kind by way of answer to a strong *prima facie* case, may perhaps properly be taken, but would not justify the Magistrate in discharging the prisoner. And *quære* whether it was not the intention of 31 Vict. to transfer to the Governor exclusively the consideration of the evidence that he might determine whether the prisoner should be delivered up. The Magistrate cannot weigh conflicting evidence to try whether the prisoner is guilty of the crime charged.

9. The duty of the court or a Judge on a *habeas corpus* in such cases is to determine on the legal sufficiency of the commitment, and to review the Magistrate's decision as to there being sufficient evidence of criminality.

[CHAMBERS, October 4, 1868.]

A writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* under the statute of Car. 11 was issued to the gaoler of the county of Essex. * * *

Draper, C.J.: The case for the prosecution may be thus condensed. The express car of a railway train which was passing through the county of Scott, in the State of Indiana, one of the United States of America, was broken into and plundered by a party of five or six, and probably more, men, two or three of whom fired at the conductor of the train, who endeavoured to stop them as they were moving off with the engine and this car. The first shot was fired when the conductor was about eight feet from the man who fired, and the ball passed through the conductor's coat near his body. The conductor knew the man who fired it, he being a brother of the prisoner Reno. The two prisoners are positively sworn to by the express messenger as having broken into the express car, with a third, whom he afterwards saw in custody and identified, and who was the man that fired the first shot at the conductor.

* * * * *
Coming to the remaining question of law arising on the facts of this case, it must be observed that the proceeding against the prisoners is founded on the statute of Canada, 31 Vict., ch. 94.

The recital of that Act states the treaty of the 9th August, 1842, between Her Majesty and the United States of America providing for the mutual delivery of all

persons, who, being charged with the crime of murder, or *assault with intent to commit murder*, or piracy (and some other offences) should seek an asylum or should be found within either territory "provided that this should only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been there committed."

Under the first section, the Magistrate in this case had clear authority to initiate proceedings against the prisoners, and upon their apprehension on a warrant issued by him, to examine upon oath any person or persons touching the truth of such charge, and upon such evidence as according to the law of this Province (Ontario) would justify their apprehension and committal for trial if they had committed the crime charged therein, to issue a warrant for their commitment to the proper gaol, which in the present case is the gaol of the county of Essex.

The statute gives no authority except to commit for the purposes specified in the Act. If the evidence does not justify this step, the accused must be discharged. There can be no bail required as a condition of the discharge.

There is some language of Lord Tenterden in the case of *Rex vs. Gourlay*, 7 B. & C. 669, not inapplicable to such case: I may quote it verbatim:

"The commitment authorized by the Act of Parliament is very peculiar. It is not a commitment for safe custody, in order that the party may afterwards be brought to trial within our jurisdiction; nor is it a commitment in execution." It is a commitment for *safe custody only* until the Governor, on a requisition made by the United States, shall, by his warrant, order the persons committed to be delivered to the person authorized by the United States to receive them, to be tried for the crime charged; or the Governor may order their discharge, as a copy of all the testimony taken before the committing magistrate is to be transmitted for his (the Governor's) information. This provision was not contained in the two former statutes. The question of extradition or discharge is therefore vested exclusively in the Governor-General, whose decision may possibly be influenced by considerations which a court could not entertain; and, as appears to me, all that the committing magistrate—or the judge or court before whom the accused is brought upon *habeas corpus*—has to do, is to determine whether the evidence of criminality would, according to the laws of this Province, justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the accused, if the crime charged had been committed (or alleged to have been committed) therein.

Following this as the rule there appears to me no doubt that there was evidence to sustain a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. But it is objected that this is not the charge laid in the first information, which, on the contrary, is in these words: that the prisoners "did feloniously shoot at Americus Whedon with intent in so doing him, the said Americus Whedon, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought to kill and murder." It certainly would have been the more prudent course to have followed the precise description of the offence given by the statute, but if the charge, as laid in the information, involves an assault with intent to commit murder, and the evidence sustains the charge of assault with that intent, and after the evidence taken the accused are committed on a charge following the very words of the treaty and statute. I think it would be discreditable to the administration of the law if the verbal variance between the information and the statute were allowed to prevail. That shooting at a man with intent to murder him involves an assault cannot be denied. An assault with intent to murder may be proved in various ways, when by an act of violence it is the intention of the assailant to murder. Here, the particular mode in which it was endeavoured to execute that intent, a mode which includes an assault, is expressed, it limits the charge to one particular mode of assaulting, but it is not the less a charge of assault with the felonious intent; and unless the precise words of the statute must be followed, it expresses the same charge which the statute expresses. If the words of the statute were exactly followed, the charge would be well laid; but the converse is not true, viz., that the charge is insufficiently made unless the very words are followed. I think, therefore, that the first warrant might be upheld.

As to the second warrant there is no such difficulty, but it is objected that the facts proved are as much evidence of other felonious intent as of the intent to murder, and therefore the intent to murder is left uncertain on the evidence, and so there is not sufficient evidence of the offence of an assault with intent to murder. The question of intent is for the jury. I apprehend that if on such evidence before one of our courts a jury found a prisoner guilty of an assault with intent to murder, it could not be denied that the evidence fully warranted the finding. If so, this objection fails.

It has also been urged, and very strongly, that the evidence shows that the intent of the parties in the first instance was to steal—not to murder, that the shooting at with intent to murder the conductor was no part of the original intent; that a new intention to commit a different felony though coupled with an act to commit it can only be fastened on those who actually shared in both the new intent and act, and that the evidence does not establish this against the prisoners.

After carefully examining the evidence, I am prepared to say that it may not and ought not to satisfy a jury that these two prisoners and Simon Reno were all three together when the shots were fired, and that two of the prisoners, possibly each of them, shot at the conductor.

There were, according to Harkins' deposition, the three who entered the express car almost directly after the shots were fired. There were others of the party at the same time on the engine, managing it. I do not perceive the bearing of the case of *Rox v. Cruse*, 8 C. and P. 541; 2 Mood C. C. R. 53. It establishes that the jury must be satisfied that the prisoners must have had in their minds at the time of the shooting, an intent to murder. I think there is evidence to go to a jury to lead to that conclusion, as I think, if the conductor had been killed, there was evidence against them all of murder.

As to the effect to be given to the evidence put in on behalf of the prisoners before the committing magistrate, I consider for the purposes of this case that it was properly received. Some portion of it was given by persons on whose character and respectability the prisoners' counsel appeared to place little reliance, and there was some important evidence by way of rebuttal. But that such evidence, when offered by way of answer to a strong *prima facie* case, would have justified the magistrate in discharging the prisoners, I cannot for a moment admit.

Indeed, I have not yet been free from doubt whether it was not the intention of the Legislature by the last Act (31 Vict.) to transfer to the Governor General exclusively the consideration of all the evidence, that he may determine whether the accused should be delivered up. If there is not sufficient evidence of criminality the magistrate ought not to commit; if there is, I think he ought, notwithstanding there is evidence sufficient, if true, to sustain an *alibi*. On *habeas corpus* the court or judge would determine upon the legal sufficiency of the commitment to hold the accused in confinement, and would further review the magistrate's decision as to there being sufficient evidence of criminality. As at present advised, I think they would leave any other considerations presented by the evidence brought forward by the accused to the Governor. I do not venture to say there would be no exception to this course, but it is very easy to point out the danger that contrasting conflicting evidence, or considering the credibility of witnesses and similar matters might lead to. It would for many purposes be assuming the functions of a jury, and trying the whole merits of a case upon an inquiry instituted only to ascertain if there is such evidence of criminality as would justify the apprehension and committal—not the conviction—of the accused.

The treaty would be waste paper if a magistrate appointed to conduct only a preliminary investigation, should, after hearing sufficient evidence of criminality, take upon himself to decide that the incriminating evidence was worthless, or was displaced, because witnesses on the prisoners' behalf swore to a state of facts inconsistent with the incriminating evidence,—for example, as in the present case, swearing to an *alibi*. If the magistrate discharges the accused because he thinks their witnesses are entitled to more credit than those for the prosecution, he goes not only

beyond the letter, but also, as I think, beyond the true meaning of the Act, which only confers authority on him to inquire whether the evidence of criminality is, according to the laws in force here, sufficient to sustain the charge. If he discharges because the evidence *pro* and *con* is equally strong, and he cannot tell which side is telling the truth, he is, in my humble judgment, equally in error, because he is assuming the functions of the tribunal to which belongs the trial of the prisoners' guilt, instead of limiting himself to the question directed by the statute.

I have heard an intimation that a contrary course had been adopted in a case in this Province; that after positive testimony had been given to establish the offence charged, a witness for the accused was admitted, who swore that he, the parties accused, and the witness who swore positively against them, had confederated to get possession of the money, not by an act of robbery with violence, but by the willing connivance of the person in charge of it, and who was the principal witness against the accused; in effect, that he was a *particeps criminis* in embezzling or stealing the money, which was not, therefore, obtained by robbery, and therefore the crime actually committed did not come within the treaty; and that this conclusion was arrived at, and the accused was discharged. The facts may not have been accurately stated to me, but, assuming such a case, I could not have brought myself to such a conclusion. I do not inquire what effect such evidence would or ought to have been before a tribunal sitting to try the accused on a charge of robbery; but I repeat what has often been said, that we must assume that courts in other countries will be governed by the same general principles of justice which prevail in our courts; that they will give the proper weight to the evidence for the defence as our courts would give, and that to them should be left, so far as the merits are concerned at least, the trial of those questions which would be tried in similar cases by our own tribunals. The object of the treaty is to subject parties against whom a charge coming within the statute is sustained by sufficient evidence of criminality, to be put upon trial before the proper tribunal. It would be defeated if, on making the preliminary inquiry, the case on both sides were heard, and in effect, so far as the execution of the treaty is concerned, were disposed of,—

I decline to discharge these prisoners,—

1. Because I am of opinion that the committing magistrate had lawful authority to deal with the case.
2. Because I think there was sufficient evidence of criminality.
3. Because I think there was sufficient warrant of commitment.
4. Because my refusal to discharge does not conclude the prisoners, for the statute confers upon a higher functionary the power to grant or to withhold the warrant for extradition.

Order accordingly.

“D.d.”

SCHEDULE of PAPERS annexed hereto.

1. Petition of R. B. Caldwell to His Excellency the Governor-General complaining that he is to be tried for an offence, not that for which he was extradited nor crime within the Ashburton Treaty.
2. Judgment of Mr. Justice Benedict, of the N. S. Circuit Court, New York, referred to in the petition allowing a demurrer to Caldwell's plea setting up the defence.
3. Minute of Privy Council of Canada of 8th February, 1871, recommending the transmission of all papers in the case to the Secretary of State to the Colonies.
4. Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor-General (No. 420 of May 16, 1871), intimating that the case was not one in which Her Majesty's Government would be justified in claiming the re-surrender of the petitioner; and informing His Excellency of the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the case.

To His Excellency and Lordship the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada:

The humble petition of Richard Baker Caldwell, of Prescott, in the County of Grenville, in Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, respectfully represents—

That your petitioner has been, ever since the month of May, in the year 1869, a resident with his family at Prescott aforesaid, engaged in establishing the business of manufacturing boards and shingles, and that his family still there resides :

That your petitioner was forcibly taken from his said residence upon a warrant issued by His Honor Alexander McNab, Police Magistrate at Toronto, upon the information and complaint of Albert Duane Shaw, of the city of Toronto, American Consul, stating that your petitioner was guilty of the crime of forgery committed within the United States of America :

That said charge of forgery was entirely false, and was cunningly devised and intended for the purpose of bringing your petitioner within the limits of the United States of America, so that he might be held amenable for certain alleged offences which were not extraditable under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty :

That after the arrest of your petitioner upon said charge of forgery, and after hearing the evidence offered by said A. D. Shaw to substantiate said charge, your petitioner was upon said charge and by the authorization of your Lordship in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, commonly called "The Ashburton treaty," ratified August 9th, 1842, providing for the extradition of persons charged with certain offences, extradited and delivered over to the authorities of the United States, as by the certificate of the said Police Magistrate hereunto annexed will more fully and at large appear :

That your petitioner ever since he was so forcibly taken out of the Dominion of Canada has been confined in a gaol in the city of New York :

Your petitioner further humbly shows that the charge of forgery made against him, under which he was taken from his family and home in Canada and brought to and confined in a gaol in New York, is wholly false, and is made colourable only by the oaths of witnesses who acknowledge that they committed the crime, and say that your petitioner was an accessory or accomplice with them :

Your petitioner further humbly shows that ever since he was so brought to New York he has been anxious to be tried upon the charge for which he was so extradited :

That an indictment has been found against your petitioner in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York for the alleged offence under the Acts of Congress of the United States of bribing officers of the Customs and of the Internal Revenue Department, and that he is about to be tried for said alleged offences, which said alleged offences your petitioner is advised do not fall within said treaty, known as the Ashburton treaty, or any other treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America :

That your petitioner upon being called upon to plead to said indictment did interpose a plea to the jurisdiction of said court in the words following, to wit :

"The said Richard B. Caldwell having heard the indictment against him read,— says that this court ought not to take cognizance of the offence in said indictment specified, because, protesting that he is not guilty of the same, he nevertheless says that at the time when he was arrested and brought within the jurisdiction of this court he was a resident of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and was brought into the jurisdiction of this court on a charge of forgery under the provisions of the treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, commonly called the Ashburton treaty, ratified August 9, 1842, providing for the extradition of persons charged with certain offences, and that the offence specified in said indictment is not one of the offences mentioned in said treaty, and that this court has no jurisdiction in the premises."

"And this, he, the said Richard B. Caldwell, is ready to verify, wherefore he prays judgment if this court will or ought to take cognizance of the said indictment, and that he may be dismissed and discharged."

That a demurrer was interposed in behalf of the Government of the United States wherein and whereby the facts in said plea stated were admitted, and that the said court thereupon rendered an opinion and judgment upon said plea and demurrer of which an exemplified copy is hereunto annexed; and while your petitioner humbly craves your Lordship's attention to the whole of said opinion, he particularly prays attention to the following passage therein contained:—

“The prisoner was brought within the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of a warrant of the Executive Authority of a foreign Government upon the requisition of the Executive Department of the United States, and while abuse of extradition proceedings and want of good faith in resorting to them doubtless constitute a good cause of complaint between the two Governments, such complaints do not form a proper subject of investigation in the courts, however much those tribunals might regret that they should have been permitted to arise.”

Your petitioner further shows that he is advised by his counsel and believes, and therefore respectfully submits that it has always been the decision and determination of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America not to permit any person to be taken from the territory of either to be put upon trial in the other, except for the particular offences specified in their mutual treaties, and that the authorities and cases in support of this position are quoted at large in “Forsyth's Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law,” published at London, 1869:

That it is in violation of the law of nations and of the spirit and true intent and meaning, if not of the very language of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, that your petitioner has been taken from his home in Canada upon pretence that he was guilty of a crime for which he might properly be extradited, and is now put on trial for an alleged offence, for which extradition could not have been demanded or permitted.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Lordship to ask of the Government of the United States of America that it do not permit your petitioner to be tried for any other offence than that upon pretence of which your Lordship allowed the warrant for extradition, or at least not for any offence upon charge whereof your Lordship would not have allowed said warrant of extradition to issue:

Also that the said Government of the United States of America may grant to your petitioner an early trial for the offence whereof he was charged and extradited and of which he avers himself innocent, or if said Government cannot or do not within a reasonable time establish that your petitioner is guilty of an offence for which his extradition could be properly demanded then that said Government cause your petitioner at their own expense to be returned to his home at Prescott in Canada:

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Dated Ludlow Street Gaol, in the city of New York, this 12th day of January 1871.

(Signed) RICHARD BAKER CALDWELL.

WM. WEMF. ANTHOU,
Counsel for Petitioner,
16, Exchange Place, New York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
STATE OF NEW YORK. } ss.
City and County of New York. }

Richard Baker Caldwell, of Prescott, in the county of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the foregoing petition is in all respects true in substance and matters of fact.

(Signed) RICHARD BAKER CALDWELL.

Sworn this 12th day of January, A.D. 1872, before me,

(Signed) WILL. L. GARDNER,
Notary Public, N.Y.C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York. } ss.

I, Charles E. Loew, Clerk of the city and county of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said city and county, being a court of record, do hereby certify that Wm. L. Gardner, before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, a notary public of New York, dwelling in said city and county, duly appointed and sworn, and authorized to administer oaths to be used in any court in said state, and for general purposes, and that his signature thereto is genuine as I verily believe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court and county, the 12th day of January, 1871.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
 COUNTY OF YORK, CITY OF TORONTO
 To wit—

The information and complaint of Albert Duane Shaw, of the city of Toronto, American Consul, taken on oath before me, Alexander McNabb, Esquire, police Magistrate in and for the said city, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

The said informant, upon his oath, saith that he is informed and verily believe that one Richard B. Caldwell, late of the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, Custom House Broker, did, at the city of New York aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, on or about the third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, unlawfully and feloniously falsely make, forge, and counterfeit the endorsement "Jacob Ring" on the bill of exchange marked "A," herewith produced, with intent to defraud the United States of America against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and did at the said city of New York, on the day and year aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously utter the false, forged and counterfeited endorsement "Jacob Ring" on the said bill of exchange marked "A" with intent to defraud the said United States of America, the said bill of exchange amount drawn by F. E. Spinner, treasurer of the said United States of America, as such treasurer, on the Fifth National Bank, New York, and bearing date at the city of Washington, in the said United States of America, the thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, payable to the order of "Jacob Ring" at sight, for the sum of three thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents. That the said informant verily believes from information received that the said Richard B. Caldwell is at present in the city of Toronto.

The informant therefore prays that a warrant may issue and justice done in the premises sworn before me at the city of Toronto, this 21st January, 1870.

(Signed)

A. MACNAB, P.M.

A. D. SHAW,

U. S. Consul.

I, Alexander MacNab, Police Magistrate in and for the city of Toronto, do hereby certify that the two sheets of paper annexed, hereby marked with the letters "A" and "B," contain a true copy of the information sworn before me on which I issued a warrant for the arrest of Richard B. Caldwell, and the said Caldwell was arrested on said warrant and committed, after hearing the evidence offered by said A. D. Shaw, to our common gaol in said charge, and was on said charge extradited and delivered over to the United States authorities.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 18th day of October, A.D. 1870.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

A. MACNAB, P.M.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Know ye, that we, having inspected the records and files of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, do find certain paper writings there, remaining of record, in the words and figures following, to wit :

(L.S.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

<p style="text-align: center;">THE UNITED STATES v. RICHARD B. CALDWELL and others.</p>	}	January 3, 1871.
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Benedict, J. : This case comes before the Court upon a demurrer to the plea. The prisoner has been indicted for the offence of bribing an officer of the United States.

To this indictment the defendant pleads that this Court ought not to take cognizance of the offence in the indictment, because that at the time when he was arrested and brought within the jurisdiction of this Court he was a resident of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and was brought into the jurisdiction of this Court on a charge of forgery, under the provisions of the treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, commonly called the Ashburton Treaty, ratified August 9th, 1842, providing for the extradition of persons charged with certain offences.

That the offence specified in said indictment is not one of the offences mentioned in the said treaty, and this Court has no jurisdiction in the premises. To this plea the Government demurs, and thus the question is raised whether the facts set forth in the plea are sufficient to oust this Court of jurisdiction to try the defendant for an offence otherwise conceded to be within its cognizance.

On the part of the defence reliance is placed upon sundry cases in the tribunals of this State which furnish, it is claimed, a support to the proposition of the defence, that this Court has jurisdiction of the person of the prisoner for a single purpose only, namely, his trial for the crime for which he was extradited.

The cases referred to are all civil cases, where, in the service of the warrant of arrest was set aside by the court on motion, because it appeared that the plaintiff in the action had resorted to fraud to procure the presence of the defendant within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, in order that he might cause his arrest. Such cases do not furnish a rule applicable in criminal prosecutions, nor do I find any case where a warrant of arrest of a person charged with crime at the instance of the people has been set aside because of deceit practiced to bring the accused within the reach of the warrant. But if the same rule were applicable in criminal prosecutions and in civil actions, and if the question here arose upon a motion to set aside the arrest instead of a plea to the jurisdiction, I am of the opinion that the relief could not be granted, for the reason that the person of the prisoner is not within the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of any warrant issued out of this or any Court. The prisoner was brought within the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of a warrant of the executive authority of a foreign government upon the requisition of the executive department of the Government of the United States; and, while abuse of extradition proceedings and want of good faith in resorting to them, doubtless constitute a good cause of complaint between the two Governments, such complaints do not form a proper subject of investigation in the courts, however much those tribunals might regret that they should have been permitted to arise. To hold otherwise would in a case like the present permit a person accused of crime to put the Government on trial for its dealings with a foreign power. In the present case there is hardly room for the charge that the extradition proceedings against the accused

were in bad faith, inasmuch as the records of this Court show an indictment duly founded against the accused for the crime by reason of which his extradition was granted.

But whether extradited in good faith or not the prisoner, in point of fact, is within the jurisdiction of the court charged with a crime therein committed, and I am at a loss for even a plausible reason for holding upon such a plea as the present that the court is without jurisdiction to try him.

The question appears to me to be not one of jurisdiction of the court but rather of privilege of the accused from arrest, and I cannot say that the fact that the defendant was brought within the jurisdiction by virtue of a warrant of extradition for the crime of forgery affords him a legal exemption from prosecution for other crimes by him committed.

I may add that the case of Heilborn, which, so far as I know is not reported, probably affords a precedent for the action of the Government in the present case. Heilborn was delivered by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain upon a charge of forgery, when the facts out of which the charge arose were proved before the Commissioner, the ground taken in his behalf was that the crime committed was not forgery but embezzlement. The Commissioners held otherwise, and the prisoner was extradited; but upon arrival in Great Britain he was then indicted and convicted of embezzlement upon the same facts which had been claimed before the Commissioner to show forgery. That case therefore presented the point now taken here, but whether it was taken upon the trial in Great Britain I do not know.

I do not therefore refer to the case as an authority, but simply notice it as perhaps a precedent. The demurrer must be held to be well taken, but the defendant has leave to withdraw his plea and enter a plea of not guilty.

A copy.
(Signed) KENNETH G. WHITE, *Clerk.*

All of which we have caused by these presents to be exemplified, and the seal of the said Circuit Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, the Honorable Salem P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, this 10th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of our Independence the ninety-fifth.

(Signed) KENNETH G. WHITE, *Clerk.* (L.S.)

I, Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing exemplification is in due form of law.

(Signed) SAMUEL BLATCHFORD. (L.S.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th of February, 1871.

The Committee of Council have given their attentive consideration to the annexed Report, dated 6th February, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, in reference to the petition of Richard Baker Caldwell, who was surrendered to the United States under the Extradition Treaty, on the charges of forgery and uttering forged paper, and they concur in the opinion given in the said report, that the matter of this petition is one for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and accordingly recommend that it be transmitted by your Excellency to the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, so that such action may be had upon it as Her Majesty's Government may deem expedient.

Certified.

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, February, 1871.

In the matter of the petition of Richard Baker Caldwell, the undersigned, to whom the matter was referred, has the honour to report.

That the petitioner was surrendered to the United States Government under the treaty with England on the charges of forgery and uttering forged paper.

That the petitioner appears to have been a resident of the United States until after the alleged commission of those offences, when he removed to Canada.

That the petitioner states, that although he was surrendered for the crimes above mentioned he has not yet been tried for them, and that those charges were not made *bonâ fide*, but for the purpose of securing possession of his person, and in order to put him upon his trial for the offence against the laws of the United States of bribing officers of the Customs and Internal Revenue Department.

He further states that he was indicted for the last-mentioned offence, and pleaded to the indictment that he was surrendered and brought within the jurisdiction of the court on the charge of forgery, and could not properly be tried except for that charge.

To this plea the Government of the United States demurred, and the court decided in favour of the demurrer.

The petitioner quotes a portion of the judgment said to have been delivered upon the occasion, as follows:—

The prisoner was brought within the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of a warrant of the executive authority of a foreign Government upon the requisition of the executive department of the United States; and while abuse of extradition proceedings, and want of good faith in resorting to them doubtless constitute a good cause of complaint between the two Governments, such *complaints do not form a proper subject of investigation in the courts, however much those tribunals might regret that they should have been permitted to arise.*

The petitioner thereupon prays Your Excellency to ask of the Government of the United States that it do not permit him to be tried for any offence other than that upon pretence of which he was surrendered, and also that an early trial may be accorded to him for such offence.

The undersigned is of opinion that the matter of this petition is for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and he therefore recommends that it be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, so that such action may be had upon it as Her Majesty's Government may deem expedient.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

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

DOWNING STREET, 16th May, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 47, of the 20th of February, relating to the case of Richard Caldwell, who was surrendered to the United States Government under the Extradition Treaty on the charges of forgery and uttering forged paper, and who is alleged to have been subjected to legal proceedings in the United States for an offence against the laws of that country, for which he was not surrendered, and for which he was not liable to surrender under that treaty.

I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to this case, and the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been taken upon it.

Her Majesty's Government are advised that this is not a case in which they would be justified in claiming the re-surrender of the petitioner from the United States Government. The obligation of Great Britain under the convention of 1842 is

qualified by no other condition than that evidence of a definite kind shall be forthcoming of the fugitive having committed one of the crimes enumerated in the Convention. It appears that such evidence was produced to the satisfaction of the Canadian authorities, and the petitioner was thereupon surrendered to the United States Government. It further appears from the decision of the judge of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York upon the demurrer of the petitioner that he has been duly indicted for the offence by reason of which he was surrendered, and it seems that he is to be tried for it. Her Majesty's Government are further advised that there is nothing in the Convention which would preclude the indictment of the petitioner in the United States for an additional offence which is not enumerated in the Convention, so long as such proceedings were not substituted for proceedings against him on the charge, by reason of which he was surrendered.

The original enclosures which accompanied your despatch are herewith returned in compliance with your request.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor-General
The Right Hon. Lord LISGAR, G.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

“ E c.”

In the matter of the QUEEN v. ALBERT J. GOULD.

EXTRADITION—FORGERY—EVIDENCE.

Case presenting several Views.

In cases arising under the Extradition Treaty, if the evidence present several views, on any one of which there may be a conviction, if adopted by the jury, the court will not discharge the prisoner, but will direct extradition. *Held*, also, that the execution of a deed by prisoner in the name of and representing himself to be another, may be forgery, if done with intent to defraud even though he had power of attorney from such person, but fraudulently concealing the fact of his being only such attorney and assuming to be the principal.

The prisoner was brought up on *habeas corpus* on an application to discharge him having been committed for extradition by the judge of the County Court of the county of York, on a charge of having feloniously forged a certain deed of assignment of a patent right purporting to be signed, made, and executed by one Phineas Strong, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, with intent to defraud.

Gwynne, J.: It cannot be denied that the evidence for the prosecution presents a sufficient *prima facie* case to go to a jury, and if uncontradicted, to convict the prisoner; if the jury should be satisfied there was an intent to defraud, and it is sufficient for the present purpose to say that, inasmuch as a *prima facie* case was made out, sufficient to warrant the commitment of the prisoner to stand his trial upon the charge, a jury is the only constitutional tribunal which can determine whether the evidence offered to displace the impression which the *prima facie* case is calculated to make, does or not satisfactorily displace it. If the jury should adopt the testimony of Phineas Strong, and should be of opinion that a seal was falsely and fraudulently set by Gould to the instrument produced as the power of attorney of Phineas Strong, after Strong had signed his name, as he says, under the belief that he was subscribing some document at Gould's request as a witness only, that they may come to the conclusion that the power of attorney is itself a forged instrument, and if it be, they may, perhaps, as a consequence arrive at the conclusion that the deed, which is impeached, is a false instrument, executed with intent to defraud, notwithstanding

that it is stated in evidence to be sufficient for a person having a power of attorney according to the law of the United States to execute such a deed as that which is impeached, in the name of his principal, suppressing at the time the fact of his having a power of attorney, and even though a jury may be unable to come to the conclusion that the seal was so set to the instrument, and so should be unable to find that the power of attorney is itself a false and forged document, yet it may be that they should be of opinion that the facts would warrant their finding that its execution and the execution of the deed produced by the prisoner, purporting to be from Perry to Strong, were effected under circumstances of falsehood, and in a manner so false and fraudulent as to vitiate them wholly and deprive them of all vitality, so as to prevent their being of any force when now brought forward for the purpose of divesting the prisoner's conduct of that character of criminality which the *prima facie* evidence offered naturally attaches to his conduct in suppressing the alleged authority, when he was executing in an assumed name and person the deed which is now impeached. Moreover, I am not prepared to say that it is clear beyond all question that assuming the power of attorney to have been *bona fide* executed by Phineas Strong, the act of the prisoner's suppressing it, and of his assuming the person and name of Strong to effect his purpose with the prosecutor, which otherwise he might have been unable to effect, and of his executing, as Strong and in his name, a deed containing a covenant apparently not warranted by the power, may not be forgery. In short, I am not prepared to say that in no view of the evidence taken can the execution of the impeached deed constitute forgery. If the offence charged had been committed in this country, I do not think that the case would be ripe for us to pronounce a judgment whether the forgery which is charged had been committed or not until a jury should pass upon the evidence, and I do not think we can be called upon to do so upon an application of this nature. I think that the learned Judge of the county court has formed a correct judgment in holding that the evidence is such as to require the intervention of a jury to eliminate the facts, and we would not be justified in withholding the evidence from the constitutional tribunal.

This would be the effect of our judgment if we should order the prisoner to be discharged. The proper course, in my judgment, is to leave the prisoner to abide the legal consequences of the commitment of the learned judge who has taken the evidence.

Hagarty, C. J.: I am to dispose of this case on this principle, on the evidence laid before the Judge below, was there enough, in the words of the Act, "to justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the person accused, if the crime of which he shall be so accused had been committed herein," viz., in this province.

I do not consider that we are called upon in a case presenting several views to determine which of these views is best supported as against the others, by the weight of evidence or intrinsic probabilities of the case.

If there be a view of the case which, when properly submitted to a jury, would, if adopted by them, warrant their convicting, I think it quite sufficient.

The learned judge below has passed his judgment on the matter and has decided against the prisoner. I must be fully satisfied that there is no legal ground on which such decision can be supported before I practically reverse his decision.

It is sworn by Towers that the prisoner always represented himself to be Phineas Strong, and that he dealt with him solely as such person and not as agent for him or anyone else.

This may have been done in bad faith by the prisoner fraudulently concealing the fact that he was only the attorney of the other, or it may have been a mere error or an unintentional misconception.

At the foot of the deed to Towers we find a short memorandum under seal, by which Phineas Strong is made to agree that in a certain event he would re-purchase the patent right from Towers for a large sum of money, on dividing the profits made in the meantime between them.

Had he announced himself as Strong's attorney, and shown his authority, it would have been disclosed at once that he had no power to make any such special contract.

This would be a most important element in the consideration, whether he fraudulently represented himself to be the principal and not the agent.

It is not denied that the fraudulent personation of another person, and the execution of a deed in his name and as his deed, is forgery.

I am not prepared to hold that this is not sufficient ground for committing him for trial in this view of the evidence, or that at the trial it would not be proper to submit such a view to the jury.

It is to be observed that Phineas Strong swears that he never knowingly executed any deed or power of attorney whatever, that all he understood he was doing was attaching his name as witness to some papers, and that he never sealed them. The seal appears partly over his name. This, of course, may have been done quite properly, the seal being put on after he had written his name, and he then may have delivered it as his deed. This is not the forgery charged, but all the dealing with Strong was according to Strong's account fraudulent, and the whole conduct of the prisoner, first, in the dealing with Strong, and afterwards with Towers, would be considered indicating the question in the eye of the law whether he is guilty or not guilty of the forgery charged.

In re Windsor (6 B. and S. 527), Cockburn, J., says: "We must take the term 'forgery' in the Extradition Act to mean that which by universal acceptance it is understood to mean, namely, the making or altering a writing so as to make the writing or alteration purport to be the act of some other person, which it is not."

There is a case of *Rogina v. Ritson* (L. R. C. C. R. 200). A father made a deed to a son, antedating it for a fraudulent purpose. The court, on a case reserved, held that they were properly convicted, "as it is a forgery to fraudulently make a deed which purports to be something quite different from that which it really is, even although it is executed by the parties between whom it is expressed to be made."

It is no part of my duty to decide on the weight of evidence or of the possible favourable view a jury may take of the prisoner's conduct.

I find a decision of the judge before whom the complaint was investigated; I find one view of the evidence adduced on which that decision may be upheld; and whatever opinion I might hold of the existence of other views at least, as open to adoption, I do not think I am called on to interfere.

I have already expressed my opinion in this court of the spirit which in my judgment should govern the execution of the Extradition Treaty. I have neither the right nor the desire to put my opinion of the weight or the cogency of the evidence in the place of that of the jury who may be selected to try the prisoner.

I think the prisoner must be remanded.

Galt J., concurred.

Prisoner remanded.

—
"F f."

RE WM. BEVERLY.

The prisoner after commitment presented a petition to the effect that the demand for his extradition, assult with intent to commit murder, was colourable, and made with a view to get possession of him so as to try him for escape from gaol, not an extraditable offence.

No action was taken on this petition, the evidence of the offence charged being very conclusive.

"H."

RETURN of all Cases of Extradition of Prisoners from the United States to the Province of Upper Canada under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States between 9th August, 1842, and 30th June, 1867.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Writ of Recipias.	Charges on which Prisoner was tried.	Whether any Special Stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either Country as a Condition of Surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
James H. Hull.....	Forgery	On charge demanded.	May 16, 1856...	Indicted at the London Fall Assizes, 1856, for forgery. Bill ignored by grand jury.	None.
William Townsend	Murder	do ...	June 3, 1857 ...	Tried for murder. The jury did not agree, and the prisoner was discharged.	do
Edgar Naiter.....	do	do ...	No record	Tried for murder. Convicted and sentenced to be executed.	do
Peter Lane	Arson.....	do ...	April 21, 1860..	Tried for arson. Convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Also at same assizes, for prison breach. Convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment.	do
Robert Coutter	Murder	do ...	Jan. 27, 1863...	Tried for murder. Convicted and sentenced to be executed.	do
Thomas A. Milan...	Assault with intent to kill.	do ...	April 3, 1865...	Indicted at Welland Spring Assizes, 1865, for assault with intent to kill. Not tried, owing to absence of a necessary witness. Tried also at same assizes for attempt to escape. Convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$10, and two months imprisonment.	do
D. W. VanAerman	Forgery	do ...	Dec. 24, 1853...	Tried for forgery. Convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary.	do See papers annexed marked "G g."

"G g."

REGINA v. VAN AERMAN.

A prisoner charged with forgery in Canada, having been arrested in and surrendered by the Government of the United States under the Ashburton treaty upon application for bail on the ground that there was no evidence of the *Corpus delicto*. *Held*: That the surrender of the prisoner by the United States Government was sufficient evidence.

Macaulay C. J.: The application for bail in this case was originally made before Mr. Justice Burns, in chambers, and renewed before me in chambers, but not being prepared to grant it, I thought it better to leave it open to the prisoner to apply to the court in term, without any decisive opinion expressed by me; and the application was renewed during this term before this court.

The Ashburton treaty was confirmed by the Imperial Statute 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 76, and the Provincial Act 12 Vict., chap. 19, both of which render copies of the depositions taken in the United States upon which an original warrant may have been granted admissible as evidence, &c.

Now here we have, in the first place, the deposition of the Agent of the Montreal Bank, expressly charging the prisoner with forgery, followed by an application for the prisoner's surrender, and his surrender accordingly. Forgery, and the altering of forged papers, is an offence specified in the treaty, and the surrender could only be upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been there committed; whether the prisoner sought an asylum or was only found in the United States, may be a question, apparently both. The evidence and proofs on which his surrender was determined are not before us, but it must be taken to have been sufficient to have warranted his commitment in the State of New York where he was found, and where the false instrument was fabricated.

Upon this application, however, the requirements of the treaty, to justify his surrender, should not be overlooked. The great seal instrument, moreover, demanding his surrender and directing his delivery to the Sheriff, until delivered by due course of law, as an act of State, under the treaty, is another material circumstance when the court is asked to exercise its discretion in granting bail under Statute 4 and 5 Vict., chap. 24, sec. 5.

The convicting Magistrate has transmitted copies of all the depositions, &c., before him, but not all that may be reasonably supposed to exist. It is not necessary to express an opinion on the point, but I am much disposed to regard the instrument as forged bill of the Hamilton Bank, and even if the prisoner's offence amounted to false pretences only, I should hesitate to bail him under the circumstances under which he has been taken, surrendered, and received into custody.

Being in custody, he is liable to be prosecuted for any offence which the facts may support, and we must bear this in mind, especially in reference to the Forgery Act 10 and 11 Vict., chap. 9, sec. 13. We must bear in mind, also, that the prisoner has not property forthcoming to meet the charge, and did not voluntarily surrender himself within the reach of our laws, but that he was a fugitive, and the very fact of flight from such a charge militates against the party.—4 Blk. Com. 378; 1 Chitty's Crim. Law 98, 99, 731, 1 Leach 484; *Rex v. Judd* (2 T. R. 225.—7; 9 Dow 553.)

I think there is on the whole sufficient evidence to warrant the detention of the prisoner in custody.

That the offence, if established, will be the knowingly altering a forged instrument, and though the evidence as it appears on the depositions might be inadmissible in some points, and insufficient on the whole to warrant a conviction, enough appears to require us to decline enlarging him upon bail under existing circumstances.

McLean, J., and Richards, J., concurred.—Bail refused.

"I."

RETURN of all Cases of Extradition of Persons from the United States to the Province of Lower Canada under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States between 9th August, 1842, and 30th June, 1867.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Writ of Recipias.	Charges on which Prisoner was tried.	Whether any Special Stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either Country as a Condition of Surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
Cawlus Lepage.....	Arson.....	On charge demanded.	July 23, 1844...	Tried for arson and convicted.	None.
John Cole.....	Murder.....	do	March 24, 1852.	Tried for murder and convicted.	do
H. A. P. Holland..	Uttering forged paper	do	Feb. 6, 1855....	Information not received from provincial authorities.	do
J. G. Weatherwax.	Murder.....	do	Jan. 27, 1857...	Tried for murder and acquitted.	do
Henry Martin.....	Arson.....	do	Dec. 9, 1863....	Tried for arson and convicted.	do
John Paxton.....	Forgery.....	do	July 25, 1866..	Uttering forged paper	do See papers annexed marked "H h."

"H h."

(Crown Side.)

MONTREAL, 20th October, 1866.

Coram: DRUMMOND, J.; BADGLEY, J.; AND MONDELET, A. J.

REGINA v. JOHN PAXTON.

Held: That where a prisoner has been arraigned on a charge of uttering forged paper it is not competent for the court to order the trial by jury of a preliminary question raised by prisoner's counsel to the effect that the prisoner had been extradited from the United States on a charge of forgery.

This was a motion by the Crown for a new trial.

The prisoner had been arraigned on a charge of uttering a forged promissory note, knowing it to be forged.

Instead of pleading to the indictment, the prisoner's counsel put in a preliminary plea, to the effect that the prisoner was a resident of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; and that he had been thence extradited on a charge of forgery, and could not therefore be legally tried here for any other offence.

To this preliminary plea the Crown filed a replication denying the truth of its allegations.

The court thereupon ordered a jury to be empannelled, to try the issue of fact set up in the preliminary plea, and a trial accordingly took place, and resulted in a

verdict, "that they (the jury) find the prisoner was extradited for forgery," whereas he is actually indicted for uttering forged paper. The Crown prosecutor then moved that the finding and verdict of the jury be set aside and a new trial granted.

Mondelet, J., said, that after having considered the reasons contained in the motion, he was of opinion, firstly, that the prisoner had not, upon the issue submitted to the jury, the right to challenge peremptorily as he had done, and he was of opinion that upon this ground the verdict could not be sustained. Upon the other point raised, that the warrant of the Governor did not afford any evidence or proof of the extradition of the prisoner, he was also with the Crown, and was of opinion that the extradition of the prisoner was not a matter of fact to be inquired into by a jury, but to be determined by the court; this, he said, was the opinion of the majority of the court. And although the motion for a new trial would not be granted, the verdict, the defendant's plea, and all proceedings had thereunder, must be set aside, and the prisoner ordered to plead to the indictment.

Badgley, J., concurred in this view of the case, except that he did not consider the challenge of jurors a ground for objection, particularly as the jurors who found the issue were qualified to do so, and no complaint was made by the Crown that any injury or wrong had been done by the jury. He was also of opinion that Judge Drummond was right in refusing to admit the depositions sought to be introduced by the Crown. On all the other points he differed from Mr. Justice Drummond and concurred in the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Mondelet.

Drummond J.: As I dissent from the judgment pronounced by the majority of the court, I should in accordance with prevailing practice have enunciated my opinion before my brother Judges had expressed theirs. But owing to the short time that has intervened since the close of the argument, I have not had an opportunity of deliberating with them upon the subject, and therefore I requested that they would first state the reasons upon which they had founded their judgment.

The question which we have been called upon to decide is one of very great importance; and was first during the present term, presented to my notice under the circumstances which for a more correct understanding of the matter I shall now proceed to state. The grand jury returned 28 bills of indictment against the prisoner, who, upon being placed in the dock and required to plead thereto objected to the jurisdiction of the court, upon the ground that his presence here was due to the fact that he had been extradited by the United States upon the demand of His Excellency the Governor-General, whose warrant charges him with the crime of forgery.

For this alleged offence, said the prisoner, I am willing to answer and be tried. But I deny your right, now that you have obtained the possession of my body upon this accusation to substitute in its place and stead the charge of uttering forged paper, another totally and distinct offence,—one for which I was not extradited, and therefore one for which, by a just and legal interpretation of the provisions of the treaty under which I was surrendered, I cannot, and ought not, be held to answer.

This is, in substance, the objection taken by the prisoner through his counsel (*Mr. Devlin*), and as I consider that this objection struck at the very foundation of the prosecution, and that it, moreover, originated a question of great public importance, if not of national importance, I granted delay to the prisoner to file a special plea containing his reasons for objecting to the jurisdiction of this court, and to trial upon the several indictments returned against him. This plea was subsequently filed, and in it the prisoner alleges that he resided in Chicago, in the United States, at the time of his arrest, which was made at the instance and upon the demand of the Governor-General; and further that he was then and there charged with the crime of forgery, and for that offence was his body demanded and surrendered by the United States, so that he might be tried here in Montreal, where the crime was alleged to have been committed. He has also pleaded that he was put into custody of High Constable Bissonnette, and by that officer conducted a prisoner from the Province line to the common gaol of this district, where he has since been imprisoned, and that as the crime preferred against him is for uttering forged paper, and therefore not the crime of forgery, for which he was extradited,

that he ought not to be compelled to answer to this new offence, or put in jeopardy therefor.

To this pleading the Crown put in a replication, denying the truth of the allegations contained in the prisoner's plea, and thereby denying, in truth, not only the cause of his extradition, but the very act of extradition itself.

Upon this issue, so perfected, it became necessary for the prisoner to establish, by proof, firstly that he was extradited, and, secondly, that he was extradited for the crime of forgery. A jury was accordingly empannelled to try this preliminary issue, and after having heard the evidence adduced by the prisoner there having been none on behalf of the Crown, they found, by their verdict, that he had proved his plea, and that he was extradited from the crime of forgery. Hence the motion for a new trial, of which I shall not speak. At the argument, the learned counsel for the Crown, and for the private prosecutors, contended that a new trial should be granted. Firstly, because the prisoner peremptorily challenged some of the jurors called to try the issue. Secondly, because the Governor's warrant, produced by the prisoner, afforded no evidence of his extradition, or of any crime for which he was extradited. Thirdly, that the Judge erred in instructing the jury to the contrary. These are, I believe, the principle reasons which were relied upon in support of the motion.

Now, referring to the first reason or objection urged by the Crown, it is sufficient to remark that there are authorities for and against the allowance of the right of challenge upon a collateral issue. The authorities which sustain this right are of the highest character, and, for my part, although I am free to admit that the case is not devoid of difficulty, I see no reason to change the opinion I expressed at the trial, particularly as I hold it to be the duty of the Judge, in a case wherein there is a conflict of authority, as in the one under consideration, to give the benefit of the doubt to the party accused, besides as has been well observed by my Brother Badgley, the Crown does not complain of having suffered any injury by the challenges made, neither could I do so, because the jurors who tried the issue were taken from the jury panel, and were qualified to perform the duty required of them. Again, I may mention, that no formal objection was made to the prisoner's challenges at the time of the trial.

Certainly none appears upon the record; on the contrary, it seemed to me that there was an acquiescence in the proceeding on the part of the Crown. Upon this point, however, the majority of the court are with the prisoner. The next, and really the only important point for consideration, as urged by the Crown, is this,---Did the evidence adduced upon the trial of the preliminary issue sufficiently establish the fact of the prisoner's extradition, as set up in his plea, and the crime which was the cause of the demand having been made? His Honor Judge Badgley and Mr. Justice Mondelet have stated it to be their opinion that it was utterly insufficient to justify that conclusion.

They maintain that the production and proof of the Governor-General's warrant, charging as it unquestionably does, the prisoner with the crime of forgery and authorizing and commanding, as it further does, High Constable Bissonnette to enquire and demand of and from the United States, their judges, magistrates and all other their officers whom it may concern, the body of John Paxton, the prisoner now here, so that he should be extradited for the crime of forgery, ought not to have been given to the jury as evidence of the fact that he was charged with the said crime, or that he was extradited therefor. To my mind, however, it seems perfectly clear that the warrant of His Excellency cannot be thus disregarded, or put aside, particularly when we call to mind that Bissonnette was a witness upon the trial, and that he proved that it was under and by virtue of this warrant the prisoner was surrendered and given into his custody by the United States.

Surely it was this warrant that armed Bissonnette with authority to demand and receive the prisoner. Without it his mission would have ended in failure, he could not ask for the arrest of the prisoner, he dare not lay a hand upon him, and yet we are told that this warrant, emanating from the highest authority in the land, bearing

the name and seal of the representative of the Sovereign, and without which the prisoner would not be now to-day here, proves nothing, notwithstanding that it distinctly shows upon its face a charge of forgery against the prisoner, a demand for his arrest, and an absolute command to Bissonnette to cause that arrest to be made and to bring his prisoner here. Need I say that I do not concur in the estimate put upon this instrument by my learned brothers; on the contrary, I believe that the warrant itself is the highest and best evidence of what it contains, and that taken in connection with the testimony of Bissonnette, my instructions to the jury, and their finding, were and are well founded in law and in fact.

But setting this question of evidence aside, my learned colleagues have arrived at the conclusion that the verdict of the jury is worthless upon another and entirely district ground.

They maintain that the issue between the Crown and the prisoner, as raised by their pleading, was improperly submitted to a jury, and that the question therein involved was one exclusively for the judge to determine. Now let it be borne in mind that this pretension is set up for the first time. It was not urged as a reason for the granting of a new trial by the Crown, it was not made an objection to the trial of the issue by the jury, neither was it adverted to in the argument which took place yesterday. The idea has altogether originated with my learned brothers, and I must say that I think it is not difficult to show that it has not even the shadow of a legal foundation to rest upon. The issue tendered by the prisoner, and joined in by the Crown, was an issue of fact. In so many words he says, I was arrested in the United States upon a charge of forgery, and handed over to High Constable Bissonnette to be brought to Montreal, there to undergo my trial for this offence, and not for the crime for which you have thought proper to indict me. The Crown replies, your allegation is false; you were not arrested for forgery; you were not taken into custody by Bissonnette; you were not brought here from the United States. Are these, I ask, questions of law to be determined by the judge, or matters of fact to be inquired into by a jury? (Could I, sitting here as a judge, under ake to decide that the prisoner's statement was true or untrue?) What means had I of knowing how, when, or under what circumstances the prisoner appeared before me except through the witness box? Until the prisoner pleaded his extradition, and the circumstances under which it took place, I had no knowledge of it, and even then I had only his word for the truth of his assertion, and that was not sufficient. He had a right, however, to prove the truth of what he affirmed, and in no other way could he do this than by the examination of his papers and the intervention of a jury. There was no record before me showing that the prisoner was extradited, and upon which I could pronounce an opinion.

On the contrary, I was informed by the pleading of the Crown that there was no extradition in the prisoner's case; and yet it has been said that I should have decided the fact—a fact which I neither did or could know anything of—without proof, without the examination of a witness, without the assistance of a jury. Surely this can be no more considered within my province, as a judge sitting in a criminal court, than the question whether the prisoner was or was not brought here a prisoner from the United States can be held to be a matter of law? I therefore adhere to my opinion as expressed at the time, and still hold, that the fact raised by the issue was the subject matter of trial by jury—and only triable by that mode. As to the other point raised, namely, the right of the Crown to a new trial, upon a collateral issue arising out of a case of felony, and where the verdict is in favor of the defendant, it is not required that I should discuss it, as the judgment of the majority of the court reject the application for a new trial, and is based upon grounds not contained in the motion or even made the subject of argument. I must say, however, that the Crown is fortunate in the failure of its application; seeing that by the judgment just rendered it has obtained, not, it is true, what was asked for by the motion, but still all that it could possibly desire, certainly far more than was expected or hoped for. I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing my regret, that the important question raised by the prisoner was not finally and more satisfactorily settled. It was my

intention, when the question of law arising out of the fact found by the jury was argued, to have reserved the whole question for the consideration of the Court of Appeal. As I have before stated, it has arisen in our courts for the first time, and is a question of national importance, growing out of a treaty obligation, the provisions of which should be wisely, liberally, and strictly interpreted and ever and always truthfully and faithfully executed.

Entertaining these opinions, it now only remains for me to have my dissent recorded.

The following is the judgment of the court as recorded in the register: "That no new trial shall be had, inasmuch as no such collateral issue, as tendered by said plea of said John Paxton, should have been submitted to a jury; that the proceedings previously to such motion shall be set aside: that the said John Paxton do plead and answer to the indictment forthwith, and that the trial thereon do proceed."

The prisoner was then ordered to be arraigned on the charge preferred, and being called upon to plead to the indictment said: "I am here by virtue of an act of extradition, upon a demand made by His Excellency the Governor-General of the United States, charging me with the crime of forgery; and I protest against being called upon to plead to or answer any other charge than that for which I was so extradited; and I also protest against the unfairness of the Crown in denying the fact of my extradition, which is a violation of the good faith that should mark every proceeding under the treaty, and thus protesting, I plead not guilty."

Verdict set aside.

J. R. Ramsay (for Attorney-General).

Pro Regina.

Edward Carter, Q.C., for private prosecutor.

B. Devlin, for prisoner.

(SS).

" F f."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, APPEAL IDE.

June 19th, 1867.

The QUEEN v. JOHN PAXTON.

Reserved Case.—Extradition Treaty—Forgery.

A fugitive from Canada was surrendered to the United States authorities on a charge of forgery: that being one of the offences enumerated in the treaty. The prisoner was put on his trial and convicted on an indictment for feloniously uttering forged promissory note for the payment of money. The case being reserved on an objection that the prisoner could not be tried for any offence but that for which he had been extradited.

Held: That the charge of forgery included the lesser charge and conviction maintained.

This was a case reserved from the Court of Queen's Bench, Crown side, by *Drummond, J.*, under the following circumstances:—

At the term of Queen's Bench, Crown side, on the 24th September, 1866, the prisoner, John Paxton, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged promissory note or the payment of money. On his arraignment, on the 10th of October, a special plea was filed by his counsel, setting out that the prisoner had been extradited from the United States for a different crime, viz., forgery, and that he could not be called upon to answer any other charge.

To this plea there was a demurrer on the part of the Crown, the points urged being as follows:—

1st. That the plea does not allege any matter which by law constitutes any valid plea to the jurisdiction of the court, or in abatement to the indictment, the offence charged being alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the court.

2nd. That the matters alleged in the plea did not constitute any legal ground for not answering the indictment, but could only be taken cognizance of by the executive authority as involving a question of international policy.

3rd. That the crime charged against the prisoner was one of the offences included within the provisions of the treaty.

4th. That the plea omits to specify the particular charge of forgery, and does not show affirmatively that the offence was not connected with the promissory note, upon which the indictment was framed.

5th. That the crime of forgery includes that of which the prisoner is accused.

At the March term, 1867, the demurrer was maintained and the plea rejected, the question of law raised by it being reserved.

The prisoner then pleaded not guilty, and the trial having proceeded, a verdict of guilty was rendered.

Sentence was deferred till the opinion of the court had been obtained upon the points of law raised by the plea.

Quebec, June 19, 1867. Judgment was rendered by Duval, C. J., Caron, Drummond, and Badgeley, J. J., maintaining the verdict.

E. Carter, Q. C., for the private prosecution.

B. Devlin, for the prisoner.

“O.”

Note.—Since the return was first transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following remarks must be added:—

1. *J. S. McBean.*—No extradition took place. The prisoner was discharged in the United States on *habeas corpus* on the ground that the Commissioner who conducted the examination was not duly authorized to act.

2. *Primrose.*—The charges on which the prisoner was tried was murder, upon which he was acquitted. He was at the same time tried upon another indictment containing two counts, one for stealing from the person, and the other for robbery, was found guilty, and sentenced upon the count for stealing and acquitted on the other count.

3. *Broughton.*—Proceedings were abandoned by Government of Ontario, and he was consequently not brought over from the United States.

4. *Dugan* was tried for murder and convicted of manslaughter.

5. *Campbell.*—Tried for forgery and uttering forged paper and convicted.

6. *Bowen.*—Having been surrendered, is now, July 1876, in gaol in Canada waiting trial.

RETURN of all cases of Extradition of Prisoners from the United States to the Dominion of Canada under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, between 1st July, 1867, and 1st May, 1876.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Writ of Recipias.	Charges on which Prisoner was tried.	Whether any special stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either country as a condition of surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
J. S. Bean, Quebec.....	Arson	Arson.....	April 16, 1869.	This is the subject of pending inquiries.	None.
Thomas Primrose, Ontario.....	Murder and robbery.....	Robbery.....	Jan. 23, 1870.	"	"
E. P. Broughton, Ontario.....	Forgery	Forgery.....	Oct. 2, 1873.	"	"
John Dugan, Nova Scotia.....	Murder.....	Murder.....	Nov. 25, 1874.	"	"
Chester D. or E. Campbell, Ontario.....	Uttering forged paper.....	Uttering forged paper.....	Feb. 22, 1875.	"	"
James Bowen, Ontario.....	Forgery and uttering forged paper.....	Uttering forged paper.....	Mar. 22, 1876.	"	"

" P. "

REGINA v. TUBBEE.

Law of Extradition—Ashburton Treaty—3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., Imp. Stat. 6 and 7 Vict., ch. 76.—Prov. Stat. 12 Vict., ch. 19. Bigamy—Evidence—Power of Judge in Chambers.

Held: That the Ashburton Treaty contains the whole law of surrender as between Canada and the United States, the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., being superseded by the Ashburton Treaty and the Imperial Act 6 and 7 Vict., ch. 76., and Provincial statute 12 Vict., ch. 19., though in relation to other foreign powers, with whom no treaty or conventional arrangement existed, that statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., is still in force.

Quere, How far the United States, Lower Canada, or England, would respect the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., if a fugitive surrendered by Upper Canada to a foreign power were taken through those countries? *Held,* also, that although the surrender must be by the executive Government, yet a party committed under magistrate's warrant may apply for a *habeus corpus*, and that the court or judge may determine whether the case be within the treaty. In a case of bigamy the evidence of the first wife is not admissible, nor is that of the second wife until the first marriage is proved.

A judge in chambers has power to review and decide on the sufficiency of the evidence returned by the committing magistrates, or, if necessary, to hear further testimony.

Chief Justice Macaulay said, that having been originally applied to for the writ in chambers on Saturday last, he would have granted it had it not been found desirable to amend the papers on which the application was founded, but that not being able conveniently to remain in chambers until they were corrected, he requested

the prisoner's attorney to apply to Mr. Justice Burns, who granted the writ, and having doubts upon the subject bailed the prisoner and deferred the argument till this day, in order that he (the Chief Justice) might be present, that he had accordingly attended, and having heard the argument of the learned gentleman engaged in the case, he was of opinion the prisoner should be discharged, upon the ground that the Ashburton Treaty and the Imperial Act, 6 and 7 Vict., ch. 76., and Provincial statute 12 Vict., ch. 19., must be taken virtually to have repealed or superseded the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., by substituting other provisions though not so comprehensive.

That before the last American war the treaty, called Jay's Treaty, provided for the surrender of certain criminal fugitives, but that it ceased when the war was declared.

That from the peace until the passing of the Provincial statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., it rested entirely upon State authority, and the comity of nations, and that the power of surrender on several occasions had been renewed, both in the Province of Canada and the United States of America.

That in Lower Canada the power of the executive Government to surrender an alien fugitive charged with an aggravated larceny in the United States had been determined by the Court of Queen's Bench of Montreal (A.), and that he believed a like power had been recognized by the courts or judges of Upper Canada, at all events that it had been exercised by the executive Government in cases of high criminal turpitude committed against the laws of the United States of America, or of some of those States, and reciprocally by the Government of the United States or of the States of New York, towards Upper Canada.

That it was, however, a power involved in so much doubt that the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., was passed to confer it expressly, so far as deemed expedient.

That he considered the Act a binding law on the courts of Upper Canada and that it empowered the executive Government of the Province to surrender fugitives coming within its provisions, whatever force or effect it might have in any other country, or in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions. That it was still in force in relation to foreign powers with whom no treaty or conventional arrangement existed, but that if a fugitive from the Continent of Europe, or other remote part of the world, was surrendered or taken through the United States or Lower Canada, or by way of England, he could not say how far the statute would be respected by the Government or judicial authorities of those countries. He only spoke of its force and validity within our own borders, and as to the mere act of surrender to be conveyed to a foreign jurisdiction.

That was not, however, the present question.

That he considered the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., to have limited any authority or discretion that might otherwise have existed upon the principles of the common law or international comity, to cases embraced therein, and to the mode of proceeding therein pointed out, and that on the same principle he considered the late treaty and statutes restrictive upon the 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6.

That the treaty specified certain crimes only, all of which were included in the 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., and which must so far have been superseded and repealed. That it also prescribed the nature and degree of proof to be adduced, and the circumstances under which criminal fugitives therein mentioned could be surrendered, and he thought must now be regarded as containing the whole law upon the subject and as determining in the gravest and most deliberate form the cases in which it was deemed proper that the power of surrender was to be by the executive Government. That although the surrender was to be by the executive Government any party committed to prison under a magistrate's warrant in prosecution of the treaty and the statutes confirming the same, might apply to any of the superior courts or judges for a *habeas corpus*; and that as a matter of judicial cognizance the courts, or in vacation the judges applied to, might determine whether the offender charged came within the treaty; if not, whether a legal power to surrender him reposed in the executive government notwithstanding; and if it did, then whether a case was made that entitled the

Government to grant such surrender. That in his view of the subject the power to surrender was circumscribed and limited by the treaty and recent statutes, and that no discretion at present existed in the Government to surrender fugitives in other cases either under the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6., which he looked upon as suspended so far as respected the United States during the substitution of the treaty in question, or by virtue of any common international law prerogative or State authority or comity which might have otherwise prevailed.

The opinion expressed by eminent jurists in the House of Lords during the late debates respecting the Extradition Treaty with France, and on former occasions, is strong to show that the law of England does not recognize the power to surrender alien fugitives from foreign justice in the absence of any treaty or statute providing for and authorizing the same. The *Habeas Corpus* Act, 31 Car. II., ch. 2 sec. 12, in effect prohibits it in the cases of subjects, except fugitives from one part of Her Majesty's dominions to another.

As to the regularity of the writ, he apprehended there was no doubt of the power of the learned judge to grant it, or of his duty to do so, when it was a grave question whether (as here) the warrant imported on the face of it any offence for which the party was liable to be committed, either for trial in our courts, or in order to be surrendered to a foreign jurisdiction.

* * * * *

That this was not properly an appeal of the case for purposes of review, although he did not doubt the competency of the Judges to decide whether the evidence returned by the committing Magistrate is sufficient to establish a case according to the provisions of the statute, and if not to hear additional evidence in further investigation of the case (A).

But as, in his opinion, it was not a case (however distinctly proved) within the provisions of the law of extradition at present in force between the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, and including Upper Canada and the United States of America, it was unnecessary to look into the evidence of criminality or to consider whether the prisoner was otherwise within the terms of the statute 3 Wm. IV., ch. 6, as a fugitive felon who has fled to this Province or was seeking refuge therein.

That he did not know that a decision in favour of the prisoner's discharge could be reviewed on appeal by the Court in banc.; but that he supposed the prosecutrix, if so advised, might renew the application before either of the Courts in term time, and in that way obtain the decision of a full bench upon the question which the case involved, or if his learned brother entertained doubts upon the subject, that he might refer the case to the Court and bail the prisoner to appear accordingly.

In accordance with this judgment an order was made for the prisoner's discharge.

‘Q.’

In re TRUEMAN B. SMITH.

Extradition—Counterfeiting—Forgery.

A prisoner was arrested in Upper Canada for having committed in the United States “the crime of forgery, by forging, coining, &c., spurious silver coin,” &c.

Held: 1. That the offence as above charged does not constitute the crime of “forgery” within the meaning of the Extradition treaty or Act.

2. That it certainly is not the crime of forgery under our law, and therefore the prisoner could not be extradited. Definition of the term “forgery” considered. (Chambers, March 3, 1868.)

This was an application by a prisoner to be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the charge under which he was in custody was not within the Extradition treaty or the Act of Canada giving it effect.

Adam Wilson, J.: The statute of Canada (cap. 89,) applies to the crimes of murder or assault to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, *forgery* or the *utterance*

of forged paper committed within the jurisdiction of the United States (see also 24 Vict., c. 6.); and the question is, whether the charge above stated as explained of forging and counterfeiting spurious silver coin, &c., constitutes the offence of forgery within the meaning of the treaty and statute?

I am of opinion it does not; it is unquestionably not forgery by our law here, nor from the evidence given can I assume it to be forgery according to the laws of the State of Iowa, or of the United States of America, if that would make any difference. The statute declares that the offence charged must be such as would, according to the laws of this Province, justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the person accused, if the crime charged had been committed here; so that if not an offence of the character charged according to our law the person is not to be apprehended, committed or delivered over to the foreign Government; no comity prevails in such a case. In *re Windsor*, 6 New Rep. 96; 10 Cox, C. C. 118, 11 Jur. N. S., 807.

Forgery is defined in 4 Bl. Com. 247, to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right;" and this is substantially the definition accepted and approved of in *Reg v. Smith*, 1 Dearsley and Bell 566, in which counsel have arrayed the definitions of different authors of this offence, to which may be added Bac Abr., "forgery."

Hawk. P. C., in book 1, c. 70, sec. 1, it is described to be "an offence is falsely and fraudulently making or altering any matter of record or any other authentic matter of a public nature, as a parish register or any deed or will."

In *Reg. v. Closs*, 1 Dearsley and Bell 460, Cockburn, C. J., said, a "forgery must be of some document or writing," and therefore putting an artist's name on the corner of a picture in order to pass it off as an original picture by that artist was held not to be forgery.

There is no case where the making of false coin has been determined to be forgery; and it is not so by our statute.

Such an offence here is misdemeanor for the first act and a felony for the second; but it is not the offence of forgery at all.

The decision of *Re Dubois, otherwise Coppin*, 12 Jur. N. S. 867, shows that this is the mode in which the treaty and statute are to be treated; and our own statute reciting the treaty is almost conclusive evidence that the "forgery" referred to is the offence of that name well understood in the United States and in this Province, and to make it plainer, it relates also to "the utterance of forged paper." The prisoner must be discharged.

Prisoner discharged.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 24th July, 1876.

The undersigned has the honour to report that, since the dispatch of his memorandum of this date, transmitting a return to an address of the House of Commons in reference to matters of extradition, there has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia a communication upon the same subject.

Copies of that communication, and the papers transmitted therewith, are now submitted to Your Excellency for the purpose of being referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as an appendix to the return above mentioned.

(Signed)

R. W. SCOTT,
Acting Minister of Justice.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 10th July, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of the 31st May last, the receipt of which was acknowledged by me on the 20th ultimo, calling for certain returns of particulars of all cases of extradition of prisoners from or in British Columbia under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States previous to the union of this Province with the Dominion.

I have the honor to enclose a report from the Hon. the Attorney-General with two sub-enclosures conveying all the information that can now be furnished in reply to your application.

I regret that this return should be so incomplete as to render it in my estimation valueless as to details.

Previous to the union of British Columbia with Canada all business connected with extradition was transacted through the Governor's office, and unfortunately no records or correspondence on such matters or of warrants issued have been retained in his office.

Search has therefore been made at the offices of the stipendary magistrates to whom such warrants were likely to have been addressed and has occasioned the delay which, I regret, has taken place in my being in a position to forward you the returns herewith enclosed, and which are even now, I consider, not to be depended upon.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOSEPH W. TRUTCH;

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for Canada, Ottawa.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
10th July, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, in answer to the Secretary of State's despatch referred to me by Your Excellency, calling for a return of all cases of extradition of prisoners under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States between 9th August, 1842, and the date of Confederation with the Dominion, that as no records whatever can be found in the Governor's office relating to the returns asked for, search has been made in the offices of the stipendary magistrates and in the gaol records, from which the return herewith enclosed has been prepared.

This return, however, cannot be regarded as complete or exact in particulars.

I am, &c.,
(Signed). A. C. ELLIOTT,
Attorney General.

His Excellency
The Lieutenant-Governor.

RETURN of all cases of Extradition of Prisoners from the Province of British Columbia and Vancouver Island respectively to the United States under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, between 9th August, 1842, and 20th July, 1871.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of Prisoner.	Charges on which Prisoner was		Date of Warrant of Extradition.	Charges on which Prisoner was Tried.	Whether any special stipulation beyond those in Treaty was required or conceded by either country as a condition of surrender.
	Demanded.	Extradited.			
Boom Helm	Murder	Murder	Between Jan. and March, 1864.	Murder	None.
Thomas Douhalme.....	"	"	Sept., 1866.....	"	"
John N. Young.....	"	"	Sept., 1870.....	"	"

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

John McMcDuff, alias Casserty	Arson	Arson	Dec. 18, 1861..	Arson.....	None.
Lawrence Dulligan, alias Brockie Jack...	Highway robbery..	Highway robbery.	Nov. 16, 1864..	Highway robbery....	"
George Smith.....	"	"	Nov. 16, 1864..	"	"
C. M. Spalding.....	Attempt to murder	Attempt to murder	Oct. 19, 1869..	Attempt to murder....	"

The above return is believed to be accurate as regards the actual cases of extradition from British Columbia and Vancouver Island. No regular record having been kept, however, there may be some inaccuracy in the dates or exact details.

(Signed)

A. C. ELLIOTT,
Attorney-General.

RETURN of all cases of Extradition of Prisoners from the United States to the Provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver Island respectively under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States between 9th August, 1842, and 20th July, 1871.

Nil.

(Signed)

A. C. ELLIOTT,
Attorney-General

(No. 18.)

LIST OF THE SHAREHOLDERS
OF THE
SEVERAL CHARTERED BANKS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, Sec. 12)

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

(No. 19.)

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURNS
OF
BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS
IN CERTAIN
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
FOR THE YEAR, 1876.

(No. 20.)

OFFICIAL RETURN

OF THE DISTRIBUTION of the Dominion Statutes of Canada, being 39 Victoria,
Third Session of Third Parliament, 1876, Vols. I and II, English and
French Versions.

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

STATEMENT

Of all Allowances and Gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, intituled: "An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases."

Dates of Orders in Council.	Names of Grantees.	Offices when Superannuated.	Annual Allowances.	Gratuities.
1876.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Feb. 9...	As per Return to Parliament, dated February 9th, 1876.....		99,440 55	9,746 86
Mar. 17...	Wm. Fanning.....	Translator, House of Commons.....	1,094 40	
do 17...	Brimsley King.....	Clerk, Post Office Department.....	495 48	
April 1...	Henry B. Lowden.....	Lighthouse Keeper, Pictou, N.S.....	285 60	
do 1...	W. A. Palen.....	do Pictou, Bay of Quinte.....	281 40	
do 22...	A. Thibodo.....	Collector Inland Revenue, Kingston.....	645 12	
do 22...	L. F. Dufresne.....	Clerk, Receiver General's Department.....	637 80	
do 22...	C. F. Labadie.....	Collector Inland Revenue, Windsor.....		1,600 00
do 22...	Hamilton Hunter.....	Dep'y Coll'r do London.....		1,000 00
do 22...	Peter McClary.....	Collector do do.....	540 12	
do 25...	Robert Martin.....	Lock Laborer, Cornwall Canal.....	140 40	
do 27...	Vital Tétu.....	Master, Trinity House, Quebec.....	345 60	
do 27...	A. Lemoine.....	Sec'y Treas'r, Trinity House, Quebec.....	1,120 00	
do 27...	A. Lindsay.....	Assist. do do do.....	783 36	
do 27...	P. Chatigny.....	Messenger do do.....		384 00
do 27...	François Gourdeau.....	Harbor Master, Quebec.....	1,075 20	
do 27...	C. Sullivan.....	Assistant Harbor Master, Quebec.....		1,000 00
do 27...	John Smith.....	Superintendent Pilots, Quebec.....	806 40	
May 19...	Hewitt Bernard.....	Deputy Minister of Justice.....	2,004 48	
June 9...	Philo Bennet.....	Collector Customs, Port Rowan.....	499 20	
do 9...	Samuel K. Daly.....	Looker, St. John, N.B.....	124 80	
do 9...	John Herve.....	Postmaster, St. John, N.B.....	1,400 00	
Aug. 16...	John Rhodes.....	Clerk, Stationery Office.....	115 20	
do 16...	Geo. Washington Smith.....	Savings Bank, St. John, N.B.....	345 00	
Sept. 20...	Leon Leduc.....	Bridge Keeper, Beauharnois Canal.....	283 30	
do 20...	Richard Collier.....	Employé, Welland Canal.....	630 00	
do 20...	William Ahearn.....	do do.....	438 20	
do 20...	Thomas Price.....	do do.....	210 74	
do 20...	William O Leary.....	do do.....	173 11	
do 20...	Hugh Quinlan.....	do do.....	210 74	
do 20...	M. Murphy.....	Clerk Post Office, Montreal.....	654 72	
do 20...	M. Mullin.....	Messenger, do.....	93 16	
Oct. 7...	T. Beeman.....	Landing Waiter, Napanee.....		416 66
do 7...	E. M. Truesdell.....	Preventive Officer, Woodstock, N.B.....	28 80	
Nov. 18...	Augustus Keefer.....	Clerk, Department of Justice.....		375 00
do 18...	J. T. Allan.....	Coll'r Customs, Richmond Station, N.B.....		400 00
do 18...	Aaron Workman.....	Landing Waiter, Coaticook.....	248 28	
do 18...	John Hughes.....	House Keeper, Customs, Montreal.....	160 08	
do 18...	W. W. Smith.....	Collector Customs, Philipsburg.....	197 88	
do 18...	R. Wilson.....	Landing Waiter, St. Johns, Quebec.....	177 00	
do 18...	Harry House.....	Preventive Officer, Stanstead.....	77 61	
do 18...	John P. Dunn.....	Landing Waiter, Toronto.....	504 36	
do 21...	C. J. Coursol.....	Commissioner of Police, Montreal.....	729 60	
		Carried forward.....		

* \$222.72 of which payable out of Indian Lands Management Fund.

STATEMENT of all Allowances and Gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, &c.—*Concluded.*

Dates of Orders in Council.	Names of Grantees.	Offices when Superannuated.	Annual Allowances.	Gratuities.
1877.		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 13...	G. H. Backas.....	Clek, Toronto Post Office.....	565 08	
do 13...	J. B. Eager.....	do Hamilton do.....	499 56	
do 13...	W. M. Small.....	do Halifax do.....	533 52	
do 13...	Thomas Dunn.....	Railway Mail Clerk.....		180 00
do 13...	John Watson.....	In addition to grant by O. C., Feb. 6th, 1872.....	21 20	
do 19...	James Hoy.....	Messenger, Parliamentary Library.....	339 48	
		Less payable to J. F. Bernard out of Indian Management Fund.....	118,961 56	15,102 52
			222 72	
		And less allowances lapsed by deaths, as per annexed list.....	118,738 84	15,102 52
			10,628 04	
			108,110 80	15,102 52

STATEMENT showing the names of those Officers who have been placed in the Retired List on the abolition of their Offices, and the Annual Salaries previously paid to their Officers.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
		\$ cts.
J. T. Allan.....	Collector of Customs, Richmond Station, N.B. (a Port now abolished, and made an Out-port of Woodstock, N. B.).....	800 00
C. J. Coursol.....	Commissioner of Police, Montreal.....	2,000 00
Vital Têtu.....	Master, Trinity House, Quebec.....	1,000 00
François Jourdeau.....	Harbor Master, Trinity House, Quebec.....	1,600 00
John Smith.....	Superintendent of Pilots, Trinity House, Quebec.....	1,200 00
A. Lemoine.....	Secretary Treasurer do do.....	1,600 00
A. Lindsay.....	Assistant do do do.....	1,200 00
A. Chatigny.....	Messenger, Trinity House, Quebec.....	192 00
C. Sullivan.....	Assistant Harbor Master, Trinity House, Quebec.....	500 00
	Total.....	10,092 00

LIST of Allowances Lapsed by Death since last Return.

Name of Deceased.	Allowances.	Name of Deceased.	Allowances.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Donald McDonald	235 20	<i>Brought forward</i>	4,905 12
George Verret	178 56	James Struthers	300 00
Charles Stewart	272 64	John F. Taylor	2,000 60
Wm. Dickinson	2,240 00	Duncan Graham	976 56
John Brown	146 40	Victor E. Tessier	372 24
Jonathan Kent	176 70	Brinsley King	495 48
John McDonald	384 72	C. Walsh	558 72
T. B. Moberly	937 84	J. Sealy	596 00
P. German	198 60	E. Gourdeau	253 80
Humphrey Fidler	134 40	D. Rooney	359 52
<i>Carried forward</i>	4,905 12	Total	10,628 04

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments.—Superannuation Fund.

	Receipts.	Payments.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 30th June, 1875, as per Return, dated 9th February, 1876.....	228,740 58	246,490 42
During year ended 30th June, 1876	38,476 00	101,627 16
Total	267,216 58	348,117 58

STATEMENT of the cases in which (since last Return). additions have been made to the actual number of years' services of persons employed in the Civil Service who have been Superannuated.

Persons Superannuated	Number of Years Added.	Authority.
Vital Tern	10	Order in Council, 27th April, 1876.
François Gourdeau	8	do do
John Smith	8	do do
Hewitt Bernard	10	do 19th May, 1876.
C. J. Coursol.....	10	do 21st Nov., 1876.

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assistant Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1877.

(No. 22.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th March, 1876 ;—For a Statement of all Steam Fire Engines imported into the Dominion of Canada, shewing the class of such Engines, by whom entered, the country whence imported, the value at which entered, and the amount of duty thereon, from 1st July, 1867, to 22nd March, 1876.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th February, 1877.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing
the above Return is not printed.]*

(No. 24.)

STATEMENT

OF EXPENDITURE to date on account New South Wales Exhibition under authority of Special Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General, dated 21st December, 1876, for \$25,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
13th February, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ;--For a statement of all claims made by private individuals or corporations in relation to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, within the limits of the Province of Quebec ; showing the claims which have been settled, the amount of each such claim and the amount awarded ; also the claims which have not been settled, the amount of each such claim, and why the same has not been settled

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Statement and Return are not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876;--For Returns showing the names of the valutors employed on the Inter-colonial Railway, in the Counties of Temiscouata and Rimouski, for the purchase of lands, the valuation of damages, &c., the period of time during which each such valuator was employed and the salary paid in each case. Also a list of all claims filed with the Government for damages caused by the expropriation of lands, or the passing of the line of Railway through the said Counties; the amount allowed by the valuator on each of the said claims, with the names of those who accepted the offer made to them and the names of those who refused.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876;—For a list of all claims filed with the Government for damages caused by the expropriation of lands or the passing of the line of Railway through the said counties; the amount allowed by the valuator on each of the said claims, with the names of those who accepted the offer made to them and the names of those who refused.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 22nd March, 1876 ;—For Statement showing the amount which the Government of Canada have incurred in the construction of the branch of the Intercolonial Railway around Courtney Bay towards the ballast wharf at the City of St. John, New Brunswick ; also copies of all correspondence between any of the authorities of the said City and any person on behalf of the Government with reference to the terms on which the Government was allowed to build that work on property belonging to the City ; and copies of all correspondence for the purchase of the Rankin Wharf property for a deep water terminus for the said Railway and of the estimate of the cost of securing and constructing such terminus.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ;—Copies of all Tenders received for the erection of the Passenger Station at Halifax ; all correspondence relative to said Tenders ; to any change in plans and specifications before or after such Tenders were received ; to whom awarded, and amount of such contract, as awarded.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ;—For copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with payments made to J. F. B. McCready and others in King's County, for alleged damage sustained from the Intercolonial Railroad from fire and other causes.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 7th March, 1876 ;—All correspondence between the authorities of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, and the Dominion Government, in the matter of the Courtney Bay Extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the Ballast Wharf and ground required for the works ; also a Statement showing the amount already expended thereon.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1876 ;—For correspondence between the Government or the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners and the interested parties of the parish of Bic, with reference to the change of site of the Railway Station at the said place ; also for the correspondence between the interested parties, of the parish of St. Octave de Métis, and neighboring parishes, and the Government asking that the Station at St. Octave be placed in a more convenient situation.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

An ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1876;—For copies of all correspondence between the workmen on Section 8, of the Inter-colonial Railway and the Government, in relation to the non-payment of their wages for work done under the direction of John O'Donnell, Agent of Duncan McDonald, contractor for the said Section; copies of their sworn accounts transmitted to the Department of Public Works by divers persons; also copies of all correspondence which may have passed between the Government and the Superintendent of Dominion Railways for the Government, or between the Government and the parties interested.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

**DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 6th March, 1877.**

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement of accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Northumberland, the number of cattle which have been killed by locomotives on said Railway, with a Statement of the causes of such accidents, and whether the same has arisen from want of fencing along the line of said Road or otherwise, with a list of claims made by proprietors of cattle killed or injured, amounts paid, on such claims; with a Statement of claims rejected and the reason of such rejection; also a Statement as to whether it is the intention of the Government to erect a fence on the said line of Railway where none now exist in the vicinity of the town of Newcastle.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement shewing the monthly sales of season, also of commutation tickets, at each station of the Intercolonial Railway for a period of eighteen months preceding the 31st December last.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—A Statement showing all claims made against the Intercolonial Railway for damages or loss of any kind sustained by private individuals resulting from working the railway during the year 1876; also showing what was paid thereon, and how disposed of.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1877.

(No. 25.)

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving full information in relation to the arrangement made between the Government or their representative and the Pullman Palace Car Company, in pursuance of which their cars are run on the Intercolonial Railway, such Statement to be accompanied by copy of the agreement and a Statement giving an account of all expenses incurred by the Government for transporting the cars, and for cleaning, painting, repairing, and lighting them since they were put upon the line to the 31st December last, as far as practicable.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—For a Statement showing the various tariffs for the carriage of freight on the Intercolonial Railway, which have been in operation since 1st January, 1875, together with the changes made therein ; the Return to be accompanied by a Statement showing all special rates granted from time to time since 1st January, 1876, to persons and companies or particular stations, and also showing the Parliamentary authority under which these several tariffs have been issued.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—Return of all papers, correspondence and telegrams relating to property on the Marsh Road in the County of St. John, New Brunswick, alleged to have been damaged by fire from Locomotives on the Intercolonial Railway.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving a full epitome of all offers, or tenders made from the 30th June, 1875, to 31st December, 1876, to any authorized officer of the Intercolonial Railway, for each of the following: Wheels, Axles, Springs, Tubes, Tools, Stoves, Iron, Iron-work, Iron Roofs, Bridge Superstructure, Cars, Ploughs, Oil, Tallow, Waste, Fuel, Rails, Frogs, Spikes, and other principal supplies, and also for Buildings, Snow Sheds, or any description of work usually done by contract; the Statement to include the names of the parties, who made such offers, and the names of those whose offers were accepted, as well as the names of those who in any case were invited to submit offers, and the names of those, if any, whose contracts were cancelled, and giving the cause thereof.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the officer in charge of the Government Railways or any official in charge of a department of the Intercolonial Railway and the Phoenixville Iron Company, or any other person, from a company in the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to any offers for bridge superstructure, iron roofs, turn-tables, engines, cars, work, supplies or other matter or thing since 31st December, 1875, whether such correspondence has been in the form of tender or otherwise, stating upon the face of any offer if the same has been accepted.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1877.

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

(No. 25)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—
 For copies of any Orders in Council and of all correspondence which has taken place between the officer in charge of the Government Railways or his Traffic Superintendent and the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Minister of Public Works, in regard to the appointment of Mr. James McAllister to the position of Cashier of the Intercolonial Railway, the creation of the Office of Dominion Auditor at Moncton, the transfer of Mr. McAllister thereto, the appointment of Mr. Charles D. Thompson to the position of Cashier, the subsequent removal of Mr. Thompson, the abolition of the office of Dominion Auditor and the re-appointment of Mr. James McAllister to the office of Cashier; also in regard to the subsequent provision made for Mr. Thompson.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 OTTAWA, 29th March, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving a full account of all accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July last giving the locality and cause of each, the damage done, the cost of repairs to stock indemnification to persons for goods damaged or injuries sustained, and the action taken in regard to any dereliction of duty which may have caused such accident.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ;—For a Return of copies of the contracts for the conveyance of Mails between Wallace in the County of Cumberland and Greenville Station on the Intercolonial Railway supplying the several way offices at Wallace Bridge, Six mile road, Wallace River, Henderson Settlement, Streets Bridge, Middleboro, and Head of Wallace Bay, to 1st November last, when the delivery for these offices was changed to Wentworth Station, with the contract for the latter service and the amount paid therefor ; also a Statement of the new services now required to supply the before mentioned offices, and the cost thereof, with the tenders received therefor, and all correspondence, petitions and communications with the Post Office Department connected therewith.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th April, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th April, 1877;—For a Return of all monthly measurements and estimates for the various kinds of work done on Section No. 16 Intercolonial Railway, while under contract to Messrs. King & Gough, and subsequently under contract to J. C. Gough, showing the actual quantities and kinds of all work executed and returned, the amounts made out for same at the schedule rates for each month by the Divisional Engineer in charge, and the amount for each month respectively certified by the Chief Engineer of the Railway, or paid, or certified by the Commissioners of the Railway and paid to the contractors or contractor or their agents.

For the amounts of all sums of money paid by, or through the Government, or its agents on behalf of, or in liquidation of debts due by the firm of King & Gough or J. C. Gough, on account of contract on Section No. 16, to whom paid, on whose authority the sums were paid, and the nature and extent of the service or work done therefor after the contract had been taken by the Government from J. C. Gough

For the quantities of work done by the Government or its agents after the contract had been taken from J. C. Gough, showing the monthly estimates for the various kinds of work actually done, and the amounts of money paid for such work and to whom paid.

For the number of structures now built in first and second class masonry, paving, etc., in each, and the extent of the opening or waterway of each structure now on the section, the quantity of rip-rap done, of concrete used, the quantity or length of fencing, the cattle guards built, with the items of cost for each.

Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 27th April, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877;—For copies of all papers, correspondence or telegrams relating to, or in connection with Coal alleged to be detained, forfeited or misappropriated and showing by whose authority such Coal was detained, forfeited or misappropriated, and whether such action has been ratified and approved by the Inspector of Government Railways, or by the Government.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving copies of any agreement, arrangement or correspondence in pursuance of which the officers of the Intercolonial Railway are insured with the Guarantee Company of Canada, such Statement to be accompanied by Statement showing, who of the officers of such Railway have been so insured, the amount of such insurance, the premiums paid in each case, and the amount of insurance paid by the said Guarantee Company on any policy.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

TO an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement showing the authority under which two dwelling-houses, with stables and outbuildings, were erected during the past summer, at Moncton for the use of the Resident Engineer and Traffic Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway; the amount authorized to be expended and the amount actually expended, the Statement to be accompanied by Statements showing in detail all charges made for such works, and the accounts to which such charges have been entered in the books of the railway; such Statement to be so made up as to show the following particulars:—

1. The quantity, kind and cost of stone used in the cellars and foundations.
2. Labor and cost of procuring the same.
3. Cost of erecting foundations and cellars.
4. Cost of foundations not used, and its subsequent removal.
5. Cost of labor and material used in constructing drains and of connecting same with main sewer.
6. Amount paid for waterpipes and for laying the same, giving the size and length of such pipes, the cost of tanks, baths, pumps, sinks, closets and fixtures in connection therewith.
7. Cost of each of chimneys, grates, stoves, woodwork, plastering, earth embankment and fencing.
8. Cost of Inspection.

The Statement shall give the names of places from which the stone was procured, the number of days the trackmen were employed in procuring such stone, and the amount charged to the buildings therefor, and the amount allowed or charged for freight on the same.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—For a Statement giving a full account of all charges made, and expenses incurred, for changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway, and showing how the expenditure is classified in the Railway Accounts.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—For a Statement giving a general description and cost of each of the works of the Intercolonial Railway, not chargeable to ordinary maintenances, which have been constructed during the two years ending 31st December, 1876, by days' labor or private arrangement, giving the name of the Engineer and Inspector under whose immediate supervision the work was done.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement showing (1st) the arrangement made for insuring the Employees of the Intercolonial Railway against accidents; (2nd) the monthly deductions made from the wages or salaries of such Employees on account of said insurance from the time the Government undertook the risks up to 31st December last; and (3rd) the particulars of all amounts paid out of the Railway on account of such insurance.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

(No. 25)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving full particulars of all expenditure made in constructing restaurant, enlarging the store-house, erecting freight-house altering and improving the station house, constructing sidings, erecting coal sheds and trestle works, constructing platforms, ballasting tracks and grading the yard, and other such work done in the Railway station yard at Moncton during the year 1876.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 8th March, 1877;—Showing the number and names of all persons who have passed free on the Inter-colonial Railway and its branches, from the 1st day of January, 1876, to the 1st day of March, 1877, stating by whose authority, and for what cause, such free passages were given; also a detailed Statement showing the number of accidents to trains, the cause thereof, and the loss to the Revenue in the repairing the damages caused thereby, for the same period.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th April, 1877.

(No. 25.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 8th March, 1877;—Showing the total cost of the Superintendent's Palace Car, so called, including the work thereon by the artizans employed by the Railway authorities, the extra cost of running the same, the purpose to which said car has been applied, and the number and names of the persons who have been accommodated by its use, not to include the names of persons accompanying the General Superintendent.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th April, 1877.

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

(No. 25.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 8th March, 1877 ;—For a Return of the salaries paid per annum or monthly, as the case may be, and emolument or perquisites received by the General Superintendent and all other officers and employés of the said Railway, including Conductors, Station Masters and Ticket Agents.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th April, 1877.

(No. 25.)

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th March, 1877 ;—For a Return of the resident employees on the Intercolonial Railway within the County of Northumberland—the date of their appointment—when they were located or stationed in their present positions, the nationalities of the several individuals, and the number of them which were at the time of their appointment residents of the said County, with the rate of wages which they respectively receive.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 14th April, 1877.

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

RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd April, 1876, for the Contract for the Iron Roof of the Station House to be erected at Halifax, together with Tenders for the same.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

19th February, 1877.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,

MONTREAL, 11th April, 1876.

SIR.—I beg to return the Order of the House of Commons, asking for the contract for the iron roof of the Station at Halifax.

I also enclose copy of a letter from Mr. MacNab, the Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, covering a letter from Messrs. Clark, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia, to whom the order was given.

When it was decided to build the new station at Halifax, I directed Mr. MacNab to proceed to various places in Canada and the United States, and see the best stations which had lately been erected, in order that he might make his plans in accordance with the most approved designs. He carried out these instructions and reported to me that the iron roofs built by Clark, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia, were the best that he had seen anywhere in his journeys, and recommended that they be authorized to construct the iron roof, at prices which, upon enquiry, he found to be as low as it was possible to obtain good work for.

I therefore directed him to make the arrangement with Clark, Reeves & Co. for this roof, which was done in accordance with the terms of the letters enclosed herewith.

It is hardly necessary to add that there are no iron roof builders in Canada, and that it was desirable to obtain the roof from parties who had made similar roofs elsewhere, and would not thus have to go to the expense of making special patterns for one piece of work.

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

(Signed,)

C. J. BRYDGES,

General Superintendent of Government Railways.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,

Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 15th September, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed is Clark, Reeves & Co's. offer of \$12,800, gold, for the delivery by them in Halifax, exclusive of duty, of an iron roof 400 feet long and 78 feet clear span, the offer being based on the superficial area of that previously estimated upon by them, viz: \$11,200, gold, for a roof of 70 feet span and 400 feet long.

When in Philadelphia the other day, I directed the firm to proceed with the work under the verbal authority I received from you in Montreal, in order that time might be saved.

The extra width of 8 feet is well worth the increased cost.

May I ask you to give me written directions to notify Messrs. Clark, Reeves & Co. of the acceptance of their offer, as called for in their letter of the 7th inst.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) ALEX. MACNAB.

C. J. BRYDGES, Esq.,
Montreal.

PHENIXVILLE, Pa., September 7th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—We hereby offer to build and deliver at Halifax, exclusive of duty, all the iron for a roof of 78 feet clear span, 400 feet long. The sections of rafters, sizes of tie-rods to be of the same dimensions and quality as the iron in the passenger station roof at Toronto, Canada. We will also furnish a competent foreman to direct the erection of the roof trusses; all this for the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred dollars, gold.

Upon the acceptance of our proposition, we will furnish you complete plans of the roof.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) CLARK, REEVES & Co.

ALEXANDER MACNAB, Esq.,
Engineer, Intercolonial Railway,
Moncton, Canada.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th March, 1876 ;—For copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec relating to the Jesuit Barracks in the City of Quebec, together with all memorandums and Orders in Council relating to the same.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 18th March, 1872.

SIR,—1. I have the honor to represent to His Excellency the Governor General that according to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada it is enacted that :—

“The estates and property of the late Order of Jesuits, whether in possession or reversion, including all sums funded or invested, or to be funded or invested, as forming part thereof, and the principal of all moneys which have arisen or shall arise from the sale or commutation of any part of the said estates or property are hereby appropriated to the purposes of this Act, and shall form a fund to be called the ‘Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund,’ and shall be under the control and management of the Governor in Council, for the purposes of this Act; and the said fund shall be understood to be intended by the words ‘the said Investment Fund,’ whenever they occur in this Act.

2. The revenues and interest arising from the said Investment Fund, that is to say :—

(1.) The revenues and interest to arise from the real property forming part of the Jesuits’ estates, or from moneys funded or invested as belonging to the said estates, or from any property, real or personal, reversible to the said estates as part of them,—the revenues and interest of investments made or to be made, and of debentures held or to be held, on account of the said estates;

(2.) The income and interest to arise from investments to be made out of the moneys received or to be received from commutations effected or to be effected in the Seignories forming part of the said estates, or out of the moneys to be received

from the collection of any arrears of revenues, interest, and of debts now due, being part of the said estates, and out of all moneys which, in lieu of any seigniorial right to be abolished or commuted, will, as part of the said estates, become due and payable under the Seigniorial Act of 1854, and the Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1855, or under any other provincial Act enacted or to be enacted, in relation to the abolition or commutation of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada;

(3.) The revenue and interest to arise from investments to be made out of the moneys to be received from the sale of any portion of the said Estates, or from the sale or redemption of any *rente foncière* or *rente constituée*, being part of the said Estate,—shall, with the unexpended and unclaimed yearly balances of the Common School Fund for Lower Canada, and the sum hereinafter directed to be paid yearly out of the Consolidated Revenue-Fund of this Province, and with any sum to be taken for the purpose in any year out of the Common School Fund of Lower Canada, from a fund, to be called the 'Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund'; and the said fund shall be understood to be intended by the words 'the said Income Fund,' whenever they occur in this Act.

3. Whenever it appears to the Governor in Council that the said Income Fund can be increased by the sale and by the investment of the proceeds of the sale of any portion of the said estates, or of any *rente foncière* or *rente constituée* then forming part of them, the Governor in Council may order such sale to be made, and may direct that the moneys realized by it be invested in Provincial debentures or other securities, the annual interest or income whereof shall form part of the said Income Fund."

The Quebec Government represent that, in consequence, the old Monastery of the Jesuits at Quebec, occupied up to the present time as barracks, and the buildings known as the Government House, at Montreal, should be transferred to it.

Already a request has been forwarded to the Executive on the subject, and it is of the highest importance that the Local Government should have possession of those properties for the following reasons:—

Firstly, as regards the building situate between Claude Lane and Jacques Cartier Square, at Montreal, which have been up to the present time occupied by the Education Department, the Jacques Cartier Normal School and the different Government offices, it is important that the property should be immediately transferred to the Province of Quebec, in order that measures may be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Act 35 Victoria, chap. 14, passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament, respecting the building of the Jacques Cartier Normal School,—the buildings now occupied by that school threatening to fall into ruins, and being in a condition dangerous to the lives of the teachers and pupils.

Secondly,—As regards the Quebec Barracks, the old Monastery of the Jesuit Fathers, and the ground upon which it is built, the Local Government will repair that building so soon as it shall be in their possession, and remove their offices to it, which are now scattered in various houses where they are very cramped for room, and, furthermore, where the books and archives collected therein are continually exposed to destruction by fire.

Please, then, communicate these presents to His Excellency, and pray him to take them into his immediate consideration.

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

(Signed) N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor.

To the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch, dated the 18th of March, instant, setting forth that under the provisions of chap. 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, the old Jesuit Monastery at Quebec, occupied up to the present time as barracks, and the buildings known as the Government House at Montreal, should be transferred to the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Your despatch will be submitted, as soon as possible, to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General.

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

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec.

OTTAWA, April 29th, 1873.

MY DEAR Mr. LANGEVIN,—Enclosed please find a memorandum respecting the "Jesuits' Estates," and particularly respecting "The Jesuits' Barracks" in Quebec and Three Rivers, which I think I have shown conclusively belong to the Province of Quebec for educational purposes.

Will you please look at once, and hand to the Minister of Justice, in whose hands I understand the matter lies for report.

I am yours very truly,

(Signed) J. E. ROBERTSON

Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.,
Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM JESUITS' ESTATES, LOWER CANADA, showing them to belong to Quebec Government for educational purposes. The Capitulation of Quebec, 18th Sept., 1759, and of Montreal, 8th Sept., 1760.

(No provision in treaty for reserving Jesuits' estates property to them.)

The Government took possession of Jesuits' estates property generally in 1800, when Père Cazot, the last Jesuit, died; but in 1763 the Jesuits' College, &c., were taken possession of by Government, and used as storehouse till 1776; and in June 1800 they were used as a barracks, and the whole Jesuits' estate property taken possession of.

From 1800 to 1827 repeated addresses were voted to the Crown and reports of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada urging the settlement of the Jesuits' estates question, and complaining that they were not given up for the purposes of education.*

In 1828 a Committee of the House reported in favour of application of proceeds of Jesuits' estates to the general purposes of education.

In March, 1831, resolutions again passed.

The despatch of Lord Goderich, of July 7th, 1831, presented by Lord Aylmer 18th November, 1831, to the House of Assembly, granted almost all that was demanded except *Jesuits' Barracks*, and says:—

Parliamentary Papers 1839, Appendix on affairs of B.N.A.

* "That the Jesuits' College was at present used as a barracks, and that it would be inconvenient to change *immediately* their occupation on account of the health of the troops, etc; but if, however, the Assembly would help in providing barracks, it would afford *His Majesty great satisfaction* to consent that the barracks should be applied to the same purpose (education) as the general Jesuits' estates.

In same despatch, referring to remonstrance against using the Jesuits' College for barracks, the following passages are found :—

"1st. It is represented that the progress which has been made in the education of the people of the Province under the encouragement afforded by the recent Acts of the Legislature has been greatly impeded by the diversion of the revenues of the Jesuits' estates destined for that purpose.

"2nd. His Majesty's Government *do not deny* that the *Jesuits' estates, on the dissolution of that order, were appropriated to the education* of the people, and I readily admit that the *revenue of that property* should be regarded as *inviolably and exclusively* destined for that object."

It was also stated in the same despatch :

"That His Majesty had graciously conferred *without reserve* to the Provincial Legislature the funds which should arise from the property heretofore belonging to the late order of Jesuits, exclusively for the purpose of education, and an Act was passed, 2 *Will. IV, cap. 41*, in this sense giving the Legislature power over the Jesuits' Estates for educational purposes."

It is said, The surrender of Jesuits' estates ratified by legislative enactment by said 2 *Will. IV cap. 41*, and it is thereby declared,

"All monies arising out of the estates of the late Order of Jesuits, which now are in or *which may hereafter* come into the hands of the Receiver-General, &c., applied to *education exclusively by this Act*, or any other Act or Acts which may hereafter be passed by the Provincial Legislature."

This was adopted by the House on recommendation of the Committee, and in said report it is added :—"On the subject of the Jesuits' Barracks the House took no action, but relied on the *justice of His Majesty's Government* would complete the restitution of the *estates* without insisting on conditions (of aiding to build barracks for the troops) which would exhaust the revenues of the Province for years."

"The Jesuits' College and garden in Quebec contains about five arpents now used as a barracks and barrack yard," and insisted "that Government should *purchase* the Jesuits' Barracks, as they *belonged to educational* purposes, and withheld therefrom;" and further says :—

"Every principle of equity demands the transfer of a fair acknowledgment, equivalent for the Jesuits' estates thus withheld."

In report of Committee on Education, 7th February, 1832, "The Committee regretted strongly that part of the Jesuits' estates had not been given up to educational purposes, and express the satisfaction that His Majesty was *now disposed to* remedy the *great abuse*, as appears by the Colonial Secretary's despatch of 24th December, 1840." [This I could not find.]

"The Committee entertained no doubt but that the barracks would be given up to their first destination—education—and render an act of justice thereby complete." The report adopted unanimously by the House.

In June, 1846. House of Assembly—Canada.—Mr. Cayley introduced and carried a resolution by 37 to 10 appropriating the funds of the Jesuits' estates to *education in Lower Canada*.

The old despatch of Lord Goderich of 7th July, 1831, (9 *Vic., chap. 59*) brought up again and considered "An Act to appropriate the revenues of the Jesuits' estates for 1846, for school purposes passed."

To further show that the Jesuits' estate were *wholly* appropriated for educational purposes, in Lower Canada, and that those portions of said estates not yet in the

* Journals 1831-32.

hands of the Government for the purposes of education, should eventually come under the Government for their *proper destination*.

The Act 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 54 (1856) entitled "An Act to make better provision for the promotion of Superior Education and the establishment and support of *Normal Schools* in *Lower CANADA* and for other purposes," was passed, and it is stated in "Sect. 1st. The estates and property of the late Order of Jesuits, **WHETHER** "in possession or **REVERSION** including all sums invested, or to be funded or invested as forming part thereof, and the principal of all moneys which have arisen or shall arise from the sale or commutation of any part of said Estates, etc.

"Sect. 2nd. The revenues and interest hereafter to arise from the *real property* forming part of the Jesuits' estates or from moneys funded or invested as belonging to said estate, or from any property **REAL** or *personal* reversible to the said estates as part of them, shall form the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund, etc."

In order to show conclusively the intention of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, I cite two of the Resolutions passed in the Committee of the whole upon which, after concurrence, the said last cited act was founded. Resolutions adopted 69 to 27.*

"1st. Resolved, That a *permanent Fund* be established for the promotion of *Superior Education* in **LOWER CANADA**."

"2nd. Resolved, That the **ESTATES** and *property* of the late Order of *Jesuits* be appropriated as the capital of such Fund; and that all moneys arising as capital from the sale or commutation of any portion thereof be invested as part of such fund."

There can be no question from the foregoing, but that the *Imperial Government* fully intended and did appropriate the *Jesuits' estates* for the purpose of education, and to carry out this the *Provincial Legislature* of *Lower Canada* excepted the charge and legislated with that view.

The Legislature of *United Canada* carried out the same disposition of said estates, and appropriated anew the said estates as then in possession of the Government, and also provided for the *reversion* of other properties in the hands of the Imperial authority, for the purposes of education, subject to the law in that behalf, and orders of the Governor General in Council of the late Province of Canada as to details.

The objection at one time urged against giving up the *Jesuits' Barracks*, "as being occupied by the Troops," and the *only objection* at the time, "as being inconvenient to change immediately," CANNOT APPLY NOW, as they are not required for *Military purposes*, and besides the Legislature of Quebec, if necessity required, would be willing to grant aid in building barracks in common with other Provinces.

While the old Province of Canada voted money for educational purposes for 1841 to 1867, it may be a question as to whether *rent* for the use of the *Jesuits' College* property for military purposes should not be paid now to the Province of Quebec for the period intervening between 41 and 67—though, in fact, the *College* property has been used from the year 1800 without any revenue in aid of schools; but since 1867, when the support of Educational institutions devolved wholly on the Legislature of Quebec (formerly *Lower Canada*) it becomes a question worthy of consideration whether the Dominion Government should not allow the Province of Quebec a fair compensation in the way of rent for property "destined exclusively for Educational purposes" but withheld for Dominion purposes.

† One other point—**THREE RIVERS**. In the list of *Jesuits' estates* property appears, "The land formerly occupied in *Three Rivers* as a Barracks and by Trustees of **Common**, about 35 arpents belong to the *Jesuits' Estates*."

In another list called "A large space occupied for barracks and market place." I have understood that this piece of land referred to is claimed as "Ordnance property," and is offered for sale as such by Col. Coffin.

* Journals House of Assembly 1856, p. 310.

† Appendix II, Journals 31 & 32, Parliamentary Papers 1839; in Lord Durham's Report,

It would, however, appear to be part of the "*Jesuits' Estates*," and should be given up to the Quebec Government as well as the Jesuits' Barracks, Quebec,—possibly the value of the buildings thereon, if any, should be paid after deduction of rent for the use of the property since its occupation for barracks.

(Signed) J. E. ROBERTSON.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1873.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 10th February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to represent to His Excellency the Governor General that several applications have hitherto been made to the Federal Government on behalf of the Government of this Province, for the possession of the Barracks at Quebec, known as "*Jesuits' Barracks*" for the use of the several Departments of the Provincial Government.

The recent destruction by fire of the Court House increases the anxiety already felt about the safety of the archives and documents of the various Departments.

The loss of the records of the Crown Land Department would be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the Province, and to a large number of individuals, besides the loss to the other Departments.

The considerations make it the more imperative on the Provincial Government to urge respectfully that their application be acceded to.

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

(Signed) N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary for Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
QUEBEC, 13th July, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 10th instant, respecting the applications which have been made to the Federal Government on behalf of the Government of the Province of Quebec to obtain possession of the property of the Quebec barracks (known as the *Jesuits' Barracks*), for the use of the several departments of the Provincial Government, and setting forth that the recent destruction by fire of the Court House at Quebec, increases the anxiety which already exists as to the safety of the archives and documents of the various departments.

I shall not fail to submit your despatch for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

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

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on October 10th, 1873.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Justice the Committee advise that the possession and occupation of the Jesuits' barracks at Quebec be transferred to the Government of Quebec; that such Government be required to keep the buildings in repair until the question of title is settled, and that a report on the question of title be obtained from the Minister of Justice, and the Attorney-General of Quebec, who should be requested to confer together for that purpose.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of your Government a copy of an Order in Council, by virtue of which the possession and occupation of the Jesuits' barracks at Quebec are transferred to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

To His Honor
The Hon. R. E. CARON,
Lieutenant-Governor Province of Quebec,
Quebec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 4th November, 1873.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 31st of October last, enclosing a copy of an Order of the Privy Council of the Dominion Government, authorizing the Quebec Government to take possession of the Jesuits' barracks for their use.

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

(Signed)

ED. CARON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon. J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to the subject of the transfer of the Jesuits' barracks property in Quebec, and to the Order in Council respecting the same passed on the 10th day of October, 1873, in which it was declared that the possession and occupation of the said barracks should be transferred to the Province of Quebec upon certain terms, and until the question of title be settled, and suggesting that a report upon the question of title be obtained from the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Quebec, who should be requested to confer together for that purpose, I beg to state, as you are aware, I have informally discussed this matter with you on more than one occasion, and have referred you to a memorandum filed in your Department in April, 1873, signed by the Honourable Mr. Robertson and addressed to the Minister of Public Works, establishing, to my mind, our claim to the property in question.

I would have preferred that the further discussion of this subject should have taken place at a personal interview, but in view of your many other public engagements, and of urgent necessity that the decision of this matter should not be longer deferred (or if so, that the responsibility for such delay may not be attributed to me), I propose to again place before you what I esteem to be the true position of this matter and the rights which this Province and the Dominion respectively have in the said property. At the same time, if you are of opinion that any good purpose will be served by my going to Ottawa, I hold myself to your disposal.

I apprehend, both from the Order in Council above referred to as well as from the tenor of your letter to me under date the 26th of January last, that the Dominion Government does not pretend to any proprietary rights in the said property, but merely to the possession which was handed over to it of these buildings together with other military property by the Imperial Government, I am the more inclined to adopt this view of the matter as all the legislation which has taken place respecting this property and the Jesuits' estates generally, since Lord Goderich's despatch, dated 7th July, 1831, and presented to the House of Assembly, on the 18th November of the same year, go to show that the Imperial authorities and the Government of the then Province of Quebec intended, and legislated in the sense to vest in the hands of the authorities of that day charged with such duties, the management of the funds arising out of the Jesuits' Estates, and enjoined that these funds should be exclusively devoted to educational objects—*Vide 2 Will. IV, chap. 41.*

This same despatch makes special reference to the Jesuits' barracks, and contains a declaration on the part of Lord Goderich of the great satisfaction it would afford His Majesty to consent that these barracks should be applied to the same purpose as the general Jesuits' estates, if the Assembly would provide other barrack accommodation for the troops, or if it were not for the inconvenience of an immediate change of the troops to other quarters.

Subsequently, after the union of the Provinces, an Act was passed intituled:—
“An Act to make better provision for promoting superior education, and the establishment and support of Normal Schools in Lower Canada, and for other purposes,”
Vide 19-20, Vic. ; cap. 54.

This Act, it will be seen, creates two funds, viz. :

- 1st. “The Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund,” and
- 2nd. “The Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund;”

The former consisting of the estates and property of the late Order of Jesuits, whether in *possession* or *reversion* (*vide* sect. 1 of said above-noted Act); the latter, of the revenues and interest arising from the said fund (see sect. 2 of said above recited Act). And here, before proceeding further, pardon me if I draw your attention to the wording of the first section, where it speaks of property in *reversion*. There can be only one meaning to those words; obviously they refer to the Jesuits' Barracks property in Quebec and Three Rivers, the possession of which had been detained by the Imperial Authorities since 1800, but respecting which the ultimate intentions of His Majesty were declared by Lord Goderich's despatch of 1831, above cited.

I think that I have shown that the original intention of the Crown was to devote

the Jesuits' estates to the purposes of education in Lower Canada; that the Parliament of Lower Canada and United Canada legislated to give effect to that desire, and that it was never contemplated for one moment to divert the Jesuit's Barracks from this destination. So cautious, indeed, was the Legislature on this point, and so anxious was it that no such interpretation should be made, that at the time of the passing of the "Act respecting lands and real property, held or required by the Imperial Government for the military defence of this Province" (cap. 36 Consolidated Statutes of Canada, section 1, sub-section 3), provision was made for reviving the rights of the Civil Government in any lands or *buildings* belonging to it, although the same might be under the charge and control or in the use and occupation of some one of the Military Departments. If, then, up to the passing of the Act of Confederation, this property belonged to "The Investment Fund" above alluded to, it only remains to consider whether the Legislation since had, or the events which have since transpired, have in any manner affected it. But, before proceeding to discuss these questions, permit me to draw under your notice, as establishing conclusively the intentions of the Government of United Canada respecting the Jesuits' Barracks as revealed by an Order in Council passed on the 1st October, 1860, in which, amongst other things, it is declared "that in addition, the fund (that is, the Investment fund hereinbefore spoken of) has the reversionary interest in the Jesuits' Barracks in Quebec which will certainly realize a large sum of money." What words could express more clearly two ideas: first, that the Jesuits' Barracks in Quebec was by law devoted to a special ultimate purpose, and that that purpose was to form a part of the "Investment fund;" even the disposition of the money to be eventually realized from the sale of the property for "the fund" is discussed in the said Order in Council.

I resume now the discussion of the two questions—whether the legislation at the time of or since Confederation has affected "the investment fund," or whether the transfer of the Barracks to the Dominion Government has affected the rights of the Province.

In the first place, I argue from the silence of the Confederation Act—and it is the only legislation on the subject—respecting "the Investment Fund," the Imperial authorities did not intend to divert in any way the property belonging to it, and this intention is rendered the more striking from the circumstance that, whilst the Act dealt with the "Income Fund," it was, as I have said, silent respecting "the Investment Fund." The "Income Fund," up to Confederation of Canada, was made by the British North America Act a joint asset of Ontario and Quebec. The real estate, whether in possession or reversion, came back to the Province of Quebec to be applied to its ultimate purpose, viz., the promotion of superior education, &c.; moreover, education being put under the control of the Local Legislature, the property dedicated to it, within the Province, came necessarily into the hands of the Executive. Finally, under the terms of 117th section of the British North America Act, the Jesuits' estates including the Jesuits' Barracks being public property within the Province, and not disposed of by the Confederation Act, belong to the Province. The last question which I propose to consider is, whether the transfer to the Dominion Government has created any rights in favour of such Government, or affected the rights of the Province. I do not see in the despatches of Lord Granville or Sir E. Lugard, on the subject of the transfer, any intention to vest in the Dominion Government any further right or title than it—the Imperial Government—had itself. Now Lord Goderich's dispatch shows the character of the possession enjoyed by the Imperial authorities, the Legislation of the Province of Lower Canada (2 Will. IV, cap. 41), respecting the reversionary rights in suspense, the legislation of the Parliament of United Canada, respecting these same rights, and the sanction of these several Acts by the sovereign,—all go to establish that it was contemplated that sooner or later (when it suited the convenience of the Imperial Authorities, or when these barracks would be no longer required) these reversionary rights would accrue to the Investment fund, and, in handing this property over with others to the Dominion Government, the Imperial authorities could not have contemplated more than

merely placing that Government in its stead, and subject to all its obligations respecting this property.

I gather from the terms of your letter of date 20th January last, that you have some doubt whether you have more than the mere possession of this property. I agree with you in one sense, for that was all the right which the Imperial Government had in it; but that you are free to deal with it as fully and freely as the Imperial Government might have done, I think is also beyond question. Lord Granville's despatch, of date the 12th February, 1870, in which he expresses his willingness to hand over the Jesuits' Barracks along with other property in possession of the Imperial Authorities here. The stipulation of the terms upon which he would consent to do this is set forth in said despatch to the Right Honorable Sir John Young. The acceptance of these terms by a former Order in Council passed by the Privy Council at Ottawa on the 20th May, 1870, and their final ratification and completion by the appointment of a person (Lieutenant-General Lindsay) to hand over on the part of the Imperial Authorities, and of another (Colonel Wily) to receive the possession for the Dominion Authorities. On the final report of that officer of the completion of that duty, and the circumstance, as I am informed, that upon such transfer in several cases the Dominion authorities have sold or offered for sale portions of the property thus transferred: all these circumstances conspire in my mind to show that the Imperial Government have vested all its rights to this and similar properties in the Dominion Government; and that that Government is now free, if so disposed, to hand over the property in question to the Province of Quebec; and then, in the words of the report of a Committee of the House on this same subject (under date 7th February, 1832), "render an act of justice complete."

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

(Signed) L. RUGGLES CHURCH.

To the Hon. T. FOURNIER,
Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

SIR,—Having been requested to make an examination of the property of the Quebec Government in the City of Quebec, known as the Jesuits' Barracks, with a view to ascertain if the walls of the building were of such a character as would warrant a large expenditure in converting them into offices for the different Departments of the Government:

We beg leave to report that we made a careful survey of these buildings, more particularly of the walls and floors.

In this examination we found that the walls were built with a very inferior description of building stone, which seems to have had no affinity for the mortar used in their construction, and that no proper bond appears to have been formed between the stone and the mortar.

The stone is also of such a nature that long exposure has caused it to crumble and disintegrate.

The plaster work had in many places been removed from the walls; where this was done large cracks were exposed, which in several cases extended from the bottom to the top of the building. We also found that the strength of the exterior and interior walls—more especially the interior walls—had been much impaired by the manner in which the joists of the floor had been inserted into them. In many places they are so weakened from this cause that the greatest care would have to be exercised while taking out the old and substituting new joisting, to prevent the walls from falling. We also found that the joisting in the corridors had rotted at the ends which were inserted in the outer walls, and that they had no bearing in the walls, but were supported upon beams resting upon iron brackets fixed in the walls.

This manner of supporting the joisting could not be employed in the restoration of the building; the rotten joists would have to be removed, and new joists substituted, having a direct bearing on the walls.

We are of opinion that it would be injudicious to expend any sum of money whatever upon the restoration or alteration of these buildings.

To carry out the proposed alterations, all the floors, the windows and the greater part of the roof would have to be removed. All that would then remain of the present buildings which could be made available for the altered building would be the stone walls, which are unsound, dilapidated, and unfit for use; and should the building be converted into offices, these walls would be a constant expense to keep in repair, and would always appear unsightly.

Previous to our examination, most of the floors of the building had been removed and the plastering stripped from the walls, so that we were enabled to make a more thorough and satisfactory inspection than could otherwise have been obtained. We consider this stripping of the building to have been a necessary precaution, and the only way in which a proper examination of the building might have been made not been done, contracts for the restoration of the building might have been made and heavy expenses incurred, under supposition that the walls were good and sound.

We would take the liberty of expressing an opinion respecting the unsuitability of the plan of these buildings for the purpose to which it was proposed to devote them.

The manner in which they are arranged, on the four sides of a court with a corridor running all around the different stories on the side next the court, and with the offices opening from one side only of the corridors, give an area of floor space in the corridors which is equal to nearly one-third of the whole floor-space of the buildings.

We consider that the floor space that would have to be devoted to corridors, should the buildings be altered, altogether out of proportion to the floor space occupied by the offices, and that a large expense would be incurred in flooring them, which would not be at all commensurate with any advantage of this arrangement.

In addition to the joists, cost of flooring, &c., the annual cost of heating these buildings, arranged as at present, would probably be 100 per cent. greater than if the offices were arranged in a more compact form on each side of a central corridor.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. C. HUTCHISON,
Architect.

" AUG. LABERGE.

The Honorable
The Minister of Agriculture and Public Works
of the Province of Quebec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 20th May, 1875.

(Translation.)

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you the following remarks, which I beg you to submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Administrator of the Dominion of Canada.

Conformably to an order of the Privy Council, approved the 10th of October, 1873, the Government of this Province was put in possession of the property known as the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec.

My Government was at the same time required to keep in a good state of repair the buildings erected on the said property until the question of title was regulated, and report was made thereon by the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General of Quebec, invited to confer together on the matter.

The Government of Quebec, with the object of making use of the said buildings for the public Departments, have undertaken the making of the necessary repairs. But the competent persons employed for the purpose have declared that the buildings were in such a state of decay and dilapidation that it was not possible to repair them, and that it was, in fact, necessary to demolish them.

Agreeably to the Order in Council above-mentioned, the Honorable the Minister of Justice and my Attorney-General held a verbal conference, and, furthermore, the Attorney-General forwarded to the Minister of Justice a memorandum establishing the rights of the Province of Quebec.

I believe it, then, to be my duty to inform His Excellency that my Government has called for tenders to effect the demolition of the said buildings, and construct new ones.

I forward you (1st) the memorandum of the Attorney-General, dated the 24th of March last; (2nd) the report of the architects condemning the present buildings.

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

(Signed) ED. CARON,
Lieutenant-Governor

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 26th May, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 21, as well as the appendices thereto having reference to the property known as the Jesuits' Barracks, at Quebec.

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

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To His Honor
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,
Quebec.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 14th June, 1875.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 20th May, 1875, from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, informing the Dominion Government that tenders were to be invited for the demolition of the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec, and enclosing a memorandum of the Attorney-General of that Province of the 24th March last, on the subject of the Jesuits' Barracks buildings, and also a report of the Architects condemning the same.

They have also had before them a Report hereunto annexed, dated 1st June, 1875, from the Hon. Mr. Fournier, acting for the Minister of Justice, and they submit their concurrence in said Report, and recommend that the same be approved, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Certified.

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

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st June, 1875.

On a despatch dated 20th May, 1875, from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, informing the Dominion Government that tenders were to be invited for the demolition of the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec, and enclosing a memorandum of the Attorney General of that Province of the 24th March last, on the subject of the Jesuits' Barracks buildings, and also a report of the Architects condemning the same, the undersigned has the honour to state:—

That on the 26th January last he informed the Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, in answer to an enquiry as to the title of the Jesuits' Barracks, that they, in common with the lands and military property recently occupied by the Imperial Government, had been merely transferred by delivery from the officer commanding the Royal Engineers to an officer of the Department of Militia, and that the lands being such as are contained in the first schedule of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 36, they are by that Act at present vested in the Secretary of State for War and his successors in office, and under these circumstances the Government was not in a position to make any legal transfer of the same.

That as the correspondence on the subject of military property between the Federal and Imperial Governments has not yet been closed, the undersigned is of opinion that the order of the Governor General in Council of the 30th October, 1873, by which the possession and occupation of the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec were transferred to the Government of Quebec on the conditions that such Government be required to keep the buildings in repair until the question of title is settled, still remains in force, and recommends that as the Government of the Dominion is not in a position at present to make any legal transfer of these buildings, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec be requested to comply with the provisions contained in the Order in Council of the 30th October, 1873, above referred to; and that meantime no steps for the demolition of the Barracks be taken.

(Signed) T. FOURNIER,
Acting Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1875.

SIR,—I have received instructions to forward you for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order in Council of the Honorable the Privy Council,

dated 14th June, 1875, and of a Report which accompanies it, dated 1st of June, instant, both having reference to the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec.

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

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

To His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,
Quebec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 2nd July, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 23rd June, 1875, forwarding copy of an Order in Council of the Honorable the Privy Council, and of a report which accompanies it, respecting the Jesuit Barracks at Quebec.

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

(Signed) ED. CARON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 24th January, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to my various former despatches, I have the honor to respectfully call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General to the request which I made him respecting the transfer of the Jesuit Barracks property.

If my Government were allowed to begin the works which they propose to undertake in this place, a large working population would find thereat a very opportune employment in the present stagnation of business.

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

(Signed) ED. CARON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, CANADA,
1st February, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 5, respecting the Jesuit Barracks at Quebec, and to inform you that the matter will not fail to receive the attention of the Government.

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

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

To His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,
Québec.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an ADDRESS of The HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th March, 1876;—
For copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, relating to the Jesuit Barracks, in the City of Quebec, together with all memorandums and Orders in Council relating to the same.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th February, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 10th May, 1876.

The attention of the undersigned has been directed to the question of title arising in respect of the Ordnance and Admiralty lands and buildings of the late Province of Canada, formerly under the control of Her Majesty's Government.

The Consolidated Statute of Canada, 1859, 22 Vic., chap. 24, intituled "An Act respecting the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands transferred to the Province," consolidating various prior Provincial Acts, enacts that "The lands and property vested immediately before the 19th day of June, 1856, in the principal officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, or in the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and situate in this Province, shall be divided into three classes:—

"One class to be denominated A, which shall include all the lands and property included in the first schedule to the Act annexed, which are, and shall be, vested in Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department."

This first schedule is as follows:—

"Military lands to be vested in Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department: "

QUEBEC.

The Citadel of Quebec, fortifications, glacies, barracks, lands with the appurtenances thereunto in any manner belonging, and the barracks called the Jesuit Barracks, and the several public offices occupied for the various military purposes, and all other military properties at that station.

MONTREAL.

The barracks, public offices, lands heretofore held or purchased by the Ordnance for the erection of barracks or for the defence of the Province, together with the

Island of St. Helens, in the River St. Lawrence, as heretofore held by the principal officers of the Ordnance for various military purposes, with the exception of a parcel of land at Longneuil which has been purchased for the purpose of a *tête de pont*, which is to be retained until an adequate quantity of land is substituted by the Province in lieu thereof in the vicinity of the projected bridge across the St. Lawrence; and also with the exception of the Old Barracks at Montreal, which are to be retained until barracks have been constructed for the accommodation of one thousand men, on a site to be approved by the military authorities.

KINGSTON.

All the military works on the east and west of the harbor, and the lands connected with them, not named in the second schedule.

NIAGARA.

Fort Mississaga, with its glacies and other appurtenances.

SOREL.

The barracks, Government Cottage, and land required for defence.

By a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 12th February, 1870, His Excellency was informed as follows:—

“The barracks and fortifications finally vacated by Her Majesty’s troops, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them, will be handed over to Canada; so also will the armament of the fortifications. But it must be remembered that if, at any future period, troops are sent to Canada at the request of the Local Government, or in furtherance of Colonial interests, the Dominion will be expected to provide them with barracks or lodging to the satisfaction of Her Majesty’s Government.”

By Order in Council of the 20th May, 1870, a report of the Minister of Militia and Defence was approved, containing the following paragraph:—

“As to the barracks and fortifications, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them, and the armament of the fortifications, which it is proposed to hand over to Canada so soon as those barracks and fortifications are finally vacated by Her Majesty’s troops, the Canadian Government will be ready to accept such transfer on the conditions stated in the despatch of the 12th February last,—that if, at any future period, troops are sent to Canada, at their request, or in furtherance of Colonial interests, they will provide them with barracks or lodging to the satisfaction of Her Majesty’s Government. The Imperial Government must, however, be aware that the maintenance of the barracks and fortifications so transferred will necessarily entail a very heavy outlay on the part of the Canadian Government.”

On the 1th May, 1870, the Colonial Secretary addressed a despatch to His Excellency, intimating his concurrence in the course which the Secretary of State for War proposed to pursue upon this subject, as intimated in an enclosed letter from Sir Edward Lugard to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is as follows:—

“With reference to the letter from this office dated 12th February, 1870, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that, by a letter dated 12th February, 1870, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury have sanctioned the transfer, to the Local Government of British North America, of the barracks and fortifications in Canada, finally vacated by Her Majesty’s troops, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them.

“Mr. Cardwell concludes that all the barracks and lands now in the occupation of the War Department, in the Dominion of Canada, except the Fortress of Quebec,

“and lands connected therewith, may be handed over to the Dominion Government without delay; and he proposes, should Lord Granville concur, to send orders by the mail which leaves on the 12th instant, to Lieutenant-General the Hon. James Lindsay, to effect the transfer in question.”

The undersigned infers that the temporary postponement of the transfer of the Fortress of Quebec and the lands connected therewith referred to in the above letter was consequent upon its occupation by the Imperial troops, and possibly the incomplete state of some of the works.

On the 27th May, 1870, General Lindsay communicated to His Excellency that he would be prepared shortly to hand over certain of the lands and buildings; and on the 3rd June, 1870, the Minister of Militia and Defence replied to this letter in a communication containing the following paragraph:—

“With regard to any Barracks and fortifications with lands attached thereto which may be at any time ready to be handed over by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government, the Minister of Militia and Defence wishes the Lieutenant General commanding to be informed that the Dominion Government will be ready at any time to accept the transfer of the same, and to provide for the safe-keeping of the property handed over, as well as of the armaments, and any arms, ammunition and stores handed over in conjunction with them.”

On the 26th July, 1870, General Lindsay made a memorandum for the information of the Government of Canada, upon several subjects connected with the defence of the country, which memorandum contains the following paragraph:

“I beg to recommend great caution in alienating the military lands and buildings now in Militia charge, or about to be transferred to the Canadian Government, or in granting leases or rights over them. All such arrangements should be submitted for the report of the General officer commanding the militia, and the officer in charge of Engineer duties, in order that the military view of the question may be ascertained.”

The transfer of the properties proceeded under these arrangements, and from time to time they were handed over. The troops did not leave Quebec until November, 1871, about which time the transfer of the Quebec properties commenced.

The report to the Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 14th December, 1876, of Colonel Wily, who was charged with the duty of taking over the property, contains the following paragraph:

“It was not, however, until the 29th November, when I had again returned to Quebec, that the complete transfer was made. I also received at this time from the Control Department, such Free Gift and Reserve Stores as remained to be delivered over.

“The Queen’s and Dumlin’s wharves are the only exceptions made to the complete surrender of all the Imperial property at Quebec. The property thus retained was for the purpose, as I was informed, of ‘recouping’ the Imperial Government for their liability for the yearly rental of the Catarqui Bridge at Kingston, in case that liability was not assumed by the Dominion Government.

“The buildings received over at Quebec, in addition to the fortifications, are the Jesuit Barracks, the Military Store Offices, the Artillery Park Barracks, the married quarters on the Glacis, the Military Prison, the Royal Engineer Offices, the Officers’ Quarters and Hospital, St. Louis street, and the Commisariat buildings on the Place d’Armes; several buildings, also, with the lands outside the walls.”

A statement on the subject, in the Department of Militia and Defence, is thus headed: “*Statement of War Department Property at Quebec and Point Levis transferred to the Dominion Government.*” It comprises a description of the various properties, with other particulars, and concludes as follows:—“Delivered over to Colonel Wily, for the Dominion Government of Canada, the plans, leases and title-deeds enumerated in the foregoing abstract, this 2nd day of December, 1871. R. G. Hamilton, Colonel, C.R.E. in Canada.—Received the above, for the use of the Dominion Government of Canada, this 2nd day of December, 1871. Thomas Wily, Lieut.-Col.”

The other transfers were, so far as the undersigned is aware, effected in a similar manner.

It appears to the undersigned that the legal title in the various military properties in the old Province of Canada, being vested, under the Provincial Statute referred to, in the Secretary of State for the War Department, it is expedient that the Parliament of Canada should be invited to pass an Act vesting the same in the Crown as represented in Canada, with the view to complete the title and to facilitate the disposition of the property.

The undersigned recommends that such legislation should be proposed during the next session of Parliament.

The undersigned would suggest the propriety of transmitting a copy of this Memorandum, if approved, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 10th May, 1876.

The undersigned, who has been requested to report as to the power of the Government of Canada to transfer the property known as the Jesuit Barracks at Quebec, begs to refer to his report of this date upon the general question of the Ordnance and Admiralty lands of the late Province of Canada.

Amongst the properties embraced in the statement signed by Colonel Hamilton and Colonel Wily on the 2nd December, 1871, referred to in that report, is the Jesuit Barracks property, between St. Ann and Fabrique Streets, Upper Town, Quebec, of which the contents are stated at 5 acres 1 rood and 10 perches, and part of which is stated to be in charge of the Post Office Department, and the remainder in military occupation, and the tenure of which is stated to be the conquest of 1759 and the Provincial Act 17th Vic., chap. 11.

The Government of Quebec have for some time claimed that this property should be transferred to the Province, in virtue of the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and have communicated their desire, in the event of such transfer, to use the property for the purposes of the Departments of the Provincial Government.

In October, 1873, the Government of Canada transferred the possessions and occupation of the property to the Government of Quebec, requiring that Government to keep the buildings in repair until the question of title should be settled. Subsequently, the Government of Quebec represented that the buildings wore of such a character and in such a condition as rendered it impossible to make efficient use of them, and injudicious to expend money in their restoration or alterations, and that it was proposed to replace them by a new structure.

In June, 1875, the Privy Council approved a report of the Acting Minister of Justice, which pointed out that this property had been merely transferred by delivery from the Officer Commanding the Royal Engineers to an Officer of the Department of Militia, and that the lands contained in the first schedule of the Consolidated Statute of Canada, chap. 36, were by that Act then vested in the Secretary of State for War and his successors, and, under those circumstances, the Government was not in a position to make any legal transfer of the same; and which expressed the opinion that the Minute in Council of October, 1873, remained in force, and should be complied with for the present.

Since that time representations have been made of the importance to the local authorities of proceeding with their proposed plan.

The undersigned is not now reporting upon the claims of right set up, on behalf of the Province, to the property in question, or upon the question of policy involved

in its transfer. He understands that, under all the circumstances, the Minister of the Interior is prepared to recommend that the property shall be, so far as it can be, transferred and appropriated to the use of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Quebec; and he begs to report that, in order to carry out any such recommendation, it would be proper to pass an Order in Council rescinding so much of the Orders of October, 1873, and June, 1875, as expressly requires the Local Government to keep the buildings in repair, and ordering that all the estate, right, title and interest of Canada in the property be transferred and appropriated to the use of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Quebec, upon the terms and conditions following:—

That the same and every part thereof respectively shall be held and taken by the said Government and Legislature, subject to any privileges and encumbrances thereon and any trusts in connection therewith, and so that no liability shall accrue to Canada in respect of the said property or of any such privileges, encumbrances or trusts.

(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th May, 1876.

The Committee of Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting in the absence of the Minister of the Interior, and the two reports of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, of 10th May, 1876, advise that so much of the Orders in Council of 30th October, 1873, and 14th June, 1875, as expressly requires the Government of the Province of Quebec to keep the buildings known as "The Jesuit Barracks," at Quebec, in repair, be rescinded; and that all the estates, right, title and interest of Canada in that property be transferred and appropriated to the use of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Quebec, upon the terms and conditions following:—

That the same and every part thereof shall be held and taken by the said Government and Legislature, subject to any privileges and encumbrances thereon, and any trusts in connection therewith; and so that no liability shall accrue to Canada in respect of the said property or of any such privileges, encumbrances or trusts.

The Committee further advise that copies of the said Reports of the Minister of Justice be transmitted with copy of this minute, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Certified.

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

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

Copy of Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 12th May, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had before them the report hereunto annexed, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, on the question of title arising in respect of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands and Buildings of the late Province of Canada—formerly under the control of Her Majesty's Government, and they respectfully submit their concurrence therein and advise that a copy thereof and of this Minute be

transmitted to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 17th May, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated the 12th inst., as well as of appendices thereto, in virtue of which all rights of property which Canada possesses in the land therein designated and on which are erected the buildings known by the name of "The Jesuit Barracks," are transferred to the use of the Government and of the Legislature of your Province, on the conditions therein mentioned.

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

(Signed)

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

To His Honor
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,
Quebec.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 2nd June, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of an Order passed by my Executive Council, accepting the transfer made to the Government of Quebec of the property known by the name of the "Jesuit Barracks."

Be pleased to offer to His Excellency my thanks, and those of my Council.

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

(Signed)

ED. CARON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.
Ottawa.

(Translation.)

Copy of the Report of a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated 1st June 1876, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd June, 1876.

Concerning the transfer to the Government of the Province of Quebec, of the property known under the name of "The Jesuit Barracks,"—

The Honorable the Secretary of the Province, in a report of the 1st of June, instant (1876), states that, on the 7th May last, His Honor the, Lieutenant-Governor

received from the Secretary of State for Canada a despatch informing him that an Order in Council had been passed on the 12th of May last, by the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada, transferring to the use of the Government and of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec all the rights of property of the Government of Canada in the land on which are erected the buildings known under the name of "The Jesuit Barracks," on certain conditions mentioned in the said Order in Council, to the following effect, viz. :---"That the said buildings and all parts thereof shall be received and accepted by the said Government and Legislature, subject to all the privileges and liens with which they may be charged and to the trusts thereunto attaching, in such manner that no responsibility shall attach to Canada by reason of the said property or of such privileges, liens or trusts."

The Honorable the Secretary, setting aside all questions which might be raised on the respective pretensions of the two Governments of Canada and of the Province, in relation to the right of property in the said lands and buildings, recommends that the transfer of the "Jesuit Barracks" property, contained in the said Order of the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada of the 12th May last, be accepted on the conditions mentioned in the said Order in Council.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and submit the same to the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Certified.

(Signed)

FÉLIX FORTIER,
Clerk, Executive Council.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE SENATE, dated 26th February, 1877; For copies of all correspondence that has taken place between the Government of the Province of New Brunswick and the Dominion Government on the subject of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of the powers of the Provincial Legislature, relative to the granting or withdrawal of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

By Command,

(Signed)

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd March, 1877.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, 16th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, in compliance with the request of a Committee of my Executive Council, a copy of the report of the Attorney-General upon certain Acts relating to the withholding of liquor licenses, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

The Honourable the
Secretary of State for Canada.

REPORT of the Attorney-General upon certain Acts relating to the withholding of Liquor Licenses.

At the last Session of the Legislature a resolution was passed by the House of Assembly to the effect that it is desirable that the Government should take the necessary steps to ascertain the power of the Legislature as to granting or withholding licenses to sell spirituous liquors.

The following are the most material provisions of the Acts of Assembly relating to the withholding of such licenses.
34th Vic., cap. 6, sec. 1, enacts that no license shall be granted or issued within any parish or municipality when a majority of the ratepayers resident in such parish

or municipality shall petition the Sessions or Municipal Council against issuing any license within such parish or municipality.

39th Vic., cap. 32, sec. 2, provides that the number of licenses to be granted within the city of Fredericton, shall not, in any year, exceed one for each full three hundred of the population, according to the census next preceding the granting of the licenses.

The Supreme Court of this Province, in *Regina vs. the Justices of the Peace of the County of Kings*, 2nd Pugsley's Report, p. 535, decided that the provisions of 34 Vic., cap. 6, sec. 1, are void, as being beyond the powers of the Legislature.

The second mentioned Act (39 Vic., cap. 32) has been left to its operation by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

By section 52 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of Canada, it is enacted that the Governor General in Council may refer to the Supreme Court of Canada, for hearing or consideration, any matter whatsoever as he may think fit, and the court shall thereupon hear and consider the same, and shall certify their opinion thereon to the Governor in Council.

Application might be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that His Excellency might be pleased to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada the question of the validity of the above recited clauses of 34 Vic., cap. 6, and 39 Vic., cap. 32.

In the event of such reference being made, this Government would be prepared to assume any expense attending the reference.

In case His Excellency the Governor General in Council should not be pleased to make such reference, the question raised by the said Acts might be submitted to the Supreme Court of the Province upon a special case, with a view to their ultimate determination on appeal by the Supreme Court of Canada, but, inasmuch as the 2nd section of the Act 39 Vic., cap. 32 does not come into operation until the 1st May, A.D. 1877, it is conceived that the Supreme Court of the Province would decline to entertain, at the present, any suggestion touching the validity of such Act.

After the coming into force of the 2nd section of 39 Vic., cap. 32, the course above proposed might be pursued.

(Signed)

G. E. KING.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 29th January, 1877.

Upon the despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick of the 16th January, 1877, enclosing, in compliance with the request of a Committee of his Council, a copy of the Attorney-General's report with reference to certain Acts affecting liquor licenses, I beg to report as follows :—

No Order in Council approving of the report of the Attorney-General has been communicated to His Excellency, but it may perhaps be assumed from the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor that such an Order has been made, and that in effect the Government of New Brunswick has requested compliance with the suggestion of the Attorney-General.

The report refers to a resolution passed by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, that it is desirable that the Local Government should take the necessary steps to ascertain the powers of the Legislature as to the granting or withholding of licenses to sell liquor, and suggests that in order to give effect to this resolution the question of the validity of certain sections of two Provincial Acts should be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Attorney-General points out that in case such reference be not made, the questions raised by the Acts may be submitted to the Supreme Court of the Province by a special case, with a view to their ultimate determination on appeal by the Supreme Court of Canada.

This course, however, he states cannot be taken with reference to one of the Acts until the 1st May next, the time at which it is provided that that Act shall come into force.

The alternative suggestion of the Attorney-General shows that it is not merely possible but also easy to bring the questions referred to before the consideration of the Supreme Court of Canada in its judicial capacity by proceedings begun in the Provincial Court.

There is, therefore, obviously no absolute necessity for resorting to the plan which he proposes.

It may be laid down as a general rule that the power of reference to the Supreme Court by the Governor-General in Council should not be exercised in matters which may, in the ordinary course of things, be brought judicially before that tribunal.

The opinion of the Supreme Court on such a reference would be given without the advantage of hearing argument. Such a disposition of an important and difficult question could hardly be regarded as satisfactory by the public, while it would be unfair to the Judges, who might, in the event of the question subsequently coming judicially before them, be embarrassed by their previous action. On the whole, I recommend that the Lieutenant-Governor should be informed, that, with every desire to meet the views of his Government, it is thought, for the reasons I have assigned, to be inexpedient to make the proposed reference.

(Signed)

EDWARD BLAKE.

(No. 27.)

COPIES

Of such General Rules and Orders as have been made by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, since the last Session, are laid before the House of Commons in compliance with the provisions of section 79 of "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act," and section 14 of "The Petition of Right Act, 1876."

OTTAWA, 12th March, 1877.

(No. 27.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1876 ;—For a Return of the number of suits instituted before the Supreme Court, and of the number of judgments rendered by the said Court.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above Copy and Return are not printed.]

(No. 28.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 10th April, 1876;—1st. A copy of every contract, deed or agreement entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any of its Members and McGill College (The Royal Institution for the advancement of learning), concerning an immovable, situate in the City of Montreal, known by the name of the Crystal Palace, and heretofore possessed by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and subsequently by the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec.

2nd. A copy of every Order in Council passed on the subject of the said property, as well as of every order, instruction or injunction given by the Minister of Justice of the Dominion on the subject of the said immovable since the first of January, 1872.

3rd. A copy of every Order given by the Government of the Dominion by the Minister of Justice or by any Member of the Privy Council to any Military Officer or Commander of the Active Force of Canada, to the effect that he should take possession of the said building or Crystal Palace.

4th. Copies of all letters between the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any of its Members, and any person in the City of Montreal, and a copy of every order given to such person enjoining him to take possession of the said property.

5th. Copies of all letters between the Department of Militia of the Province of Canada and the Board of Arts and Manufactures of Lower Canada and the said McGill College, on the subject of the occupation of the said property by the said Government.

6th. Copies of all letters, Orders in Council and agreements between the Government of the Dominion, as well as the Government of the Province of Canada and McGill College (The Royal Institution for advancement of learning), relating to the borrowing by the latter from the Government of a sum of \$40,000, forming part of the late Indian Fund, and the allowance to the said institution of part of the said sum and settlement of the balance, in so much as that transaction is connected with the Crystal Palace affairs.

7th. Copies of all letters between the Government and the parties now in possession of the said property.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 29.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 7th March, 1876 ;—For a Statement of the amounts expended on behalf of the Dominion in the Government Immigration Department in London, England, and all expenditures connected therewith, from the 30th June to the 1st January last, including salaries, travelling expenses, rent and all other outlays, with the amounts paid in aid of Immigration, distinguishing amounts paid for Agricultural Laborers belonging to Agricultural Laborers' Union from other Emigrants; also copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Agent-General of Canada, in London, or any officer thereof respecting changes in the Immigration Department at London.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

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

RETURN

(*In part*)

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877;—
For detailed Statement of the expenses during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, in advertizing on behalf of the Government or any public service in the public journals of the Dominion, the amount paid each journal respectively, and the purpose for which such money was paid; also, the amount in subscriptions for what papers paid, and whether such papers were ordered for the use of the Public Departments, for circulation in Europe, or otherwise.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st April, 1877.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to an Address from the House of Commons, dated February 19th, 1877, I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the expenses during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, in advertizing on behalf of the Government, or any public service, in the public journals of the Dominion.

The Return also asks for amounts paid in subscriptions, for what papers paid, and whether such papers were ordered for the use of the Public Departments, for circulation in Europe, or otherwise. This portion of the Return is now being prepared, and will be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Advertising.		1874.	1875.	1876.
CITIES.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton Times	.....		175 01	46 65
do Spectator	.....	25 60	3 20	
do Standard	.....	7 20		
do New Dominion	.....			48 16
Kingston Whig	.....	82 96	240 34	145 62
do News	.....	221 36		
London Free Press	.....	44 72		
do Advertiser	.....	40 11	113 05	155 12
do Herald	.....	20 80		
do Prototype	.....	18 62		
do Farmers' Advocate	.....	17 00		
Ottawa Times	.....	871 55	636 64	295 62
do Free Press	.....	473 50	543 60	265 92
do Citizen	.....	692 45	123 28	94 34
do News	.....	52 63		
do Volunteer Review	.....	107 35	271 20	162 15
do Courier	.....	420 80	331 50	108 20
do Standard	.....		68 60	108 70
Toronto Globe	.....	183 70	582 30	2 00
do Mail	.....	278 34		58 00
do Leader	.....	226 50		
do Ontario Workman	.....	327 30		
do Sun	.....	71 80		4 80
do Canadian Freeman	.....	148 85		
do Irish Canadian	.....		219 30	19 50
do Monetary Times	.....	201 36	44 60	37 90
do Liberal	.....		56 00	48 80
do People's Journal	.....	300 00		
do Nation	.....		6 50	
do National	.....	157 65	405 50	40 00
do Canadian Monthly	.....	60 00	130 00	
do do Farmer	.....	74 00		
do Sporting Times	.....		41 75	
do Advertiser	.....		24 00	19 80
TOWNS.				
Amherstburg Echo	.....			9 50
do Erie Post	.....			6 00
Arnprior Review	.....			5 80
Aurora Banner	.....			25 00
Brockville Recorder	.....		44 14	
Belleville Intelligencer	.....		10 40	
do Ontario Chronicle	.....			13 38
Bracebridge Advocate	.....		23 44	16 00
Barrie Examiner	.....		31 10	16 75
do Gazette	.....			15 00
Brighton Ensign	.....	12 00		
Bowmanville Statesman	.....		5 20	15 00
Brantford Expositor	.....		76 30	33 26
Bothwell Advance	.....		8 00	
Brampton Banner	.....			18 53
Berlin Journal	.....			7 50
do Telegraph	.....			8 00
Carleton Place Herald	.....		8 55	16 00
Cobourg Sentinel	.....	10 40		
do World	.....	5 20	22 80	30 40
Chatham Planet	.....	30 86		
do Banner	.....		6 50	21 10
Collingwood Enterprise	.....		4 20	

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Advertising.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>TOWNS, &c.—Continued.</i>			
Collingwood Bulletin.....		13 86	7 68
Cornwall Freeholder.....		28 35	.....
do Gazette.....		36 40	132 04
Cayuga Advocate.....			15 00
Cannington Gleaner.....		6 00	11 00
Dundas Herald.....			6 25
Flora Observer.....			4 00
Fergus News.....			8 40
Goderich Huron Signal.....		11 00	.....
Geolph Mercury and Advertizer.....			20 00
Ingersoll Nationalist.....		4 37	10 20
do Chronicle.....		22 00	12 00
Kincardine Review.....	21 50		.....
do Bruce Reporter.....		16 65	9 60
Lindsay Post.....		7 20	6 00
Lucknow Sentinel.....			5 00
Mitchell Advocate.....	22 55		.....
Morrisburg Courier.....	18 72	49 16	.....
Mount Forest Confederate.....			9 60
Norfolk Reformer.....		8 80	.....
Napanee Express.....		4 31	.....
Newmarket Sun.....			10 00
Oahawa Ontario Reformer.....	8 40		16 76
Huron Signal.....			4 40
Orangeville Advertizer.....	3 00		24 16
Owen Sound Advertizer.....		13 91	10 00
Ontario Gleaner.....		6 00	.....
do Chronicle.....			13 38
Orillia Expositor.....		5 00	10 00
do Times.....			23 60
Peterborough Review.....	16 72		.....
do Examiner.....			15 60
do Times.....			12 60
Pictou Times.....		17 88	19 76
do New Nation.....		5 60	.....
Parkhill Gazette.....			15 60
Prescott Telegraph.....		14 64	41 62
Perth Courier.....			42 82
Paris Star.....		31 20	20 00
do Transcript.....			16 55
Pembroke Observer.....		8 45	.....
Port Hope Guide.....	7 50	19 30	6 50
Port Elgin Free Press.....		6 00	4 40
Port Perry Standard.....		5 20	18 56
Pauy Sound Star.....		7 78	16 84
Stratford Herald.....	14 90		.....
do Beacon.....			12 00
do Colonist.....			12 00
Sarnia British Canadian.....	20 80		.....
do Observer.....			8 60
Sault Ste. Marie Pioneer.....			3 50
Sandwich Dominion.....	11 76		.....
St. Mary's Argus.....		6 40	23 60
St. Catharine's News.....	20 00	44 80	35 76
Simcoe Norfolk Reformer.....			21 90
St. Thomas Dispatch.....		24 20	.....
do Home Journal.....			15 00
Strathroy Age.....			3 20
Trenton Courier.....	26 46	23 50	25 90
Tiverton Watchman.....			20 00

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Advertising.	1874.	1875.	1876.
<i>TOWNS, &c.—Concluded.</i>			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Walkerton Telescope		16 66	
Waterloo Chronicle.....		3 60	
Woodstock Review		74 40	44 20
Whitby Gazette	5 30		10 00
do Chronicle.....		26 10	26 85
Windsor Essex Record.....		35 20	
do Journal.....	35 00		
Wingham Times.....			12 60
Total for Ontario.....	5,417 22	4,860 92	2,794 18

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

<i>CITIES.</i>			
Montreal Gazette	641 00		
do Herald.....	331 58	334 75	503 48
do Witness.....	5 20		52 85
do Star.....	3 00		35 75
do Negociant Canadienne.....	212 20		
do Courier.....	31 60	159 30	150 00
do Le Nationale.....	2 75	249 08	327 15
do Bien Publique.....		669 20	287 78
do Nouveau Monde.....		20 86	57 28
do Montreal Trade Review.....			290 00
Quebec Budget	305 20	234 16	239 68
do Mercury.....	526 72	568 28	200 24
do Chronicle.....	241 82	177 44	196 06
do La Minerve.....	391 91		
do Semaine Agricole.....	247 50		
do La Canadienne	28 18		
do Journal.....	342 94		132 10
do L'Evenement.....	34 74	461 96	78 28
do Gazette.....	20 88		
do Courier du Canada.....			22 60
<i>TOWNS, &c.</i>			
Aylmer Times		5 20	9 28
Arthabaskaville News	56 40		
Argenteuil Advertiser.....			31 20
Beauharnois l'Echo.....		126 60	10 00
do l'Avenue			25 00
Coaticook Observer.....	10 00		
Hull l'Echo.....	48 80	97 20	
do Advertiser.....	48 80		
Levis l'Echo	8 84		29 70
Ormiston Dominion.....		8 00	
Pontiac Advance.....	9 00		
Richmond Tribune.....		16 00	23 86
Sherbrooke Gazette.....	20 70	4 80	9 60
do Pioneer.....	38 96		
do News.....	77 22		
Stanstead Journal.....	10 60		
Sorel Gazette.....			30 20
St. Hyacinthe Courier.....	73 16		
do Union	22 24	123 71	50 16

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

Advertising.	1874.	1875.	2876.
Towns, &c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. John's Franco-Canadien.....		185 74	120 00
St. Anne's Gazette des Campagnes.....	47 40		28 40
Three Rivers' Constitutionnel.....	8 00	4 80	
do Journal.....	26 40	20 80	
Waterloo Advertiser.....		24 56	
do Chronicle.....			17 92
Total for Quebec.....	3,873 74	3,486 44	2,958 95

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CITIES.			
Halifax Citizen.....	40 15	462 81	211 72
do Reporter.....	57 00		6 75
do Express.....	85 75		
do Church Chronicle.....	42 25	25 25	169 57
do Abstainer.....	28 50		
do Provincial Wesleyan.....	65 50	62 00	105 00
do do Witness.....	22 50	49 50	80 50
do Acadian Recorder.....	28 00	176 82	165 36
do British Colonist.....	95 75		
do Presbyterian Witness.....			10 00
Towns, &c.			
Antigonish Casket.....	12 00	2 50	24 00
Annapolis Farmer.....			4 50
Amherst Sentinel.....			45 00
Berwick Star.....		10 50	26 70
Bridgetown Monitor.....			44 75
Cape Breton Times.....	54 50	30 75	
Liverpool Advertiser.....		3 00	
New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle.....		2 50	43 75
Port Hawkesbury News.....		7 20	25 75
North Sydney Herald, C.B.....			8 00
do Times.....			49 50
Truro Sun.....		5 18	10 20
Windsor Mail.....	48 62		
do Record.....			4 40
Yarmouth Herald.....		177 00	66 75
do Tribune.....	49 00	144 00	89 20
Total for Nova Scotia.....	629 52	1,159 01	1,191 40

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CITIES.			
St. John Telegraph.....		642 80	358 60
do Tribune.....	98 80		
do News.....	251 00	136 50	500 59
do New Dominion.....	30 50		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Concluded.*

Advertising.	1874.	1875.	1876.
<i>CITIES.—Concluded.</i>			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. John Temperance Journal.....	62 50	112 00	78 90
do Globe.....		324 95	316 75
do Advocate.....	309 60		167 00
do Religious Intelligencer.....	153 96	153 00	79 32
do Freeman.....		198 51	365 25
do Carleton Monthly.....			3 00
do Christian Visitor.....			61 36
do Maritime Trade Review.....			8 75
Fredericton Colonial Farmer.....	134 20	214 00	110 00
do Reporter.....	47 85		
<i>TOWNS, &C.</i>			
Chatham Gleaner.....	42 85		
do St. Lawrence Advance.....		11 80	62 46
do Herald.....		8 10	
Moncton Times.....	287 57	181 75	97 70
Newcastle Advocate.....	32 60		
Oxford Maritime Sentinel.....		5 76	
Sackville Chignecto Post.....	96 10	206 55	93 40
do Borderer.....		233 50	112 20
Shediac Acadien.....			20 00
St. Andrew's Standard.....	75 15	60 40	80 94
St. Croix Courier.....	78 00		
St. Stephen's Journal.....	43 00	46 00	93 65
Woodstock Sentinel.....			15 00
Total for New Brunswick.....	1,743 58	2,540 62	2,624 78

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

<i>CITIES.</i>			
Charlottetown Patriot.....		4 00	2 80
do News.....	4 00		
do Herald.....	6 00	9 00	7 30
do Examiner.....	5 62		
do Argus.....			9 75
<i>TOWNS, &C.</i>			
Summerside Progress.....	5 50		8 80
Total for Prince Edward Island.....	21 12	13 00	28 65

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

<i>CITIES.</i>			
Winnipeg Free Press.....		35 95	15 33
do Manitoba Liberal.....	37 50		
do do Nor'wester.....	40 00		
do Manitoban.....	262 41		

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.—*Concluded.*

Advertising.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Towns, &c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Boniface Le Metis.....		45 00	
Total for Manitoba	339 91	80 95	15 33

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CITIES.			
Victoria Mainland Guardian.....		24 00	23 00
do Colonist.....			3 80
Dominion Pacific Herald.....			2 50
Total for British Columbia.....		24 00	39 30

RECAPITULATION.

Sundry newspapers in the			
Province of Ontario.....	5,417 22	4,860 92	2,794 13
do Quebec.....	3,873 74	3,488 44	2,958 95
do Nova Scotia.....	629 52	1,159 01	1,191 40
do New Brunswick.....	1,743 58	2,540 62	2,624 78
do Prince Edward Island.....	21 12	13 00	28 65
do Manitoba.....	339 91	80 95	15 33
do British Columbia.....		24 00	39 30
Total cost for the Dominion.....	12,025 09	12,164 94	9,652 54

Memo.—The advertising accounts of the Public Works, Militia and Post Office Departments are paid by warrants and departmental cheques, and charged direct to the several services to which they belong. *Vide* Public Accounts for years above mentioned.

(Signed), THOS. ROSS,
Accountant of Contingencies.

OTTAWA, 31st March, 1876.

(No. 30.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 13th March, 1876 ;—For a Statement shewing the Newspapers in which advertizing has been done by the Government for the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, in each of the Provinces of the Dominion. The Statement to give the rates paid for such advertizing, and the amount paid each paper, as also the total cost.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 31.)

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF BONDS and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of
State of Canada, dated 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above
Statement is not printed.]

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1877 ;—For copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, relating to an exchange of the property called “ Vieux Château St. Louis ” in the City of Quebec, for that of Hospital and Officers’ Quarters in St. Louis Street of the said City, together with all Orders in Council relating to the same.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th of February, 1877.

[*Translation.*]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 24th January, 1876.

SIR,—In view of the great improvements which are projected for the beautifying of the City of Quebec, I have the honour to represent to His Excellency the Governor General that my Government would be disposed to re-convey to the Federal Government the site, with the dependencies thereof, of the building known by the name of the Château Saint Louis, in exchange for the ground and the buildings now occupied as a Court House, on St. Louis Street, and formerly known by the names of the “ Officers’ Barracks ” and the “ Military Hospital.”

I forward to you for that purpose, a copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, authorising my Government to make that exchange.

I pray that His Excellency will take the present into his favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

(Signed)

ED. CARON,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st February, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 6) by which you inform me that your Government would be disposed to re-convey to the Federal Government the site and dependencies of the building known as the Château Saint Louis, in exchange for the ground and buildings now occupied as a Court House on St. Louis Street, and formerly known as the Officers' Barracks and the Military Hospital.

The copy of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly mentioned therein was not enclosed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

To His Honour
The Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Quebec.

[Translation.]

QUEBEC, 7th February, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Will you have the kindness to annex to the despatch,—which was sent by the Lieutenant Governor, on the 24th January last, respecting the exchange of the Château Saint Louis,—the resolution herein enclosed, referred to in that despatch. This document should have been sent with the despatch.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) PH. J. JOLICŒUR.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, 21st December, 1875.

1. *Resolved*, That considering the improvements and embellishments projected in the City of Quebec, the Lieutenant Governor in Council be authorized to exchange the old Château St. Louis, near Durham Terrace, for the land and buildings actually occupied by the Court House, and for the building situated on St. Louis Street, and formerly known as the "Officers Barracks" and "Military Hospital" in the City of Quebec.

2. *Resolved*, That in case such exchange should be effected, the Lieutenant Governor in Council be authorized to expend out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), in order to commence without delay the construction of a Court House for the District of Quebec.

The foregoing Resolutions were reported from Committee of the Whole, read a second time and agreed to.

(Signed) G. M. MUIR,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

(No. 33.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1876;—For a Statement of all salaries, fees and indemnity paid by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, to any member or employé of the said Harbor Commission since 1872.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

(No. 34.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th February, 1877;—For a Return of the number of candidates that have come forward for admission to the Military College at Kingston; how many from each Province, distinguishing those of French origin from the others, how many have been so admitted, how many from each Province, distinguishing those of French origin from the others; also a copy of the present regulations, and a Statement of the qualifications of candidates for such admission.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th February, 1877.

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

(No. 35.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ;— For a Statement of all moneys lying at the credit of the Dominion in any bank or in the hands of any financial agent or other person with whom such moneys are deposited in Canada or elsewhere, said Statement to state:—

1st. The amount to the credit of the Dominion in each bank, on the last day of each month from December, 1871 to December, 1876, inclusive.

2nd. The amounts drawing interest at the close of each month in the different banks, and the rate and the amounts on demand not drawing interest.

3rd. The amounts on deposit in the hands of Canadian banks, financial agents or other persons in England or elsewhere, other than in the Dominion, and the rate of interest, if any, received upon said deposits.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 36.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1876;—For a Return of all expenditure in detail incurred in dredging a channel at the entrance of the Chenal Ecarté, into Lake St. Claire; also the dredging at Johnson's Bend, as well as in the River Sydenham; together with the Engineer's Reports connected therewith.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th February, 1877.

(No. 37.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 6th April, 1876;—For all the correspondence, telegraphic messages, &c., between the Federal Government and Local Government of the Province of Quebec, as well as all other correspondence, petitions, telegrams or any other information received, or sought for by them, respecting the great poverty and distressing condition last autumn of the resident fishermen and traders located on the north coast of the River St. Lawrence within the Dominion.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

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

(No. 38.)

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ;—For a copy of the contract recently made for the conveyance of the Mail between Wallace and Malagash, in the County of Cumberland, with the tenders received therefor, and the notices calling for such service, specifying when and where such notices were posted ; and also a Statement of the amount previously paid for the same service.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above Return is not printed]*

RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877; For a Return of the Prospectus issued by the Honourable the Minister of Finance, in London, for the last Loan; a statement of the time allowed for the reception of Tenders, and the period when the reception of Tenders was closed, with the several amounts offered by parties tendering, and the amounts allotted to them respectively.

By command,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
20th February, 1877.

COPY of Prospectus, extracted from the "Times," London, England.

Dominion of Canada Loan for £2,500,000 Four per cent. Sterling Bonds or Inscriptions. Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the Financial Agents in England of the Dominion of Canada, are authorized by the Minister of Finance of Canada to receive applications for a Loan of £2,500,000 Sterling Bonds or Inscriptions, bearing interest from the 1st November, 1876, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year, at the offices of the said Financial Agents in London.

This Loan is issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada (39 Vic., Cap. 1, Sec. 4) passed during the last Session. The object of the Loan is partly to provide for the payment of debt maturing or redeemable in the course of next year, and partly for expenditure on Public Works.

The Principal of the Loan now offered is to be repaid in London in 30 years. A cumulative Sinking Fund of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum will be employed in the purchase of the bonds or stock of the Loan, at or below par; the Government reserving the right to invest the Sinking Fund in other securities, if the price of the Loan should be above par.

The price of the subscription is 91 per cent., payable as follows:—

5	per cent.	on application.
15	"	on allotment.
20	"	on 31st January, 1877.
20	"	on 27th March, 1877.
20	"	on 25th May, 1877, deducting the half-year's coupon due 1st May, 1877, less Income Tax.
11	"	on 25th July, 1877.
—		
91	per cent.	

The failure to pay any instalment when due forfeits all previous payments.

Payments may be made in full, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due.

Subscribers will have the option of receiving Bonds to bearer, or Stock registered in their names; and by virtue of an arrangement entered into by the Imperial and Canadian Governments, the registered Stock will be transferable free of stamp duty to the proprietors. Bonds to bearer may at any future time be converted into Registered Stock, on payment of 2s. 6d. per cent. stamp duty.

The subscription list will be opened on Tuesday, 7th instant, and will be closed on or before Thursday, 9th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.; and applications in the forms accompanying prospectus will be received at the respective offices of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., No. 8 Bishopsgate-street within, and Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street. In case the allotment should not require the whole of the amount deposited, the surplus will be returned, and if the deposit be insufficient for the first instalment on the amount allotted, the balance required is to be paid forthwith.

The allotment of the loan will be made as early as possible, and in cases where it has not been practicable to make any allotment the deposit will be returned.

LONDON, 6th November, 1876.

The subscription list was opened on Tuesday, the 7th November, 1876; was advertised to be closed on Thursday, the 9th November, at 4 p.m., but was really closed on Wednesday, the 8th November, at 2 p.m.

The number of allotments was 566, small applications being mostly granted in full.

RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th February, 1877;—
For a Return shewing the general nature and the value of all manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and stating the dates from which such Returns are begun and ended of said years, respectively.

By command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
19th February, 1877.

STATEMENT showing the General Nature and Value of all Manufactured Goods imported into Canada from the United States in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, respectively (per Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1876.)

General Nature of Goods.	Imported from United States.		
	From 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.	From 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.	From 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
DUTIABLE GOODS.			
SPECIFIC.			
Acid, sulphuric.....	9,384	9,476	5,332
Butter	38,029	48,140	37,852
Cigars	168,407	286,178	136,844
Cheese	13,401	13,280	12,456
Lard and Tallow	179,599	357,566	313,476
Malt	4,157	4,023	3,224
Oil, Coal and Kerosene, refined, &c	132,621	112,759	122,160
" Products of Petroleum	6,771	11,281	7,381
" Crude	16,748	15,040	18,231
Soap, common	13,900	12,392	17,297
Starch	11,891	58,251	62,274
Spirits of all kinds	117,086	91,197	55,788
Vinegar and Acetic Acid	1,367	1,701	1,140
Wines of all kinds	14,851	71,837	24,502
Specific and ad valorem { Ale, Beer and Porter	7,436	8,092	7,332
{ Sugar of all kinds.....	1,792,565	1,597,743	1,898,219
{ Sugar Candy and Confectionery	35,784	43,898	39,427
{ Tobacco, manufactured	93,135	85,624	98,234
GOODS PAYING 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.			
Spices, ground	134	358	86
Patent Medicines	57,864	55,998	56,964
Playing Cards	1,628	2,884	1,605
Perfumery	2,800	1,034	1,009
Perfumed and Fancy Soap	3,227	3,483	2,881
Molasses, other than for refining purposes	256,112	340,794	285,706
GOODS PAYING 17½ PER CENT. AD VALOREM.			
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables	17,866	17,382	16,254
Blacking	26,095	23,334	20,261
Brooms and Brushes	16,770	20,033	19,924
Cabinet Ware and Furniture	311,454	328,797	251,969
Candles and Tapers	10,992	12,499	18,066
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	18,864	20,284	12,749
Carriages	120,033	89,111	80,674
Coach and Harness Furniture	97,702	96,516	71,472
Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.....	39,293	49,743	49,208
China, Crockery and Earthenware.....	29,859	40,858	40,636
Cider	2,627	4,929	3,171
Clocks	101,660	85,939	51,290
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	3,304	5,489	4,742
Cordage	41,557	38,029	33,317

STATEMENT showing the General Nature and Value of all Manufactured Goods imported into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

General Nature of Goods,	Imported from United States.		
	From 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.	From 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.	From 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
DUTIABLE GOODS.—Continued.			
GOODS PAYING 17½ PER CENT. AD VALOREM—Continued.	.\$	\$	\$
Corks.....	11,749	23,663	5,377
Cottons.....	900,355	1,341,443	2,140,097
Dried Fruits and Nuts	306,909	368,796	147,642
Drugs.....	158,802	156,788	134,743
Engravings and Prints.....	68,115	65,528	46,500
Fancy Goods.....	283,209	306,801	296,258
Fireworks.....	6,439	6,513	4,017
Flat Wire for Crinolines.....	4,264	317	29
Gunpowder	27,045	29,585	43,251
Guns, Rifles and Firearms.....	34,299	39,834	45,000
Glass and Glassware	431,518	412,127	333,502
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.....	315,278	430,359	469,654
Hosiery.....	26,550	33,055	29,332
Inks (except printing ink).....	3,414	4,433	2,844
Hardware.....	2,323,433	2,159,552	1,736,010
Jewellery and Watches.....	520,556	267,905	159,050
Lumber, sawn, and plank	78,042	141,081	114,211
Leather.....	154,273	179,430	147,086
Linen.....	40,800	64,638	63,105
Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars	1,755,057	189,999	67,465
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.....	1,270	988	1,540
Maps, Charts and Atlases.....	13,628	16,020	13,862
Manufactures of Marble, &c.....	49,714	61,033	41,540
do India Rubber.....	121,454	146,058	151,032
do Cashmere.....	2,318	100	32
do Fur.....	85,326	119,680	53,187
do Hair.....	34,588	14,892	12,526
do Iron.....	500,120	839,536	678,760
do Papier Maché.....		67	102
do Grass, Osier, &c.....	25,854	20,198	8,400
do Bone, Shell, Horn, &c.....	7,616	9,541	6,957
do Gold, Silver, &c.....	114,727	137,190	123,853
do Brass or Copper.....	33,972	37,851	38,886
do Leather.....	290,521	326,124	365,117
do Wood.....	455,011	426,442	359,995
Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines.....	31,203	40,932	37,248
Musical Instruments	533,128	731,573	537,160
Mustard.....	1,082	2,132	1,963
Machinery.....	774,965	659,036	338,913
Ochres, ground or calcined	17	35	28
Oil Cloths	49,001	66,853	51,636
Oils, rectified or prepared	122,898	136,018	96,120
do crude.....	186	1,290	1,688
Opium.....	11,103	37,410	87,576
Packages.....	119,774	35,256	35,692
Paints and Colors.....	52,239	68,386	59,626
Paper of all kinds.....	174,115	246,015	205,516
Paper Hangings.....	81,235	69,411	55,851
Parasols and Umbrellas.....	715	1,043	751
Plaster of Paris	31,675	35,634	37,148
Pickles and Sauces	8,873	12,808	8,836

STATEMENT showing the General Nature and Value of all Manufactured Goods imported into Canada from the United States, &c.—*Continued.*

General Nature of Goods.	Imported from United States.		
	From 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.	From 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.	From 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$
DUTIABLE GOODS.—Continued.			
GOODS PAYING 17½ PER CENT. AD VALOREM.—Con.			
Portable Hand Printing Presses.....		1,434	1,358
Preserved Meats, &c.....	134,673	126,541	86,130
Printed Bills, &c.....	53,733	57,810	45,971
Sails, ready made.....	5,296	4,444	3,144
Shawls.....	4,414	1,270	1,228
Silks, Satins and Velvets.....	62,103	39,079	27,099
Silk and Woollen Embroideries, &c.....	66	267	258
Spirits of Turpentine.....	113,286	96,030	75,315
Stationery.....	103,522	121,323	160,347
Steam Engines, other than Locomotive.....	24,645	122,743	32,916
Small Wares.....	310,148	371,382	346,062
Tobacco Pipes.....	4,191	4,621	7,277
Toys.....	13,382	14,979	16,046
Varnish, other than bright or black.....	86,093	76,716	56,250
Woollens.....	277,909	290,119	359,130
Unenumerated Articles.....	351,725	437,665	415,812
GOODS PAYING 10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.			
Sole and Upper Leather.....	46,544	81,749	76,607
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes, &c.....		884	643
Cotton Thread, in hanks.....	205	472	129
do on spools.....	9	5,098	1,762
Cotton Warp.....	383	3,389	8,634
Felt for Gloves, Hats and Boots.....	136	2,085	1,439
Glass Paper and Glass Cloth.....	15,565	14,846	11,825
Linen Machine Thread and Twist.....	79,407	72,632	57,863
Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, &c.....	943,608	33,877	5,867
Machinery for Mills and Factories, &c.....	245,264	252,422	174,087
Plush for Hatters' use.....	3,350	301	602
Prunella.....	9,059	1,483	1,038
Woollen Netting for India Rubber Shoes.....	1,571	744	3,662
India Rubber Thread for Webbing.....			2,332
GOODS PAYING 5 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.			
Books, Printed Periodicals, &c.....	447,018	530,578	469,334
Iron.....	615,545	705,913	437,452
Type.....	24,427	21,644	21,951
Ships' Materials.....	392,537	269,415	237,825
Total Dutiable Goods.....	19,400,612	18,354,164	16,427,870

STATEMENT showing the General Nature and Value of all Manufactured Goods imported into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

General Nature of Goods.	Imported from United States.		
	From 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.	From 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.	From 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
FREE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$
ARTS AND SCIENCE.			
Anatomical preparations	467	495	544
Busts, Casts and Statues.....	1,367	948	1,253
Drawings, not in oil	112	1,036	963
Gems and Medals and Cabinets of Gems and Medals	471	434	315
Paintings, in oil	32,522	8,649	3,655
Specimens of Botany, Natural History, Models, &c.	21,538	13,515	24,062
DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, COLORS, &c., &c.			
Acids, Alum, Antimony, Argol.....	18,031	9,515	7,696
Annilline Salts, Bark, Berries and Drugs used chiefly in dyeing	115,591	173,779	103,915
Bleaching Powders and Borax	8,886	21,678	9,944
Colors, &c.	11,805	15,728	20,591
Cream of Tartar in crystals.....	36,751	19,983	12,803
Indigo	3,523	2,042	511
Kryolite, Kelp and Barilla.....		143	
Lead, red and white, dry.....	8,452	2,328	4,910
Nitre, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Saltpetre, Soda Ash, Soda Caustic.....	33,394	30,639	36,447
Ochres and Metallic Oxides	1,667	6,974	1,656
Vitriol, Blue.....	325	138	279
Whiting or Whitening.....	385	1,791	519
Zinc, white, dry.....	6,579	4,628	2,346
MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.			
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda	12,237	12,449	28,163
Bolting Cloth.....	15,975	15,559	15,848
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, &c.....	9,739	21,526	11,256
Burr Stones.....	6,003	12,740	11,384
Canvas for Oil Cloths.....			125
Cotton Candle-wick	15,714	13,265	8,483
Cement	486	2,026	3,221
Church Bells and Communion Plate	14,725	20,082	11,306
Collar Cloth Paper.....	9,402	11,126	32,933
Curled Hair.....	2,007	9,550	6,947
Drain Tiles	2,715	3,552	663
Duck for Belting and Hose.....	15,608	19,264	8,222
Farming Implements, &c., for Agricultural Societies	1,920	2,202	1,856
Fire Brick.....	28,079	26,980	17,882
Fishing Hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines, &c.....	47,314	63,582	99,913
Gold Beaters' Brim Moulds and Skins	28		
Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, articles for.....	10,198	3,874	230
Ivory Nuts		2,711	5,011
Junk and Oakum.....	32,271	45,005	20,625
Lithographic Stones.....	88	152	287
Lumber, plank and sawed, of Mahogany, Rose- wood, Boxwood, &c., &c.....	342,714	257,005	110,482

STATEMENT showing the General Nature and Value of all Manufactured Goods imported into Canada from the United States, &c.—Continued.

General Nature of Goods.	Imported from United States.		
	From 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874.	From 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.	From 1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$
FREE GOODS.—Continued.			
MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF, ETC.—Continued.			
Nails, composition or sheathing	992	1,495	1,356
Oil, heavy or carbolic.....		256	114
Oil Cake.....	2,861	1,963	1,606
Precipitate of Copper.....		3,260	3,358
Packages		13,518	457
Printers' Implements, &c.....	68,567	90,862	80,366
Philosophical Instruments for Colleges, &c.....	1,706	985	3,301
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, fancy.....	17,638	19,834	9,321
Veneering of Wood or Ivory.....	33,302	24,969	13,290
Weaving of Tram Silk for El. webbing.....		1,357	8
Wire Cloth of Brass or Copper.....	2,765	2,961	4,850
Cotton Thread, in hanks, unfinished.....			5,374
SHIPS MATERIALS	24,967	24,957	40,217
METALS.			
Cranks and Shafts for Steamboats, &c	9,303	10,163	2,286
Copper, in pig, bar, rods, bolts, &c.....	15,667	24,405	36,955
Iron, pig.....	603,870	622,693	183,257
Lead, in sheet or pig.....	3,543	15,458	4,456
Railroad Bars and Frogs, Wrought Iron and Steel Chain, Fish Plates, Car Axles, &c.....	784,537	966,981	1,061,317
Spelter or Zinc, in blocks, sheets or pigs	4,532	4,967	7,294
Steel, unwrought or cast.....	61,802	76,717	75,181
Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated.....	29,560	25,026	28,367
Tubes and Piping of Brass, Copper or Iron	110,828	143,411	179,143
Type Metal, in blocks or pigs	1,859	1,143	239
Wire, Brass or Copper.....	27,403	14,082	10,756
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, &c	425	6,421	6,988
NATURAL PRODUCTS.			
Annato	2,022	2,365	844
Flour of Wheat and Rye.....	1,731,188	2,456,559	1,897,146
Flour and Meal, all other.....	846,420	578,124	493,988
Grease	73,636	96,660	66,645
Gum, Copal, Damar, Mastic and Sandaric.....	16,112	42,947	24,383
Ratan for Chairmakers	18,620	19,151	10,397
Rennet.....	7,058	9,282	7,848
Rosin.....	67,949	68,383	61,416
Salt	23,366	35,046	22,452
Tar and Pitch.....	75,667	57,734	38,642
Turpentine.....	71	1,024	24
Total Free Goods	5,537,325	6,322,242	5,010,888
Total Dutiable Goods.....	19,400,612	18,354,164	16,427,870
Grand Total, Manufactured Articles.....	24,937,937	24,676,406	21,438,758

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 14th February, 1877.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

(No. 41)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 6th March, 1876 ;--For Copies of all Orders in Council, letters and telegrams between the Dominion Government and the Government of Manitoba, or any officer or other person, respecting the relief to be given to Settlers and others in Manitoba, shewing the amount appropriated, the parties to whom it is to be given, and the conditions upon which it is given.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

(No 41.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th March, 1877 ;--For Returns of lands surrendered by the Dominion Government to the Government of Manitoba for road purposes.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1877.

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

(No. 41.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877;—For copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the distribution of Half-breed lands in the Province of Manitoba.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1877.

(No. 42.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876;—For copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada or any of their officers, and any person or persons, company or companies in New Brunswick since the 1st day of January, 1874, in relation to aid to be given to the construction of railways in that Province by the supplying of rails or other plant or rolling stock for such proposed railways.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th February, 1877.

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

R E T U R N

To an Order of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877;
For a Return of all Convictions for Capital Offences between 1st
July 1867, and the 31st December, 1876, showing the names of the
convicts, the nature of the crime, the action of the Executive, and the
date of such action.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1877.

RETURN of convictions for Capital Offences between the 1st July, 1867, and the 31st December, 1876, showing the Name of the Convict, the Nature of the Crime, the action of the Executive, and the date of such action.

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Action of the Executive.
1867.			
Nov. 4...	J. F. C. Benedek.....	Rape	Committed to imprisonment for life in penitentiary
do 12...	Sophie Boisclair.....	Murder	do do do
Dec. 4...	Ethan Allen.....	do	Executed.
do 6...	George Johnson.....	do	Committed to do do
do 6...	Richard Currie.....	do	do do do
1868.			
Jan. 21...	Joseph Ackridge.....	Rape	do do do
May 28...	Charles Smith	do	Committed to 14 years' imprisonment in do
June 1...	Sandford Wood.....	Murder	do do do
do 22...	Joseph Ruel	do	Executed.
Dec. 4...	Charles Camp	Rape	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
do 9...	Thos. Jones.....	Murder	Executed.
do 9...	John Perkins	Rape	Committed to do do
do 9...	Robert Perkins	do	do do do
do 9...	Andrew Moulton.....	do	do do do
do 17...	Charles Medley.....	Murder	do do do
do 24...	John Hoag.....	do	Executed.
do 24...	Bush Curtley.....	do	do
1869.			
Jan. 8...	P. J. Whelan.....	do	do
do 25...	J. A. Munro	do	do
June 26...	James Quion.....	do	Committed to do do
Sept. 14...	Eugene Portias	do	Executed.
Nov. 25...	Nicholas Milady	do	do
1870.			
May 16...	E. Guillemette.....	do	Pardoned.
do 11...	John Smith.....	Rape	Committed to 14 years' imprisonment in do
Nov. 30...	James Deacon	Murder	Executed.
do 26...	John Graham	Rape	Committed to 10 do do
Dec. 5...	Daniel Mann	Murder	Executed.
do 6...	Arthur Pierce.....	do	Committed to imprisonment for life in penitentiary
do 22...	Wm. Mercer.....	do	do do do
do 22...	John Brown.....	do	do do do
1871.			
May 1...	James Kerr	Wounding with intent to commit murder....	Committed to 5 years' imprisonment in do
do 1...	James Black.....	Rape	Committed to imprisonment for life in penitentiary
Sept. 11...	Chung Say	Stabbing with intent to murder	Committed to 15 years' imprisonment in do
Oct. 7...	Thomas Kenny.....	Rape	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
Nov. 2...	Johan Ingelbreken	Murder.....	do do do
do 23...	Cyrus Pickard	do	do do do
do 23...	Charles Blaney	Rape	Committed to 7 years' imprisonment in do
do 23...	Thomas Jenkins.....	do	do do do

RETURN of Convictions for Capital Offences between the 1st July, 1867, and the 31st December, 1876.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Action of the Executive.
1871.			
Nov. 25...	Hubert Bainville.....	Attempt to commit murder by poisoning.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in penitentiary
Dec. 21...	Wm. Horton.....	Murder.....	do do do
1872.			
Jan. 1...	Marie McGaugh.....	do.....	do do do
Feb. 13...	John Traviss.....	do.....	Executed.
March 27...	John Crossley.....	Rape.....	Committed to do do
April 15...	David Barragar.....	Murder.....	Pardoned.
May 6...	Phoebe Campbell.....	do.....	Executed.
do 14...	John Wilson.....	Rape.....	Committed to do do
do 24...	V. Bissonelle.....	Murder.....	Executed.
do 25...	Wm. Caulfield.....	do.....	Committed to do do
Aug. 17...	Simon Johnson (Indian).	Piracy & murder	Committed to 5 years' imprisonment in do
do 17...	Neskah do	do	do do do
do 17...	Lebassa do	do	do do do
do 17...	Throcket do	do	do do do
Sept. 10...	G. W. Bell.....	Murder.....	Executed.
do 10...	Tutl-noh (Indian).....	do.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
Oct. 12...	Charles Spink.....	Rape.....	Committed to 5 years' imprisonment in do
do 26...	Wm. Reid.....	do.....	do 6 months' imprisonment in do
Nov. 30...	John Pettit.....	do.....	do 5 years' do do
do 30...	Michael Judge.....	do.....	do Imprisonment for life in do
Dec. 6...	J. McGinnis.....	do.....	do 7 years' imprisonment in do
do 26...	Louis Letendre.....	Levying war on Her Majesty...	20 years' banishment.
1873.			
May 18...	John Healy.....	Rape.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
do 23...	James Carruthers.....	Murder.....	Executed.
do 23...	Elizabeth Workman.....	do.....	do
June 10...	James Johnson.....	do.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
Nov. 4...	Geo. S. Tryon.....	do.....	do do do
do 18...	James Wall.....	Rape.....	do do do
do 29...	P. Mailman.....	Murder.....	Executed.
Dec. 8...	D. E. Nesbitt.....	do.....	do
do 9...	J. Osier.....	do.....	do
do 9...	J. Fox, alias Brenton.....	do.....	do
do 22...	John Tryon.....	do.....	do
1874.			
April 21...	Thomas Schooley.....	do.....	do
May 11...	Michael Finn.....	Feloniously wounding with intent to murder.....	Committed to 14 years' imprisonment in do
do 29...	J. Sullivan, alias Dunn.....	Rape.....	do Imprisonment for life in do
do 30...	Timothy Topping.....	Murder.....	do do do
June 6...	George Schmidt.....	do.....	do do do
July 17...	Gilbert Godon.....	do.....	do 14 years' imprisonment in do
do 18...	Joseph Michaud.....	do.....	Executed.
Oct. 10...	O. Gallien.....	do.....	do
Nov. 20...	James Smith.....	do.....	Committed to 10 years' imprisonment in do
Dec. 22...	Angele Poulin.....	do (accessory)	do Imprisonment for life in do

RETURN of Convictions for Capital Offences between the 1st July, 1867, and the 31st December, 1876.—Continued.

Date.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Action of the Executive.
1875.			
Feb. 9...	Tuanamcan (Indian).....	Murder.....	Committed to 10 years' imprisonment in penitentiary.
do 9...	Leo do.....	do.....	do 14 do do
Mar. 17...	A. Lepine.....	do.....	do 2 years' imprisonment, with forfeiture of political rights. [tiary.
May 3...	M. Koukee.....	Rape.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in penitentiary.
do 20...	John Josey.....	Murder.....	do do do
June 7...	Jas. McNamara.....	do.....	do do do
do 14...	Chas. Mairand.....	do.....	do do do
do 14...	W. H. Greaves.....	do.....	do do do
do 14...	E. B. Sparham.....	do.....	do do do
do 15...	C. Deery.....	Wounding with intent to murder.....	do do do
July 15...	A. Rogers.....	Murder.....	do do do
Nov. 10...	George McNutt.....	do.....	do do do
do 23...	David Robbins.....	do.....	Executed.
do 30...	E. Hotchkiss.....	do.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
do 30...	Paul Davis.....	do.....	do do do
Dec. 30...	Alice Davis.....	do.....	do do do
do 8...	Henry White.....	do.....	Executed.
do 17...	Angus McIvor.....	do.....	do
1876.			
Mar. 7...	M. McConnell.....	do.....	do
April 20...	Wm. H. Smith.....	do.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
do 4...	Thomas, alias Iroquois...	do.....	Executed.
do 4...	L. McKinnon.....	Burglary.....	Committed to 5 years' imprisonment in do
do 4...	C. McKinnon.....	do.....	do do do
do 4...	J. McNeven.....	do.....	do do do
June 10...	Christopher Ward.....	Murder.....	do Imprisonment for life in do
do 27...	Thos. O'Neil.....	do.....	Executed.
Sept. 19...	John Young.....	do.....	do
do 20...	James W. Young.....	do.....	Committed to imprisonment for life in do
Oct. 7...	Wm. McKay.....	do.....	do 15 years' imprisonment in do
Nov. 22...	James McQuillan.....	do.....	do Imprisonment for life in do
do 11...	James Ryan.....	do.....	do do do
Dec. 18...	James Belcher.....	do.....	do do do
do 18...	Francis M. Alden.....	do.....	do do do

(No. 44.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1877 ;--For
Copy of the Petition of J. B. Brousseau, Esq; of the Town of Sorel,
dated 24th February, 1876, in relation to Mr. Justice Loranger.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above
Return is not printed.]

(No. 44.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—
For Copies of the Petitions of T. D. Latour and others, dated the 5th
June, 1874, and the 2nd November, 1875, presented to the Government
concerning the Honorable Mr. Justice Loranger, and of all corres-
pondence relating thereto.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

R E T U R N

To an Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th February, 1877;—
 For all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the
 Imperial Government, or any Steamship Company or private individual,
 touching the qualifications of Surgeons on British Steamers, or other
 passenger ships sailing to or from British Ports.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 22nd January, 1877.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, beg to submit for your consideration the enclosed copy of a letter from Sir Hugh Allan, containing a recent regulation of the Board of Trade in London, seriously affecting the interests of graduates in medicine of Canadian colleges.

We have only to direct your attention to the injustice of a measure which prevents Canadian graduates, who have passed through an educational curriculum and a professional examination quite equal to those of the colleges of the mother country, from serving as medical officers on board of ships trading regularly to Canadian ports, and largely owned in the Dominion of Canada.

We trust, in the interest of higher education in the Dominion of Canada, you will use your influence with the Home Government to have the obnoxious regulation rescinded.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

J. W. DAWSON, M.D., F.R.S.,

Principal, McGill University.

“

G. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.,

*Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
 of McGill University, Montreal.*

To the Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
 Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sir HUGH ALLAN, }
 ANDREW ALLAN. }

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

MONTREAL, 19th January, 1877.

DEAR MR. CAMPBELL,—Our agents in England have received notice from the Board of Trade in London that from henceforth our steamships will not be allowed to clear at the Custom House in England unless the surgeons on board are provided with diplomas from some college in England, Ireland or Scotland.

I am totally ignorant of the reason why this regulation is proposed, or of any good to be attained by it.

We have for the last twenty years carried Canadian surgeons on board of our steamers, as well as English ones; and the result of our experience is, that the Canadian surgeons are quite equal, both in professional acquirements and gentlemanly bearing, to those we receive from the colleges in England.

I am, therefore, not disposed to submit to this requirement, inasmuch as I think it is a great injustice to the institutions of this country, as well as to the young men who study therein, and in point of fact it is a slight upon the Dominion itself.

I have written to the Government urging them to take action in this matter without delay, and I write this letter to you with the view that you should bring it before the authorities of the University of McGill College, or in any other way that you think most likely to obtain the object I have in view, and that is a full and perfect recognition of our own medical men as being equal to any others.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HUGH ALLAN.

DR. G. H. CAMPBELL,
*Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
 McGill University.*

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 25th January, 1877

The undersigned has the honour to report to Council that he has had under consideration a memorial from the Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, submitting a copy of a letter from Sir Hugh Allan in reference to a recent regulation of the Board of Trade, seriously affecting the interests of Graduates in Medicine of Canadian colleges, by refusing to allow Steamships to clear at the Custom House in England unless the Surgeons on board are provided with Diplomas from some college in England, Ireland, or Scotland.

The undersigned concurs in the views of the memorialists that the regulation in question would affect injuriously the interests of Canadian graduates, who have passed through an educational curriculum and a professional examination equal to those required in colleges of the mother country, and he recommends that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be drawn to the matter with a view of having the obnoxious regulation of the Board of Trade rescinded, if such an order has really issued.

The undersigned observes that the 42nd Section of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., Chap. 119, only requires that medical men on board passenger vessels should be duly qualified to practice in any part of Her Majesty's possessions.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th January, 1877.

The Committee of Council have had before them a memorandum dated 25th January, 1877, from the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that he has had under consideration a memorial from the Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, submitting a copy of a letter from Sir Hugh Allan in reference to a recent regulation of the Board of Trade, seriously affecting the interests of graduates in medicine of Canadian colleges, by refusing to allow Steamships to clear at the Custom House in England, unless the Surgeons on board are provided with Diplomas from some college in England, Ireland or Scotland.

The Minister states that he concurs in the views of the memorialists that the regulation in question would affect injuriously the interests of Canadian graduates, who have passed through an educational curriculum, and a professional examination equal to those required in colleges of the mother country, and he recommends that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be drawn to the matter with a view of having the obnoxious regulation of the Board of Trade rescinded, if such an order has really issued.

The Minister observes that the 42nd Section of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., Chap. 119, only requires that medical men on board passenger vessels should be duly qualified to practice in any part of Her Majesty's possessions.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) H. A. HIMSWORTH.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
HUGH & ANDREW ALLAN, AGENTS.

SIR HUGH ALLAN. }
ANDREW ALLAN. }

MONTREAL, 31st January, 1877.

SIR,—In confirmation of my previous advices, I have now the honour to mention that I have this day received a letter, of which I enclose a copy, from Dr. Kelly, the Surgeon of the steamship "Prussian," from Portland, stating that in consequence of some law which appeared to have been newly discovered in England, the steamship "Prussian" was not allowed to clear with a Canadian licensed surgeon on board. It seems rather singular that if the vessel had had 500 passengers, the difficulty would not have been raised; but because she had only a small number of passengers the surgeon was not supposed to be qualified to take charge of them.

Everything connected with this matter seems to be in a very unsatisfactory state, and I hope the Government will endeavour to have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HUGH ALLAN.

HON. ALBERT J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine, &c.
Ottawa, Ont.

(Copy.)

STEAMSHIP "PRUSSIAN,"

PORTLAND, January 29, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to call your attention to the English law affecting Canadian Surgeons.

Instructions have been issued to the Shipping Master at Liverpool to refuse Colonial surgeons, unless the ship clears under the Passengers Act, the law stating that every ship with more than one hundred persons on board must carry a surgeon who must be registered in England, with the above exception.

This voyage we had only a few steerage passengers, and to clear the ship with a Canadian surgeon it was necessary to enter the ship as a "long ship," and to pay the fees—three pounds. It is absurd to think that I am qualified to take charge of a ship with 500 steerage passengers, and yet am not allowed to take the ship if there are only ten.

I have written to the Deputy Minister of Marine, and also to Dr. Fenwick, and I hope you will use your influence in the matter.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

THOS. KELLY, M. D.,

Surgeon, Steamship Prussian.

MESSRS H. & A. ALLAN:

OTTAWA, 3rd February, 1877.

SIR,—I am requested by the Minister of Marine to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, in further reference to the recent regulation of the Board of Trade, respecting the carrying of surgeons, and enclosing letter from Dr. Kelly on the subject, and I am to inform you that upon the receipt of your first letter, and a communication from the Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University on the subject, immediate action was taken, and Her Majesty's Government requested to cancel the obnoxious order, if such had really been issued.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM. SMITH,

Deputy Minister of Marine.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, Montreal.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY,

QUEBEC, 24th January, 1877.

(Translation.)

SIR,—We are informed that the Allan Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company has received notice from the Imperial Board of Trade to the effect that henceforward the steamships of that company would not be allowed to clear at the Custom House in England, unless their surgeons on board were furnished with the diploma of some college in England, Ireland or Scotland.

I respectfully beg leave to make the following remarks on this subject.

We are unable to understand the reason of such a determination on the part of the Imperial Board of Trade, more especially inasmuch as there has been nothing up to this time to show that surgeons holding Canadian diplomas have deserved this exclusion.

A large number of the latter are now employed on board the vessels of the Allan Company, to the satisfaction of their employers; and we ask, why are they to be thus hastily turned off, without any fault on their part?

Again, why shut our medical men from a career which has hitherto been open to them? We cannot believe that England dreads competition! Besides, no one compels the company to employ Canadian surgeons exclusively; and it will always be its interest to select the best, whether they be Englishmen or Canadians.

To require that Canadian surgeons who desire to follow this career, shall go to England to graduate, is, in our opinion, to commit a gratuitous act of injustice towards our Canadian Universities, which have not deserved such a stigma; and would be, moreover, depreciation of their Royal Charters.

These vessels ply chiefly between England and the Dominion; why, without reason, deprive the Dominion of privileges which it has hitherto enjoyed?

We therefore respectfully request, through you, Sir, that the Canadian Government will take such steps as will induce the Board of Trade to refrain from giving effect to a decision so prejudicial to Canadian interests, with no benefit whatever to trade or to the sanitary security of the ships.

Hoping, Sir, that you will use your powerful influence in support of this most reasonable request, and thanking you in advance for your co-operation,

I have the honour to be,

With the most profound respect,
Your very humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOS. E. HAMEL,
Rector, Laval University, Quebec.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State. Ottawa.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 30th January, 1877.

SIR—I have been instructed to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 24th instant, and to inform you that the matter therein mentioned has already received the attention of the Government, and that inquiries have been already instituted in relation thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Very Reverend,

THOMAS ET. HAMEL, V. G.,
Rector, Laval University,
Quebec.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
KINGSTON, Ontario, 31st January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a memorial of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Kingston. Will you kindly have it laid before His Excellency in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN R. DICKSON,
President.

The Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
KINGSTON.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

The memorial of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, humbly sheweth:

That a great act of injustice is said to be about to be inflicted on Canadian graduates in medicine, in depriving them of the privilege hitherto enjoyed by some of them, of serving as Surgeons in the Canadian Steamship Line.

That although the Imperial Medical Act requires registration in Britain as a qualification to serve, *inter alia*, as a Surgeon on a British passenger ship, yet, it has hitherto been held that a Surgeon who was qualified to practice his profession in the country where a ship was owned, was duly qualified to act as Surgeon on that ship, whether entering in, or departing from, a British port, and many of our graduates in medicine have hitherto acted in that capacity.

That the course of study demanded by all Canadian Universities and Colleges from those who seek their Degrees in Medicine, or Diplomas in Surgery, is quite equal to that required by any University or College in Great Britain.

That the lectures delivered in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, are recognized by the Royal College of Physicians, London, the Royal College of Surgeons, England, the University and the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh.

That the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, humbly pray that Your Excellency and Council will remonstrate against the above act of injustice.

On behalf of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

(Signed) JOHN R. DICKSON, M. D.,

Member Royal College Physicians, London.

Member Royal College of Surgeons, England.

Fellow Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

President Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

KINGSTON, Ontario, 31st January, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting memorial of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, remonstrating against injustice to Canadian graduates in medicine being deprived of privilege of serving, as hitherto, as surgeons in the Canadian Steamship Line, and to state that the subject has already received the attention of the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

JOHN R. DICKSON, Esq., M.D.,
President, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons,
Kingston.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

February 17th, 1877.

Sir,—In conformity with your order of reference on an address from the House of Commons, dated the 12th instant, herewith returned, I have the honour, by desire of the Governor General, of enclosing copies of two despatches as noted in the margin, relating to the qualifications of surgeons on British steamers or other passenger ships sailing to or from British ports.

Lord Dufferin,
No. 24, Jan. 26, '77.
" 27 " 29, '77.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. G. P. LITTLETON,
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada.

(Copy.)—No. 24.

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Carnarvon.

OTTAWA, January 26th, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, extracts from three Canadian newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Gazette of Montreal*, and the *Mail* of Toronto, expressing dissatisfaction at a notice concerning shipping, alleged to have been recently issued by the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honourable
The EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)—No. 27.)

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Carnarvon.

OTTAWA, January 29, 1877.

MY LORD,—In my despatch, No. 24, of the 26th inst., I transmitted to your Lordship extracts from Canadian newspapers commenting upon an order affecting Canadian steamships, alleged to have been recently issued by the Board of Trade in regard to the qualifications of surgeons carried by passenger vessels, and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a minute of my Privy Council upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honourable
The EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th January, 1877.

The Committee of Council have had before them a memorandum dated 25th January, 1877, from the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that he has had under consideration a memorial from the Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Montreal, submitting a copy of a letter from Sir Hugh Allan in reference to a recent regulation of the Board of Trade, seriously affecting the interests of Graduates in Medicine of Canadian colleges, by refusing to allow steamships to clear at the Custom House in England unless the surgeons on board are provided with diplomas from some college in England, Ireland, or Scotland.

The Minister states that he concurs in the views of the memorialists, that the regulation in question would affect injuriously the interests of Canadian Graduates who have passed through an educational curriculum and a professional examination equal to those required in colleges of the mother country, and he recommends that the attention of Her Majesty's Government be drawn to the matter with a view of having the obnoxious regulation of the Board of Trade rescinded, if such an order has really issued.

The Minister observes that the 42nd section of the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 119, only requires that medical men on board passenger vessels should be duly qualified to practice in any part of Her Majesty's possessions.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

(No. 46.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th February, 1877 ;—For copies of all Orders in Council, and all instructions or orders from the Department of Public Works relating to the destruction, by force, last July, of the Dam called Dominion Dam, on Devil Lake, in the County of Addington ; and copies of all reports made by Engineers, or any Engineer or Employé of the Government, and of all correspondence relating to the said Dam, its destruction or re-construction.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

(No. 47.)

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877 ;—For copies of all reports in the possession of the Department of Public Works, in connexion with the Victoria Breakwater, Wood Islands, Prince Edward Island ; also all correspondence relating to the same, received from the Government of Prince Edward Island, or any Members of the Local Legislature there.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1877.

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

(No. 48.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1876 ;—For, 1st Copies of all contracts between the Government and any person or company for the execution of work at the Citadel of Quebec in 1874 and 1875. 2nd. Copies of all arrangements made with a contractor or contractors, or with a superintendent or overseer, or superintendents or overseers, for the execution of any portion of said works. 3rd. Copies of the pay lists, showing the sums paid to each overseer, superintendent, workmen, &c., for the execution of such work, the number of workmen, overseers and superintendents, employed each week, and the total cost of such work during the year ending 31st December, 1874, and the total cost for the following year.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing,
the above Return is not printed]*

(No. 49.)

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876 ; —For a Return of all special rates accorded to any companies or individuals for the conveyance of freight over the railways in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, with the names of the companies or individuals, the privileges accorded, the dates at which such special rates were given with any correspondence between the General Superintendent of Railways or any other officers of the Government, and any persons on the subject of special rates since the 1st day of January, 1872, to the 1st day of January, 1876.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876; For a Return of the quantity of old rails now on hand, and in the possession of the Government, and showing whether the same are of such a character as to be made available for the aiding in the construction of branch lines.

By command,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
22nd February, 1877.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
MONTREAL, 17th April, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to return the enclosed Order of the House of Commons asking for a Return of the quantity of old rails now on hand in the possession of the Government, and showing whether the same are of such a character as could be made available for aiding in the construction of branch lines.

I also enclose a statement signed by the Engineer of the railway giving the information as on the 29th February, 1876, from which it will be seen, that on that day there were 3,230 tons of old rails on hand, of which 1,457 were fit for use on branch lines, and 1,773 tons simply fit for scrap, and which of course will be sold as opportunity offers.

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

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent of Government Railways.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STATEMENT of old iron rails on hand 29th February, 1876, showing quantity available for use in Branch Lines.

Name of Division.	Total quantity on hand.	Quantity available for use on Branch Lines.	Quantity useless except for scrap.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Eastern Division	2,040	959	1,081
Central do	302	149	153
Western do	287	51	236
Windsor Branch.....	601	298	303
Tons.....	3,230	1,457	1,773

ALEX. MACNAB,
Engineer.

MONCTON, N.B., 12th April, 1876.

(No. 51.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877 ;---
For a Return of the number of Commissioners for Indian Grants in
Nova Scotia ; the Counties over which each presides ; the amount
annually placed in the hands of each District Commissioner in the
Province of Nova Scotia ; the amount distributed in each County ;
also the names of the Commissioners who have made returns to the
Government.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

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

(No. 52.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 21st February, 1876;—For copies of all instructions to the Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories; also copies of all Orders in Council relative to the said Territories since their organization, and not already published; also copies of all reports and official correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Dominion Government from the date of his appointment.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1877.

(No. 53.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 27th February, 1877;—For a copy of all circulars, telegrams, and correspondence relating to the working of the Act on "Weights and Measures."

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1877.

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

R E T U R N

To an Order of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—
For copies of instructions from the Department of Inland Revenue to
Inspectors, in connection with the Weights and Measures Act, together
with the Names and Salaries of such Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

By Command,

(Signed)

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 24th February, 1877.

Circular No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 187 .

SIR,—In the performance of your duty as a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures you will comply with the following instructions:—

1. Your first duty will be to select in some central and convenient place, a room or office—unless such room has already been provided by the Department. This room should be about 16 feet by 24 feet, and it is desirable that there should be a small room attached, which can be used as an office, in which the books, forms and stamps may be securely kept. The room must be well lighted, and must have a strong, level floor, free from vibration. If the floor vibrates or shakes when walked on, the room will be entirely unsuited for the service. The entrance to the room must be of liberal width, opening on the street. It must be secured by a strong door with a good lock, and all windows must be secured by shutters furnished with inside bolts.

2. So soon as a suitable room has been found, you will acquaint this Department with the terms on which it can be had, and await final instructions before closing the lease.

3. It is proposed that the furniture shall be supplied by the Department of uniform pattern, but should you be instructed to provide it, you will conform to the following Schedule:—

Table No.		Length.	Breadth.	Height.
1,	for large balance	6 ft.	2 ft.	2 ft 6 in.
2,	" two small do.	8 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft 6 in.
3,	" measures of capacity	6 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	2 ft 6 in.
4,	" lineal standards	4 ft. 6 in.	2 ft.	2 ft 8 in.

The whole to be strongly made, with bottom rails to legs, the frame of hardwood, and with two inch pine tops.

4. When there are no waterworks available, it will be necessary to make arrangements for obtaining a supply of water. A tank will in any case be necessary, and should be placed above or as near as possible to the ceiling of the room. Under the tank there must be a sink for carrying off waste water. In the absence of water-works, a cheap force-pump may be used for filling the tank, and the supply should be taken from a rain-water cistern.

5. A small fireplace or furnace will be necessary for heating the branding irons for stamping wooden measures.

6. Having secured a suitable room you will devote your time to making yourself acquainted with all places of business within the limits of your division, where weights, measures, or weighing machines are bought, sold, or used for commercial purposes; and you will, so far as practicable, personally visit such places, leaving with the person who carries on the business—or his agent—a copy of the Circular No. 102, and, also, a copy of the Act above cited. When a personal visit is not practicable, the documents may be forwarded by mail.

7. You will bear in mind that no coercive measures are to be immediately used by officers of this Department for compelling parties to have their weights, measures, &c., verified. The object of the Department is to proceed with as much deliberation as is consistent with a due administration of the law and with its intention to have all weights and measures verified within the current fiscal year.

8. It may happen, however, that many persons will be anxious to have their weights and measures verified as early as possible, and you will be expected to do all within your power to meet their wishes. But it is not expected that much will be accomplished within the first three months after your appointment, beyond serving the above-mentioned notices, and making yourself acquainted with the nature and use of the instruments intrusted to your care.

9. You will be expected to use all diligence in qualifying yourself for the proper performance of your duties, especially in making yourself acquainted with the provisions of the statute relating thereto. And you are to bear in mind that your appointment will lapse, if, within six months after it is made, you are unable to establish your qualifications by passing in a creditable manner such an examination as may be approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

10. A duplicate invoice of the value of the standards and instruments intrusted to your care is enclosed herewith, and you are emphatically warned that you will be held strictly liable for their safety, and that you and your sureties will be required to make good the cost of repairing or replacing any damage or loss they may sustain while in your custody, other than what is due to necessary wear and tear, during the careful and intelligent use of the standards and apparatus for the purpose for which they are designed. And you are to observe that the regulations of the service prohibit their use for any other purpose whatever.

11. As these standards and apparatus are of a delicate and costly character, you cannot be too cautious in their use, and should you have any difficulty in understanding how to set up the balances, or as to the use of any of the instruments, you will at once apply to this Department for instructions or advice, and you will not attempt to set them up or use them until you are fully satisfied that you are competent to do so.

12. At as early a date as may be found practicable, you will prepare and submit to your Inspector, Mr. _____, a report stating the places within your division at which, in your opinion, it will be desirable that you should attend for the verification of weights, measures, &c., under the 23rd Section of the Act. And you will

at the same time submit an itinerary, stating the days on which you propose to be at the places mentioned, as also the routes and distances by which they may be most conveniently reached.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. BRUNEL,

Commissioner.

To.....

Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Circular No. 102.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1875.

SIR,—Herewith you will receive a copy of the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 47, respecting the inspection of Weights and Measures.

1. You will observe that inspectors are by this Act prohibited from adjusting either weights, measures, balances, or weighing machines, and you are therefore requested to see that your weights, measures, &c., are properly adjusted and in working order before submitting them for verification.

2. It is not the intention of this Department to insist with unreasonable urgency upon the immediate verification of weights, measures, &c., especially as a considerable period will necessarily be occupied in performing the manual labour comprised in a complete general verification. But this Department hopes to have the cordial co-operation of all parties interested in such steps as may be necessary for accomplishing the first verification within the fiscal year 1875-6.

3. It is, however, necessary that you bear in mind that should any complaints be lodged against the use of unstamped or illegal weights, weighing machines or measures, it will be within the power of any person aggrieved to take action under the law, and although it will be competent for His Excellency in Council to remit penalties, you may be subjected to annoyance and trouble should you fail to comply with the law within a reasonable time after you have an opportunity for doing so.

4. Your attention is especially directed to section 5 of the Act above cited. Under this clause the use of the bushel either by weight or measure as a unit for determining quantities of the articles mentioned in the schedule contained in the section was abolished from the 1st of January, 1874.

5. The use of the Winchester bushel and wine gallon, with their submultiples for the measurement of articles not mentioned in the schedule, is by the same section made permissive until 23rd May, 1880, upon the condition that the use of such measures shall be specifically mentioned and agreed to by both parties to the sale or delivery.

6. The attention of railway companies, carriers and others, whose business requires the use of a large number of weigh-bridges, platform scales, or other weighing machines, weights, measures, &c., is especially directed to section 27 of the Act above cited; and it is suggested that such parties may save much trouble and annoyance by employing some competent person to examine and maintain in a proper state of repair all such weights, measures, and weighing apparatus as they may employ in their business.

7. Whenever it is discovered that a weight has lost the lead plug bearing the verification stamp, or is otherwise damaged, it should at once be adjusted and sent to the inspector for verification.

8. The same course should be followed with reference to any measure of capacity that may be damaged by being indented or otherwise knocked out of shape.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

To.....
.....

ERRATA in Regulation for Balances, &c., issued by the Department of Inland Revenue.

1st November, 1875.

In Schedule E, page 8, line 3, for "Dominion Standards" read "Dominion Measures."

In Schedule H, page 10, for "Inspector's Office," read "Deputy Inspector's Office."

In Schedule I, page 11, for "Chain in Riband," read "Chain or Riband."

(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Copy of Regulations approved by Order in Council of 26th July, 1875, under the Provisions of 36 Vic., Cap. 47.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE DESCRIPTION OF BALANCES AND WEIGHING MACHINES THAT
WILL BE ADMITTED TO VERIFICATION.

The following balances are to be admitted to verification:—

- A. BALANCES HAVING EQUAL ARMS.
- B. BALANCES COMMONLY KNOWN AS STEELYARDS, OR ROMAN BALANCES, HAVING UNEQUAL ARMS.
- C. WEIGU BRIDGES.

A.—Balances with equal arms are only to be admitted to verification when:—

1. The beam shows no perceptible difference as regards the form of the two arms.

2. It is provided with a tongue pointing upwards or downwards from its centre at right angles with a line joining the extreme bearings.
3. It is in equilibrium when a line joining the extreme bearing is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.
4. Its arms are equal within the specified limit of error.
5. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to be turned decidedly and promptly by the addition or withdrawal of so much of the load as represents the error tolerated by regulations.
6. No balance balls or other detached parts other than the pans are used for adjusting the balance.
7. The balance, as a whole, is of sufficient strength, and on a sufficiently stable base, to secure it against change of form or position under the maximum load it is to carry.
8. The beam will carry its maximum load without deflection.
9. The maximum load for which it is to be used is distinctly engraved or marked on the beam.
10. The knife edges are permanently fixed to the beam.

B—Balances commonly known as *Steelyards*, or Roman Balances, having unequal arms, are only to be admitted to verification when:—

1. There is sufficient room for oscillation, and the knife edges on which the beam oscillates are sufficiently fine to permit it to move freely.
2. The beam is sufficiently strong to carry its load without deflection.
3. The bottom of the notches by which the divisions of the long arm of the lever are indicated, and from which the weight is suspended, are in a right line drawn through the knife edges forming the points of suspension, and when such straight line passes near to and a little above the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus.
4. The divisions on the long arm of the lever are equal among themselves.
5. The weight used with the lever is some multiple or sub-multiple of the pound avoirdupois, and has distinctly marked on it its true weight.
6. The maximum weight intended to be weighed on it is distinctly marked on the beam.
7. The position of equilibrium is indicated by a tongue or pointer exactly vertical when the line defined in Section 3 is horizontal.

C—Weigh Bridges, Hay Scales, and Platform Scales will only be admitted to verification when:—

1. The foundation or supporting base is sufficiently firm, and capable of carrying without change of level or of form, or other disturbance, the maximum load for which it is to be used.

2. If movable from place to place, some satisfactory arrangement such as a level or plummet is provided and permanently attached for indicating whether the machine is perfectly level.

3. The platform is so arranged that any obstruction to its free movement can be easily detected.

4. All the beams, levers and other parts are of sufficient strength to carry the maximum load to which they will be respectively subjected, without deflection.

5. The knife edges are firmly and permanently fixed in the levers, have sufficient room to permit free oscillation, and are sufficiently firm.

6. The oscillations are sufficiently evident.

7. The weights used with the instrument are equal to the avoirdupois pound or to multiples or authorized sub-multiples of the avoirdupois pound, plainly marked with their actual weight, and with the weight they are intended to indicate on the scale.

8. The weights used as above are a decimal sub-multiple, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the load indicated by them.

9. There are no movable balls or detached parts for the adjustment of the balance accessible, or so placed that they can be changed without breaking a seal, or without the change coming to the knowledge of the Deputy Inspector.

10. The apparatus indicates the same weight whether the load is placed in the centre of the platform, on one side of it or at either corner.

11. The maximum load which the apparatus is intended to weigh is conspicuously marked on some essential part of it.

No balances other than such as will come within the conditions under one or other of the heads A., B. or C., are to be verified or stamped.

Schedule A.

OF WEIGHTS TO BE ADMITTED TO VERIFICATION.

DOMINION WEIGHTS.				WEIGHTS TO BE TOLERATED TILL 1ST JULY 1878.		
A VOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.			Troy or Bullion Weights.	A VOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.		
In Bronze.	In Iron.	In Soft Metal Cased.	In Bronze Only.	In Bronze.	In Iron.	Soft Metal Cased.
50 lbs.	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	500 ozs.	56 lbs.	56 lbs.	56 lbs.
30 "	30 "	30 "	300 "	28 "	28 "	28 "
20 "	20 "	20 "	200 "	14 "	14 "	14 "
10 "	10 "	10 "	100 "	7 "	7 "	7 "
5 "	5 "	5 "	50 "	4 "	4 "	4 "
3 "	3 "	3 "	30 "	2 "	2 "	2 "
2 "	2 "	2 "	20 "	1 "	1 "	1 "
1 "	1 "	1 "	10 "			
8 ozs.			5 "			
4 "			3 "			
2 "			2 "			
1 "			1 "			
8 drs.			.5 "			
4 "			.3 "			
2 "			.2 "			
1 "			.1 "			
$\frac{1}{2}$ "			.05 "			
$\frac{1}{3}$ "			.03 "			
1000 grs.			.02 "			
600 "			.01 "			
300 "			.005 "			
200 "			.003 "			
100 "			.002 "			
60 "			.001 "			
30 "						
20 "						
10 "						
6 "						
3 "						
2 "						
1 "						
.6 "						
.3 "						
.2 "						
.1 "						
.06 "						
.03 "						
.02 "						
.01 "						

Schedule B.

OF THE FORMS OF WEIGHTS THAT WILL BE ADMITTED TO VERIFICATION.

Forms of Dominion Weights.		Forms of weights tolerated till July 1st, 1878.
Avoirdupois Weights.	Troy Weights.	Avoirdupois Weights.
<p>From 50 lbs. down to one pound, cylindrical, with knob.</p> <p>The same, with ring.</p> <p>Rectangular block, with ring or handle cast solid.</p> <p>Truncated square pyramid.</p> <p>From 3 lbs. down to one-half dram. Any of the above forms; also flat discs in nests.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GRAIN WEIGHTS.</p> <p>From 1,000 grains down to ten grains. Cylindrical, with a small rising stem and knob.</p> <p>Six grains and under. Bent platinum or aluminium wire, so bent as to represent the number of grains or decimal parts of a grain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>In every case the denomination of the weight when of sufficient size, must be cast, engraved or stamped on them in bold, legible numerals, of a size duly proportioned to the size of the weight.</p>	<p>From 500 ounces down to one ounce. Truncated cone with knob.</p> <p>From 5 ounces down to .001 ounce, flat square plates.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>The denomination to be engraved on the top of the knob of each weight, in as large numerals as the size of the weight will admit; and also on the face of the smaller weights.</p>	<p>The ordinary bell shape. Flat discs for 4 lbs. and under.</p> <p>Rectangular blocks, with rings or with handles cast solid.</p> <p>Truncated square pyramids with rings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p>In every case the denomination of the weight must be cast, engraved or stamped on them in bold, legible numerals, proportioned to the size of the weight.</p>

Schedule C.

OF FEES TO BE COLLECTED FOR VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS,
under the Order in Council of 26th July, 1875.

DOMINION WEIGHTS.						Weights to be tolerated till 1st July, 1878.			
Avoirdupois Weights.				Troy Weights.		Avoirdupois Weights.			
Denomination.	Verification Fees.			Denomination.	Veri- fica- tion Fees.	Denomi- nation.	Verification Fees.		
	Bronze.	Iron.	Cased.				Bronze only.	Bronze.	Iron.	Cased.
50 lbs.	cts. 25	cts. 25	cts. 30	500 oz.	cts. 50	56 lbs.	cts. 30	cts. 30	cts. 35
30 "	20	20	25	300 "	40	28 "	25	25	30
20 "	20	20	25	200 "	35	14 "	20	20	25
10 "	15	15	20	100 "	30	7 "	15	15	20
5 "	10	10	15	50 "	20	4 "	10	10	15
3 "	5	10	15	30 "	20	2 "	5	10	15
2 "	5	10	15	20 "	20	1 "	5	10	15
1 "	5	10	15	10 "	20				
8 oz.	5			5 "	15				
4 "	5			3 "	10				
2 "	5			2 "	10				
1 "	5			1 "	10				
8 drams	5			.5	10				
4 "	5			.3	10				
2 "	5			.2	10				
1 "	5			.1	10				
½ "	5			.05	10				
Set as above				.03	10				
from 50				.02	10				
lb. down				.01	10				
to 1 lb...	\$1.00	1.10	1.50	.005	10				
Do. do. from				.003	10				
8 oz. to ½				.002	10				
dram.....	\$0.40			.001	10				
Set of grain				Set as above					
weights,				from 500					
from 1000				oz. to 1 oz.	2.50				
grs. down				Do. from 5					
to .01 of a				oz. down					
grain, in				to .001..	1.50				
author- ized se- ries.....	\$1.00								

Schedule D.

OF THE DOMINION MEASURES OF CAPACITY THAT MAY BE
ADMITTED TO VERIFICATION.

<i>Denominations.</i>	<i>Materials.</i>
<p>A.—BUSHEL. HALF BUSHEL. PECK.</p>	<p>May be made of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bronze or brass, cast. 2. Hammered Sheet Brass or Copper, strengthened by rims of similar metal, and upright straps. 3. Sheet iron, strengthened by iron rim top and bottom, and by upright straps. 4. Wood—oak, elm or ash—with iron rim.
<p>B.—GALLON. HALF GALLON. QUART. PINT. HALF PINT. GILL. HALF GILL.</p>	<p>May be made of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bronze or Brass, cast. 2. Hammered Sheet Brass or Copper, with suitable rim of similar metal. 3. Hard Pewter.

1. NOTE.—Every measure must have cast, engraved, stamped or branded on it its denomination or capacity in bold, legible characters, duly proportioned to the size of the measure.

2. No measure of capacity of which the sides or bottom are indented, battered or knocked out of the regular form, will be admitted to verification.

Schedule E.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY that will be tolerated until the 23rd of May, 1880, under the Act of 36 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 5, s. s. 2 & 3.

—o—

The Winchester Bushel and the Wine Gallon, with their sub-multiples, when made of any of the materials specified for the Dominion measures of corresponding names, may be verified, and certificates of such verification granted, when it becomes necessary for the determination of quantities in any special cases that may arise under the provisions of the Act above cited.

In all such cases the standards to be used for such verification are to be specially applied for to the District Inspector, and must be returned to him as soon as the purpose for which they were obtained is accomplished.

Schedule F.

FORMS OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY that may be admitted to verification.

<i>Dominion Measures.</i>	<i>Measures tolerated under Sec. 5 of 36 Vic., Cap. 47.</i>
CYLINDRICAL.	CYLINDRICAL OR CONICAL.
For the Bushel, Half Bushel and Peck, the depth must not be less than four-ninths of the diameter.	In no case to be verified if the sides or bottoms are battered, indented or otherwise put out of their original and regular shape.
For the Gallon and smaller measures, the depth shall not be less than the diameter.	

Schedule G.

OF FEES to be collected for verification of Measures of Capacity, under the Order in Council of July 26, 1875.

DOMINION MEASURES.						Tolerated Measures till 1880.	
Denominations.	Material.					Denominations.	Any Material.
	Brouze Cast.	Sheet Brass or Copper.	Sheet Iron.	Hard Pewter.	Wood.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.
Bushel.....	50	50	50	...	25	Bushel	50
½ Bushel.....	40	40	40	...	20	½ Bushel.....	40
Peck.....	30	30	30	...	15	Peck	30
Gallon.....	25	15	...	15	...	Gallon.....	25
½ Gallon.....	15	10	...	10	...	½ Gallon.....	15
Quart.....	10	10	...	10	...	Quart.....	10
Pint.....	5	5	...	5	...	Pint	5
½ Pint.....	5	5	...	5	...	½ Pint.....	5
Gill.....	5	5	...	5	...	Gill.....	5
½ Gill.....	5	5	...	5	...	½ Gill.....	5
Set from Bushel to Peck.....	1 00	1 00	...	...	50		
Set from Gallon to ½ Gill.....	50	50	...	50	...		

Schedule H.

OF FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR THE VERIFICATION OF WEIGH-BRIDGES, PLATFORM SCALES, WEIGHING MACHINES, BALANCES AND STEELYARDS.

BALANCES WITH EQUAL ARMS—

To weigh 5 lbs and under in each pan...	\$0 50
“ from 5 lbs. up to 50 “ ...	1 00
“ from 50 lbs. up to 100 “ ...	1 50
“ from 100 lbs. upwards “ ...	2 00

STEEL-YARDS WITH DIVIDED ARM—

To weigh 500 lbs. and under.....	\$0 50	} To be verified at the Deputy Inspector's Office. If verified elsewhere, cost of cartage of weights used for verification to be charged extra.
“ 500 to 1,000 lbs.....	0 75	
“ 1,000 to 2,000 lbs.....	1 00	
“ 2,000 lbs. and upwards.....	1 50	

BALANCES WITH UNEQUAL ARMS, NOT DIVIDED—

To weigh 1,000 lbs. and under.....	\$0 75	} Same as above as to cartage.
“ 1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.....	1 00	
“ 2,000 lbs. and up to 4,000 lbs.....	1 50	

WEIGH-BRIDGES OR PLATFORM SCALES—

To weigh 2,000 lbs. and under.....	\$1 00	} And in addition to these rates, the cost of carting the weights used for verification.
“ 2,000 to 4,000 lbs.....	1 50	
“ 4,000 to 6,000 lbs	2 00	
And or each additional ton.....	0 50	

Schedule I.

OF LINEAL MEASURES THAT MAY BE ADMITTED TO VERIFICATION.

DENOMINATIONS.	MATERIAL.	
10 feet measures,		
6 " "	These measures may be made of any suitable hard metal, or of straight grained wood. When of wood the ends must be protected by metal tips well secured.	
5 " "		
3 " " or yard.		
½ yard "		
2 feet "		
1 foot "		
½ foot "		
Chain or Riband, 100 ft.	The chains of iron or steel with solid joints.	
" " 50 " Divided into feet		
" Riband, 66 "		The Ribands may be of steel, or of metal wire woven with other fibre.
" " 33 " Divided into links		

Schedule K.

OF FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR VERIFICATION OF LINEAL MEASURES.

	Of Metal.	Of Wood.
10 feet	30 cts.	20 cts.
6 "	25	20
5 "	25	20
3 " or yard	20	10
½ yard	10	5
2 feet	5	5
1 foot.....	5	5
½ foot.....	5	5
Chain or Riband 100 feet, \$1.00		
" " 50 "	.75	
" " 66 "	1.00	
" " 33 "	.75	

Circular No. 112.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 1876.

SIR,—As you are now furnished with the Standards for use in your office, you are to proceed at once with the duties of Inspection; you will, therefore, notify the parties who are subject to the law—36 Vic., cap. 47—that you are prepared to inspect their Weights, Measures and Balances as they are brought to your office, naming the day on which you desire to have them presented.

These notices should not be issued simultaneously, but in succession, selecting the chief traders for the first and continuing them to others as may be justified by the progress made. The place named in the notice as the place of inspection will, of course, be either your head-office or such place as may be selected under section 23 of the Act.

A supply of the form of notice to be used is issued herewith. In filling in the blanks you will take care not to notify for inspection more than can be completed within the time available.

When the day named by you is unsuitable to the parties notified, you may make such other appointments, not involving any unreasonable delay, as may be mutually agreed upon, but you are not thereby to prolong or increase the cost of your tour of inspection.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.To.....
Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Circular No. 115.

W. & M.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO INSPECTORS AND DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

- A.—O. 9. The first form to be used is a Requisition from a person demanding the verification of Weights, Measures, Balances, &c.
- B.—O. 10. The next to be used is an Official Receipt for Weights, Measures, Balances, &c., received for verification, the whole to be carefully filled out in Form and Stub as shown in sample sheet.
- C.—From O. 10, the name of the person demanding verification, his residence and occupation, with particulars of the articles to be verified, will be entered in Day Book O 3, in which book will also be entered, in column for that purpose, a progressive number for each entry, and the folio of the Register in which the particulars of verification will be found, also the date of removal of the articles, to whom delivered and by whom removed.
- D.—In O. 1. Register of Weights and Measures verified, will be entered the name of person demanding verification, progressive number in Day Book, folio in rejection register (when any of the articles are rejected) date on which verification was completed, particulars of verification of avoirdupois Weights, Measures of Capacity and Lineal Measures—particulars to be entered thus: When the Weight or Measure is in excess of the Standard with which it has been compared, the excess will be entered in the column marked + (plus) immediately

under the denomination of Weight or Measure verified; and when the Weight or Measure is found to be deficient, the deficiency will be entered in the column marked—(minus); there will also be entered in this book the total fees collected for such test or verification, and the folio of Cash Book to which said fees are carried.

E.—O. 2. is a Register of the verification of Troy Weights and decimal subdivisions of the avoirdupois pound, and is used in the same manner as O. 1. above described.

F.—O. 12. is a Register of tolerated avoirdupois Weights and Measures of Capacity, and will be used in the same manner as Register O. 1.

G.—O. 5. is a Register of Weights and Measures rejected for their inaccuracy, in which are entered as in O. 1. the name of person from whom the articles were received, his place of business, &c., when received, when rejected, with particulars of test on which they were rejected shown under their proper heads by the signs + (plus) and—(minus) the folio of Register from which they were brought and the progressive number in the Day Book.

H.—O. 6. is a Register of Balances, Steelyards, Platform Scales, &c., verified, in which are entered the name of person from whom received, his place of business, progressive number in Day Book, particulars of test written out in full under the head "Remarks," total amount of fees collected for such verification, and folio of Cash Book to which said fees are carried.

I.—O. 15. is a Register of Balances, Steelyards, Platform Scales, &c., rejected for their inaccuracy, and is to be used in the same way as O. 5, with the exception that in this book the particulars of test are entered as *written remarks*, and not by the signs *plus* and *minus*.

J.—O. 4. is the Cash Book kept in the usual debit and credit form, in which are entered on the debit side the date, progressive number in Day Book, folio of and number of Register, the name of the person from whom payment was received, the stamps used and total amount received from each person, and on the credit side the date, the Bank in which the money is deposited, and the amount.

K.—O. 11. is a form of Notice of the completion of verification of Weights, Measures, &c., with statement of fees charged for verification, as per sample sheet.

L.—O. 7. is an Indenture with particulars of verification of Weights and Measures, on which are affixed the stamps required to cover the amount of fees charged for verification, with their numbers, &c., as shown on sample sheet, the particulars of test to be carefully entered on the endorsement in duplicate, as shown on back of sample sheet.

M.—O. 7. B, is the form of indenture for Balances, &c., without endorsement.

N O. 14, is a form of requisition for blank Forms, Books, Stationery, &c., in which are to be filled in, name of division, place where office is located, consecutive No. of Requisition, designating No., description and quantity or number of forms, &c., required with signature below.

O O 13. Pay List.—The Deputy Inspector will fill up two copies of the Pay List in accordance with the figures on the last *Pro Forma List* sent to him, one of

which is to be immediately forwarded to this Department, and the other when he presents his cheque for payment, is to be left at the Bank. The name of Bank is to be inserted in the blank left for that purpose, and under this the officer will sign his name on the line on which the amount of his salary appears. The officer will be careful to fill up endorsement on back of Pay List before forwarding to the Department.

P.—16. P. Monthly Return of Stamps.—Statement A. is to be filled upon the first day of each month for the month just then closed and forwarded to the Department by the first mail thereafter. It will be seen that on the debit side, column 6, will be the aggregate of columns 2 and 4, and column 7 the aggregate of columns 3 and 5. On the credit side the figures for column 14 are found by adding columns 8, 10 and 12, and the addition of columns 9, 11 and 13 will form the amount to be placed in column 15, column 6 must agree with column 14, and column 7 with column 15. Statement B. is intended to show the total amount collected during the month, and at what dates, and in what Bank these collections are deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General. No balances of collections will be permitted to be carried forward from one monthly account to the next. It will therefore sometimes be necessary to make a deposit on the first day of a month to close the transactions of the previous month, and such deposit must be entered on the return for the month in which the amount was collected.

Q.—No. 11. General Contingent Account.—At the end of each quarter of the fiscal year (or oftener if the advance made to meet contingencies is likely to be exhausted) a statement of expenses incurred is to be prepared, when, if possible, vouchers are to be procured from the parties to whom the money is paid. The particulars of items for which receipts cannot be obtained are to be neatly written on foolscap paper. Each separate voucher is to be entered on Form No. 11, the amount placed in the appropriate columns and extended into the "total" column. All the vouchers will then be attached to the "Contingent Account," at the upper left hand corner, the whole neatly folded and endorsed, and forwarded to the District Inspector, who, after examination and approval, will mail it to the Department. Upon approval by the Commissioner, a cheque for the full amount will be issued, thus maintaining the "advance" at its original amount. An exception will be made, however, in the case of the last account for the fiscal year, when, if the account be less than the "advance" the Deputy Inspector will deposit the difference to the credit of the Receiver-General as a "refund of Weights and Measures contingencies," obtaining therefor a draft, &c., as in the case of collections. If the amount exceed the "advance," a cheque will be issued for the difference. Thus in either case, a complete settlement of the contingencies of the fiscal year will be arrived at, and a new "advance" will be made early in the following year.

R.—Regulations as to the supply and use of Weights and Measures stamps in accordance with the provisions of the "Weights and Measures Act," 36 Vic., cap. 47.

Supply of Stamps.—Adhesive stamps will be supplied by the Department on requisition being made by the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, who will be careful to make requisition sufficiently in advance to insure having at all times a supply on hand to meet the demands of his Division.

The stamps for Weights and Measures inspection are of the following denominations:

J. 1 value 5 cents.	J. 6 value 50 cents.
J. 2 " 10 "	J. 7 " \$1.00
J. 3 " 15 "	J. 8 " 1.50 "
J. 4 " 20 "	J. 9 " 2.00
J. 5 " 30 "	

S.—On receipt of a parcel of stamps, the Deputy Inspector is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the form of receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt by the next mail, and enter the stamps on the debit side of the account hereinafter mentioned; if they are not correct he must immediately advise the Department of the error and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamps account. A separate account of each denomination of stamps is to be kept by each Deputy Inspector of W. & M. by way of debit and credit, stating on the Dr. side the number received, and on the Cr. side the number issued; in the form attached to inside of cover of Label Book O. 8, in which form it will be observed that the footing of column No. 13, added to the last line of column No. 14 will, if the account is truly kept, equal the footing of column No. 7. The entries in column 14 will show the exact number on hand at any given date.

T.—Use of Stamps.—After filling up an indenture of verification, and after the fees for such verification have been paid, a stamp or stamps, representing the amount of fees chargeable for such verification, will be securely affixed by the Deputy Inspector of W. & M. to the space left blank for that purpose on each indenture of verification, form O. 7 or O. 7 B.; the indenture will then be delivered to the party owning the Weights and Measures or Balances.

U.—The cancellation of stamps is to be effected by the Deputy Inspector of W. & M. immediately after affixing them to the indenture of verification, writing across the blank space in the middle of each stamp his initials and the date as shown in samples.

(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

Circular No. 118

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, June 21st, 1876.

SIR,—As it has been decided to admit to verification measures of capacity made of tin plate, when of sufficient strength, I beg to inform you that the following descriptions of tin are the lightest that will be admitted to be used for this purpose:

GALLON AND HALF GALLON.	DIMENSIONS OF SHEETS.
{ D. XX. weighing 147 lbs. to 100 sheets ; or, No. 24, weighing 15½ lbs. to the sheet.	16¾ in. x 12½.
	30 in. x 72.
SMALLER MEASURES.	DIMENSIONS OF SHEETS.
D. X. weighing 126 lbs. to 100 sheets.	16¾ in. x 12½.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner

To the Deputy Inspector of
Weights and Measures,

Circular No. 121.

W. & M.

17,851.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, August 18th, 1876

SIR,—As all parties subject to the operation of the Act 36 Vic., cap. 47, respecting Weights and Measures, have now had ample time to understand its provisions, and, as you have for some time been in a position to carry on the duties of inspection, I am directed by the Hon. the Acting Minister of Inland Revenue, to inform you that, in all cases where parties who have been notified by you in accordance with the terms of Circular No. 112, fail to submit their Weights, Measures or Weighing Machines for inspection, you are, after reasonable delay, to proceed to their premises and seize, under the 27th section of the said Act, all such unstamped Weights, Measures or Weighing Machines, as may be there found in use. You will at the same time inform them in writing that the Government reserves for consideration the expediency of taking legal proceedings against them in accordance with the provisions of the law.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. BRUNEL,

*Commissioner.*To the Deputy Inspector of
Weights and Measures.

Circular No. 123.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, Aug. 24th, 1876.

SIR,—Until 1880 the Old Winchester Bushel and Wine Gallon with their sub-multiples will be tolerated, but only where a specific contract is made between buyer and seller (see 36 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 5, s.s. 2). Where you are satisfied that such a specific contract is made, and that the parties thereto are desirous to submit the measures to be used in determining quantities under such agreement for verification, you may verify them by the following rules:—

1st. The Winchester Bushel will be equivalent to seven standard gallons:

- + One Standard $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon
- + One Standard quart
- + One-eighth of a gill

and so on in proportion to any of its sub-multiples.

2nd. Six Wine gallons will be equivalent to five Standard gallons, and so of the sub-multiples.

In this verification, the $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gill can be determined with sufficient accuracy by estimate, using the $\frac{1}{2}$ gill Standard measure for that purpose.

When the measures to be verified will hold water, water is to be used for the verification; others may be verified by using such description of small seed as can be conveniently obtained. Flax seed will be best.

It is not the intention of the Department to carry out the general verification of the old Winchester measures or the Wine measures, and they are only to be verified with reference to special contracts as above mentioned.

Traders who use such measures otherwise than in pursuance of a specific agreement, or who use them unstamped, will be amenable to penalties mentioned in the Act.

(Signed)

A. BRUNEL.

Commissioner.

To the Deputy Inspector of
Weights and Measures.

Circular No. 128.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 15th September, 1876.

Description of the Deputy Inspector's Portable Kit.

The Portable Kit is supplied for facilitating the inspection of Weights and Measures during the annual tour of the Deputy Inspector. It is also to be used when visiting any place for the purpose of ascertaining whether light weights, short measures, or illegal weighing machines are used.

It weighs about 26 lbs., and contains all that is necessary for local inspection of Legal Weights and Measures. Its use, however, requires both care and intelligence, and Inspectors will not be competent to it use until they fully understand the following description and instructions, which will be sufficiently clear to those who carefully study them, and at the same time, examine the parts of the Kit referred to.

Before unstrapping the cover of the Kit, or before attempting to open it, place it firmly with its bottom side—*i. e.*, the side to which the buckles and brass rings are attached—on a strong level table or counter. Stress is laid on this direction, because if opened wrong side up, the nest of weights may be scattered about, and the smaller ones may be lost. Be very careful, also, not to move the Kit without first closing the case and buckling the straps.

When opened, the Kit will be found to contain :

1. *Apparatus for weighing up to 50 lbs., consisting of:—*

- (a) Balance-beam, made to be used either as an equal or unequal balance.
- (b) Two small pans for the *equal* balance.
- (c) Platform or large steel pan to be used on the short end of the *unequal* balance.
- (d) Four links or hooks, with V bearings. The largest one for suspending the beam to the bracket; the next in size for suspending the large steel pan or platform to the beam, and the two smaller ones for suspending the small pans to the ends of the beam.

(e) An iron bracket or frame upon which the beam is to hang.

(f) A nest of weights, viz.:

2 of 2 lbs. each.

1 each of 1 lb., 8 oz., 4 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., 8 drachms, 4 drachms, 2 drachms, 1 drachm, and 2 of $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm each.

(g) A box containing a small balance, with its pans, standard, and a set of grain weights, consisting of

6 gr., 3 gr., 2 gr., 1 gr.
 .6 gr., .3 gr., .2 gr., .1 gr.

2. A folded standard yard, sub-divided into feet and inches.

3. A gauge-rod for testing legal measures of capacity.

Before moving any of the pieces, carefully observe how each of the pieces is disposed in the case, so as to be able to restore them to the same position after using them.

An examination of the Kit will show that the balance-beam has four knife-edges or fulcrums:—

A central one which fits into the large link and serves to suspend it from the bracket.

One at each end, from which the small brass pans are suspended when used as a balance, with equal arms.

One at a distance from the centre, equal to one-tenth of the distance between the centre and the end fulcrums.

The links are placed on these knife-edges or fulcrums as previously described. They must be examined, so as to ascertain their proper positions, and carefully handled so as to avoid injury to the bearings.

When setting up the balance for use:

First set up the bracket by placing its end in the socket attached to the bottom of the case, and secure it there by inserting in the hole provided for that purpose the small pin attached by a chain, to the bottom of the case.

Then take the large link and hook it into the eye at the top of the bracket.

Next take the balance-beam and place its centre knife-edge in the last mentioned link, the fulcrum of the short arm to the right.

If it is to be used as an equal balance-beam, place one of the small hooks on the knife-edges at each end of the beam, and hook one of the brass pans to each of them. Observe that the angular ends of these hooks go on the knife-edges. It is then ready for use, and, if properly set up, will, with five pounds in each pan, turn decidedly with two grains, and as the toleration of error in commercial weights, from excess to deficiency, is eight grains for five pounds, the balance will weigh with sufficient accuracy.

NOTE.—When using this beam, always keep the box containing the small balance in its place, so that it may serve as a rest for the right hand pan.

If the beam is to be used as an unequal balance, remove the pan and hook from the right hand end of the beam.

Place the second size hook on the knife-edge next the centre.

Hook on the steel pan or platform. The balance should then be in equilibrium, but to determine whether it is so or not, steady it with the hand in a level position, and observe whether it has a decided tendency to turn one way or the other. If there is a decided tendency one way or the other, it must be counteracted by the addition of counterpoise weights in the light side till it exactly balances.

To test a twenty-pound weight, place it in the large pan, and place a two-pound standard in the small one. If the weight is exact, ten grains on the large pan will turn the beam, and as the toleration of error for commercial weights from excess to deficiency is 28 grains for twenty pounds, the weight can be tested within that remedy.

The testing of weights by the unequal arm demands great care. The weight must be placed exactly in the centre of the large pan. This should be done by actual measurement. The pan must be steadied by the hand, so as to place the tongue of the beam upright, and the tendency in either direction must be carefully observed, as well as the number of grains necessary to counteract the tendency. Observe, also, that the number of grains placed in the large pan with the weight, to be verified, count at their nominal value, while the number placed in the small pan must be multiplied by ten. Thus: If ten grains are required in the large pan to produce an equilibrium, the weight is ten grains light; but if it is found necessary to place five grains in the small pan, then the weight in the large pan is fifty grains too heavy.

Although the balance is made to weigh up to fifty pounds, and will do so with sufficient accuracy, if proper care is used, it will not be necessary, nor is it desirable, to use it for the verification of greater weights than 20 lbs. When in equilibrium, with 30 lbs. in the large pan, the beam will turn very decidedly by the addition of ten grains in the large, or one tenth of a grain in the small pan, in cases of emergency, therefore, 30 lb. weights may be verified in the balance, but great care is necessary in doing so.

For the verification of fifty and thirty-pound weights, or the 56 and 28lb. weights tolerated till 1880, it will be desirable to use the trader's balance, provided he has one that can be admitted to verification under the regulations. If he has no such balance, it will not be necessary to verify his heavy weights, as he could not legally use them. But if he has a suitable balance, after testing his weights of the lower denominations, such of them as are admitted to verification may be used with the verified balances for testing his weights of the higher denominations.

In testing the tolerated weights, that of 7 lbs. may be tested with the equal arms, but the 14lb. weight must be tested with the unequal arms, and the counterpoise for it will be 1 lb. 6 oz. 6 drachms and 11 grains.

The Kit also contains a brass gauge-rod for testing Dominion measures of capacity.

On reference to the Order in Council of the 1st September, it will be observed that all Dominion measures of capacity are required to be truly cylindrical, and such measures may be tested with sufficient accuracy for ordinary trade transactions by this gauge-rod, but when extreme accuracy is required, the standard measures must be used.

Instructions as to the use of the gauge-rod are engraved on its edges. They are extremely simple, and can hardly be misunderstood.

- (a) On the side marked "diameter," measure the diameter of the vessel. This measurement should be taken at right angles, and if there is any difference, the mean of the two is to be used.
- (b) On the side marked "depths," measure the depth of the vessel. This in large vessels should be done in several places, laying a straight edge across the rim for taking the depth near the centre. If there is any difference in the depths so taken, the mean is to be used.

If the measures are made in the proportion as to depth and diameter given in the Schedule of Dimensions issued by the Department, they will exactly correspond with the divisions in the rod. The dimensions may, however, be varied without affecting the accuracy of the result arrived at by the gauge-rod, and when they do not exactly correspond with the division lines on the rod the fractions of the division may be estimated with sufficient accuracy.

If the measures are correct, the depth added to the diameter, as shown by the gauge-rod, will be:—

For a $\frac{1}{2}$ gill	10
" gill	20
" $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	30
" pint.....	40
" quart	50
" $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	60
" gallon.....	70
" peck.....	80
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	90
" bushel.....	100

The other instrument contained in the Kit is the standard yard of brass. This is subdivided into feet, inches and tenths of an inch. Its use does not require any special instructions.

(Signed)

A. BRUNEL,

Commissioner.

Circular No. 130.

GAS.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 20th September, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO INSPECTORS OF GAS AND GAS METERS.

A.—Form No. 2, General Series, is a form of Requisition for Blank Forms, Books, Stationery, &c., in which are to be filled in, name of division, place where office is located, consecutive No. of Requisition, designating No., description and quantity or number of forms, &c., required, with signature below.

B.—O 13. PAY LIST.—The Inspector will fill up two copies of the Pay List in accordance with the figures on the last *Pro Forma List* sent to him, one of which is to be immediately forwarded to this Department, and the other when he presents his cheque for payment, is to be left at the Bank. The name of the Bank is to be inserted in the blank left for that purpose, and under this the officer will sign his name on the line on which the amount of his salary appears. The officer will be careful to fill up endorsement on back of Pay List before forwarding to the Department.

C.—O. 16. MONTHLY RETURN OF STAMPS.—Statement A. is to be filled upon the first day of each month for the month just then closed, and forwarded to the Department by the first mail thereafter. It will be seen that, on the debit side, column 6, will be the aggregate of columns 2 and 4, and column 7, the aggregate of columns 3 and 5. On the credit side the figures for column 14, are found by adding columns 8, 10 and 12, and the addition of columns 9, 11 and 13, will form the amount to be placed in column 15, column 6 must agree with column 14, and column 7 with column 15. Statement B, is intended to show the total amount collected during the month, and at what dates, and in what Bank these collections are deposited to the credit of the Receiver General. No balances of collections will be permitted to be carried forward from one monthly account to the next. It will therefore sometimes be necessary to make a deposit on the first day of a month to close the transactions of the previous month, and such deposit must be entered on the return for the month in which the amount was collected.

D.—No. 11. GENERAL CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.—At the end of each quarter of the fiscal year (or oftener if the advance made to meet contingencies is likely to be exhausted) a statement of expenses incurred is to be prepared, when, if possible, vouchers are to be procured from the parties to whom the money is paid. The particulars of items for which receipts cannot be obtained are to be neatly written on foolscap paper. Each separate voucher is to be entered on form No. 11, the amount placed in appropriate columns and extended into the "total" column. All the vouchers will then be attached to the "Contingent Account," at the upper left hand corner, the whole neatly folded and endorsed, and forwarded to the District Inspector, who, after examination and approval, will mail it to the Department. Upon approval by the Commissioner, a cheque for the full amount will be issued, thus maintaining the "advance" at its original amount. An exception will be made, however, in the case of the last account for the fiscal year, when, if the account be less than the "advance" the Inspector will deposit the difference to the credit of the Receiver General as a "refund of Gas Inspection contingencies," obtaining therefor a draft, &c., as in the case of collections. If the amount exceed the "advance," a cheque will be issued for the difference. Thus, in either case, a complete settlement of the contingencies of the fiscal year will be arrived at, and a new "advance" will be made early in the following year.

E.—No. 13., GENERAL SERIES, is to be used to acknowledge the receipt of cheques from the Department. Cheques in payment of salary are not subject to this regulation, as they are not issued by the Department.

F.—Regulation as to the supply and use of gas stamps, in accordance with the provisions of the "Gas Act," 36 Vic., cap. 48.

SUPPLY OF STAMPS.—Adhesive Stamps will be supplied by the Department on requisition being made by the Inspector, who will be careful to make requisition sufficiently in advance to insure having at all times a supply on hand to meet the demands of his District.

The Stamps for Gas Inspection are of the following denominations:

No. 1, value	25 cents.	No. 5, value	\$2.00
" 2, "	50 "	" 6, "	3.00
" 3, "	\$1.00	" 7, "	4.00
" 4, "	1.50		

G.—On receipt of a parcel of stamps, the Inspector is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the form of receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt by the next mail, and enter the stamps on the debit side of the account hereinafter mentioned; if they are not correct he must immediately advise the Department of the error and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamps account. A separate account of each denomination of stamps is to be kept by each Inspector by way of debit and credit, stating on the Dr. side the number received, and on the Cr. side the number issued, in the form attached to inside of cover of Label Book K. 21, in which form it will be observed that the footing of column No. 13 added to the last line of column No. 14 will, if the account is truly kept, equal the footing of column No. 7. The entries in column 14 will show the exact number on hand at any given date.

H.—USE OF STAMPS.—After filling up a certificate of Test, and after the fees for such verification have been paid, a stamp or stamps, representing the amount of fees chargeable for such test, will be securely affixed by the Inspector to the space left blank for that purpose on each Certificate of Test, Form P. 7, P. 8, P. 9. The certificate will then be delivered to the party who requested the inspection of a gas meter, or the test of the illuminative power or purity of gas.

I.—The cancellation of stamps is to be effected by the Inspector immediately after affixing them to the certificate of test, writing across the blank space in the middle of each stamp his initials and the date as shown in samples.

NOTE.—In asking for a new supply of books, the Inspector will make requisition for them sufficiently in advance of requirements to afford time to have them *made to order* and forwarded before those in hand are quite used up, and in asking for books containing forms consecutively numbered, he will quote in the requisition the last No. of form contained in the last copy then on hand of the book asked for.

(Signed)

A. BRUNEL,

Commissioner.

To

Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters.

Circular No. 132.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,

OTTAWA, October 3rd, 1876.

Memo.

As to Inspection of Weighbridges, &c.

If the Inspecting Officer has not in possession a sufficient number of 50lb standard weights to make the full load, the following method may be resorted to:—

-
- 1st. Place on the scale the whole of the available standards, and note indication
 - 2nd. Remove standards without disturbing counterpoise or weights on graduated arm.
 - 3rd. Replace the standards by any other heavy material, such as pig iron or old metal, until the scale is again in equilibrium. The exact equilibrium may be produced by the use of some shot in a tin cup.
 - 4th. Add the standards to the previous load, and again note the indication.
 - 5th. Remove the standards, and proceed as in Sec. 3.
- Repeat the process as often as necessary to complete the full load.

(Signed) A BRUNEL,
Commissioner

Circular No. 133.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, October 6th, 1876.

SIR,—Until further notice you are not to enforce the inspection of ordinary tape lines, foot rules, iron squares, or other similar measures commonly used by mechanics in the ordinary pursuit of their business.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

The Deputy Inspector
of Weights and Measures.

Circular No. 134.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1876.

Art. 1.—Instructions for Verification of Balances with Equal Arms.

The Officer will first make himself thoroughly acquainted with the following Section of the Order in Council of 26th July, 1875:

A. Balances with equal arms are only to be admitted to verification when:

1. The beam shows no perceptible difference as regards the form of the two arms.
2. It is provided with a tongue pointing upwards or downwards from its centre, at right angles with a line joining the extreme bearings.
3. It is in equilibrium when a line joining the extreme bearings is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.

4. Its arms are equal within the specified limit of error.
5. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to be turned decidedly and promptly by the addition or withdrawal of so much of the load as represents the error tolerated by regulations.
6. No balance balls or other detached parts other than the pans are used for adjusting the balance.
7. The balance, as a whole, is of sufficient strength, and on a sufficiently stable base to secure it against change of form or position under the maximum load it is to carry.
8. The beam will carry its maximum load without deflection.
9. The maximum load for which it is to be used, is distinctly engraved or marked on the beam.
10. The knife edges are permanently fixed to the beam.

Then proceed to determine whether the balance submitted to verification complies with the above conditions.

1. As to §§ 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, by a careful examination.

With reference to the conformity of the balance with the requirements of §§ 1, 7, 8, 10, the Inspector must necessarily rely upon his technical knowledge.

2. As to § 3 :

- (a) Observe whether the beam, with the pans suspended to it, is in equilibrium without any load.
- (b) Place a load in each pan equal to about half the load which the balance is designated to carry, and carefully adjust the loads, so that the beam is in perfect equilibrium.
- (c) Determine by means of a plummet and string whether the pointer or tongue is vertical.
- (d) Make the balance vibrate through a considerable arc, say about 20 degrees, and observe whether it recovers itself readily, and then determine by means of the plummet as before, whether it returns to the same position when in equilibrium.

If these tests are satisfactory, it may then be tested—

3. As to its conformity with § 4, as follows :

- (a) Change the loads from one pan to the other; observe whether the beam remains in equilibrium with the loads thus transposed.
- (b) Cause the beam to vibrate, and observe whether it returns to the same position of equilibrium as before. If it does, it complies with this §. If it does not return to equilibrium:—
- (c) Determine by use of the grain weights how much it requires in either pan to restore equilibrium.
- (d) Make a similar test with the full load the beam is marked to carry.

If the weight added to the load in either pan, in order to restore equilibrium, is more than $\frac{1}{5000}$ of the load, the beam must be rejected.

- If the balance is not rejected under the preceding test, it must then be tested—
4. With reference to its conformity with the requirements of § 5, as follows :

- (a) Place a load in each pan equal to the full weight which the beam is marked to carry, and adjust the loads so that the beam is in equilibrium.

- (b) Place, with the load in the left hand pan, the weights equal to the remedy of error allowed for weights equal to the load then in the pan, as per "Schedule of Remedy," and observe whether the balance turns quickly and decidedly.
- (c) Remove the "Remedy Weights" from the left to the right hand pan, and observe whether there is a quick and decided corresponding turn of the beam.

If the beam fails to turn decidedly under these conditions in either direction, it must be rejected.

Art. II.—Instructions for the Verification of Steelyards.

The Inspecting Officer must first make himself fully acquainted with the following Section of the Order in Council of the 26th July :

B. Balances commonly known as *steelyards*, or Roman balances, having unequal arms, are only to be admitted to verification when—

1. There is sufficient room for oscillation, and the knife edges on which the beam oscillates, are sufficiently fine to permit it to move freely.

2. The beam is sufficiently strong to carry its load without deflection.

3. The bottom of the notches by which the divisions of the long arm of the lever are indicated, and from which the weight is suspended, are in a right line drawn through the knife edges forming the points of suspension, and when such straight line passes near to and a little above the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus.

4. The divisions on the long arm of the lever are equal among themselves.

5. The weights used with the lever are either some multiple or sub-multiple of the pound avoirdupois, and have distinctly marked on them their true weight, or are so attached to the beam that no other weights can be substituted.

6. The maximum weight intended to be weighed on it is distinctly marked on the beam or indicated by its construction.

7. The position of equilibrium is indicated by a tongue or pointer exactly vertical when the line defined in § 3 is horizontal.

The graduated arm of the common Steelyard usually consists of a square bar, with notches in the upper and lower angles to define the divisions. The beam has usually two points of suspension, and two tongues or pointers for indicating its equilibrium pointing in opposite directions.

One of the angles of the graduated arm is divided so as to weigh the lower denomination of weights; the other, for the higher denomination. The divisions as also the pointer in use will, of course, always be on the upper angle or side.

This instrument may be made to indicate weights with sufficient accuracy, but generally it is very roughly made, and as a necessary consequence it is very unreliable. There should, therefore, be no hesitation in rejecting it when its indications are not within the tolerated remedy.

Steelyards are, however, in use which have been made in a very superior manner, and a careful and experienced weigher can obtain with them results which approximate very closely to the truth.

It is mainly with reference to these last-mentioned weighing machines that the following regulations as to the verifications of "Balances with unequal arms" have been prepared:—

1. The Inspecting Officer must satisfy himself, by careful examination, that the requirements of section B above quoted are complied with. This as to §§ 1, 5, 6, 7 may be done by examinations only; but with reference to the other paragraphs the following tests must be applied.

2. The strength of the beam will be tested as follows:

- (a) Suspend from the short arm of the lever the heaviest load which the beam is made to carry, and place the counterpoise at the division line representing such load.
- (b) Stretch a fine thread along the side of the lever when unloaded and again when loaded, and observe if the beam has changed its form.

For this test of beams made to carry one or more tons, the short arm of the lever may be fastened to some fixed object beneath it as a beam in the floor or other suitable object of sufficient stability, and the counterpoise may then be moved to the extreme end of the long arm of the lever.

3. The beam may be tested with reference to § 3 of the regulations as follows:

- (a) Stretch a fine thread along the beam, so as to coincide as nearly as possible with the bottom of the notches or other bearing points to which the counterpoise is suspended, and extend it beyond the edge of the knife-edge on the short arm of the lever. Then note how nearly the thread coincides with the main point of suspension and the knife-edge that carries the load.

4. With reference to § 4 of the Regulations proceed as follows:

- (a) Compare the principal divisions with each other, so as to determine whether they are equal among themselves. This may be most conveniently done by means of a pair of steel bow-dividers with very fine points, taking care to place the points opposite to, but not in the bottom line of the divisions. The sub-divisions may be compared in the same way with the points of the dividers, so far open as to embrace several divisions.

5. When the counterpoise, with its supports are so attached to the long arm of the beam that it cannot be removed without breaking or cutting some part of the metal, the beam may be tested as follows, after the previous tests have been completed:

- (a) Suspend any weight from the short end of the lever that may be available, and as near to the full load that the beam is to carry as possible; place the beam in equilibrium by means of the counterpoise, and observe whether it oscillates freely, and whether, after putting it in oscillation, it returns to a horizontal position.
- (b) Remove the load, and if the beam is not provided with a scale pan to which it is properly adjusted, some suitable means must be provided for connecting the standards with the short arm of the beam—for small beams, an ordinary scale pan will do—but whatever is used, it should be exactly balanced by a small weight used as a counterpoise on the extreme end of the long arm of the beam, or if this cannot be conveniently done, the scale pan or other appliance may be so adjusted as to weigh the exact weight indicated by one or more integral divisions on the beam. In the latter case, allowance for the weight of the scale pan, &c., must be made in every comparison.
- (c) Place standards in the pan and test the accuracy of the beam by noticing whether it weighs them accurately.


6. If the beam is made to weigh a greater weight than there are standards to represent or than can be conveniently attached to it, the test may be made as far as possible in the manner above directed, and continued in the following manner:

- (a) Load it with a 50 lb. standard, and note if it weighs it correctly.
- (b) Add another 50 lb. standard to the load and again note whether the additional load is truly indicated.

- (c) Measure with the dividers, as above directed, the distance between the two divisions indicating the 50 lb. and 100 lb., and compare this distance with the divisions indicating additional fifties along the whole length of the arm.

If the distances for each additional 50 lb. of load are equal among themselves, the beam may be assumed to be correct.


7. When the counterpoises can be readily removed from the beam, or when more than one counterpoise is used with it.

 In this case the maximum weight the beam is made to carry must be legibly inscribed on it and :---

The actual weight in avoirdupois pounds or authorized sub-multiple thereof of each counterpoise, must be marked on it in the same manner as is required with reference to weights used with platform scales.

When the beam conforms to the regulations in the above mentioned particulars, the verification of it may be proceeded with as follows:---

- (a) Verify the weights marked on the movable counterpoise.
- (b) Verify the weights of the additional counterpoises and see that they are multiples of each other, and that their weights are properly marked on them.
- (c) Place the counterpoise at zero on the graduated arm of the beam which should then be in equilibrium. If the zero mark does not come within the range of the graduations, place the counterpoise on a division mark that indicates a pound, or some multiple of the pound, represented by the standard as 1lb., 2lb., 3lb., &c., then by suspending a corresponding standard to the short arm of the lever, the beam should be in equilibrium.
- (d) Add to the load such additional standards as may be convenient, as 20, 30 or 50lb., and note whether the beam weighs the standards correctly.

 When in addition to the counterpoise movable on the beam, there are other counterpoises, each representing a definite weight when attached to the extreme end of the graduated arm of the beam---

- (e) Place on the short arm of the beam a load of standards (or a load of which the exact weight is known) equal to the weight represented by the smallest of the additional counterpoises, and note whether the beam is then in equilibrium.
- (f) Note whether the larger counterpoises are exact multiples of the smaller ones, and whether they are marked as weighing exact multiples of the load weighed by it.

If it is found that by the above tests the beam weighs correctly, and is in all respects in accordance with the regulations prescribed under the law, it may be stamped and an indenture may be issued.

It is, however, to be understood that the above expedients for estimating the approximate correctness of beams of this description, are not intended to relieve the Deputy Inspector of the duty of testing such beams with loads of standards equal to their full capacity, when sufficient standards are available, and it is possible to use them without incurring an unreasonable cost in moving them. And the inspecting officer will bear in mind that tests made in the manner above described, can only be equivalent to tests made with full loads of standards, when the utmost care and accuracy are observed in making such tests.

As a rule when making tests with the beams loaded to less than their full capacity, not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ (one-tenth) of the load should be used.

Art. III.—Instructions for the Verification of Weigh-Bridges, Hay Scales and Platform Scales.

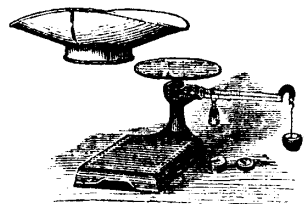
The Inspecting Officer must first make himself master of the following sections of the Order in Council of the 26th July, 1875:

C. Weigh-bridges, Hay Scales and Platform Scales, will only be admitted to verification when :

1. The foundation and supporting base is sufficiently firm and capable of carrying without change of level or of form, or other disturbance, the maximum load for which it is to be used :—
2. If movable from place to place, some satisfactory arrangement, such as a level or plummet is provided and permanently attached, for indicating whether the machine is perfectly level :—
3. The platform is so arranged that any obstruction to its free movement can be easily detected :—
4. All the beams, levers, and other parts are of sufficient strength to carry the maximum load to which they will be respectively subjected without deflection :—
5. The knife edges are firmly and permanently fixed in the levers, have sufficient room to permit free oscillation, and are sufficiently firm :—
6. The oscillations are sufficiently evident :—
7. The weights used with the instrument are equal to the pound or authorized multiples or sub-multiples of the pound, plainly marked with their actual weight, and with the weight they are intended to indicate on the scale :—
8. The weights used as above are a decimal sub-multiple as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, of the load indicated by them :—
9. There are no movable balls or detached parts for the adjustment of the balance accessible or so placed that they can be changed without breaking a seal, or without the change coming to the knowledge of the Deputy Inspector* :—
10. The apparatus indicates the same weight, whether the load is placed in the centre of the platform, on one side of it, or at either corner :—
11. The maximum load which the apparatus is intended to weigh is conspicuously marked on some essential part of it :—

I. The Inspector will observe that there are several varieties of portable weigh-bridges and platform scales in use, which under the regulations above cited, cannot be admitted to verification. The following may be mentioned as examples :

- (a) The scale known as the "Improved Union," (see cut). This scale is made to weigh on two platforms which give indications in relation to each other in the proportion of one to eight. In addition to the platform, a "scoop" is provided, which may be placed on the smaller platform. A weight is provided which is to be used as an additional counterpoise, as an equivalent to the weight of the "scoop."



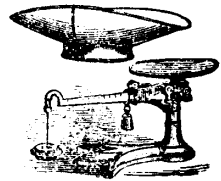
Improved Union or Family Scale.

* See special instructions as to this paragraph.

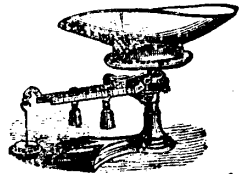
This additional counterpoise is of the nature of a "movable or detached part for the adjustment of the balance." The scale will, therefore, be rejected under § 9 of the section of the Order in Council above cited.

This description of scale is not to be considered as liable to rejection for the reason that the weights used with it are not in a decimal ratio to the load indicated on both platforms, if they are equal to a pound or an authorized multiple or sub-multiple of a pound, and are in a decimal ratio to the load weighed by them on the principal platform. Scales of this description, made in the proportion of one to eight, or in any other than a decimal ratio, as to the load on both platforms, that may be submitted for verification by manufacturers of scales or by parties who keep them for sale, will be rejected under §§ 7 and 8 of the section of the Order in Council above cited. But when submitted by parties who have had them in use previous to the issue of these instructions, they may be verified if, in all other particulars, they conform to the regulations.

- (b) The scale known as the "Grocers' Scale" (see cut), constructed with a "Scoop" in addition to the attached weighing platform, and requiring an addition to the counterpoise, or, as is sometime arranged, with a "tare-beam," as in cut No. 2, is liable to the same objections as are stated in (a), and will be rejected under § 9 of the section of the Order in Council above cited.



Grocers' Scale.



No. 2 Grocers' Scale, with Double Beam.

- (c) The scale described as the "Butter Trip Scale," with equal armed beam and a balance beam and ball at the side (see cut), is also liable to rejection. The balance beam at the side carries what is in effect a "movable ball or detached part." It will, therefore, be rejected under § 9 of the section of the Order in Council above cited.



Butter Trip Scales.

- (d) The scale described as the "Grocers' Trip Scale," with equal armed beam (see cut), and having in addition to the attached weighing pans with which the scale is in equilibrium, a scoop, with a separate counterpoise to be used with the scoop, is also to be rejected under the paragraph above cited.

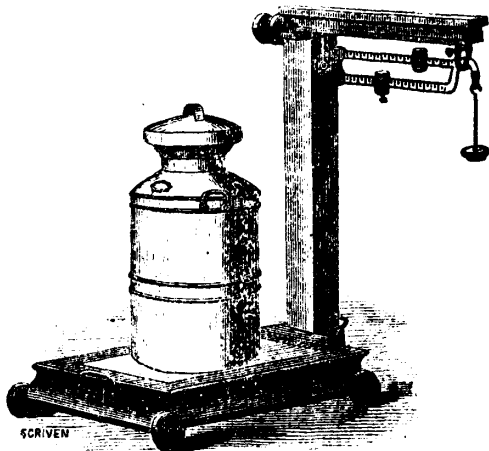


Grocers' Trip Scales.

And generally—

When a scoop for holding goods is used with any scale or balance, it must be an integral part thereof; that is, it must be necessary for putting the unloaded scale in equilibrium, and there must be no mode of using the scale without it.

- (e) The Dairy Scale (see cut) has a double beam, the lower one carrying a weight whereby the tare of the milk cans or other vessels is taken. This, however, is not to be rejected when :—



Dairy Scale.

- (1) The words "Tare Beam" are distinctly incised on the beam used for that purpose.
- (2) The words "Tare Weight" distinctly incised on the weight so used.
- (3) The tare weight is provided with means of fixing it in its place, so that it cannot be easily moved.

There are so many kinds of platform scales that it would be difficult to give specific instructions as to each, but the above will serve as a general guide. When any variety not clearly covered by these instructions is presented, and as to which the Inspector has doubts, he is to apply to the Department for instructions, sending with his application such a description of the scale as will enable the Department to arrive at a proper decision.

2. When verifying a Portable Platform Scale or Weigh-Bridge, the Inspector must :

- (a) See that the maximum weight which the scale is to weigh is plainly inscribed on it in letters and figures of a size proportioned to the scale, and that the weights to be used with it are in conformity with § 7 of the section of the Order in Council above quoted.

If they are—

- (b) Verify them by the standards as directed in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, Art. IV, with reference to other weights.
- (c) The weights being verified, they are to be stamped on the places prepared for that purpose.
- (d) The counterpoise and movable weight attached to the graduated arm are not to be stamped until the whole process of verification is complete.

Great care must be exercised in the verification of weights used with platform scales and weigh-bridges. The importance of this will be seen when it is considered that whatever error there may be in the weight, it is exaggerated in the load weighed in the proportion which the load bears to the weight. Thus, if the weight indicates a multiple of 100, an error of .01 in the weight will cause an error of 1. in the load.

If the weights are approved, the owner must next cause the scale to be taken apart sufficiently to permit the Inspector to examine all its working parts, and the Inspector will :

- (a) Carefully examine all the beams and supports so as to ascertain whether they are of sufficient strength; whether the knife-edges for each series of levers are in the same horizontal plane, and are substantially and firmly fixed; whether there is ample room in the carrying links or other supports of the knife-edges for their oscillation; whether all the bearing surfaces are intact, and in good order, and generally, whether the apparatus is sufficiently well made to work freely. The owner will then put it together and—
- (b) The Inspector will see that it is placed on a level platform, and that it is provided with the necessary means for determining whether it is level.
- (c) Ascertain whether with the counterpoise on the end of the graduated arm, and with the movable weight at zero, the scale is in perfect equilibrium, that is:
- (1) The tongue on the graduated arm must be vertical, or, in the absence of the tongue, the beam must be horizontal.
 - (2) The graduated arm must vibrate freely, and when disturbed it must return to its normal or horizontal position.
- (d) Place on the platform a standard weight equal to the minimum load which it is intended to weigh, and note:
- (1) Whether the weight of such load is correctly indicated.
 - (2) Whether the scale is in conformity with the requirements of the Schedule of Remedy or allowance for errors.
- (e) Add to the load on the platform additional standards until its maximum load is placed on it, noting the result at several (from three to five) stages of the additions as described in (d).
- (f) Remove the load and test the results "backwards," noting whether the results are the same as in the previous testing, as a check.
- (g) Place as much as possible of the full load on each corner of the platform in succession, and observe whether the scale still indicates the weight on it correctly, within the limits of error tolerated, make the same tests with a reduced load.
- (h) Place the load (as in g) on the ends or sides of the platform nearest to the graduated beam or pan which carries the weight, and observe results. Then change the load to the opposite end or side of the pan, and note whether the results indicated are the same in both cases.
- (i) The same process of testing will be followed when the platforms are carried on levers or beams, or a combination of them equivalent to a balance with equal arms.

3. If the Inspecting Officer has not in possession a sufficient weight of standards to make the full load of the scale inspected, the following method of testing may be resorted to:—

- (a) Proceed as directed in §§ 1 and 2 of Art. III, as far as the weight of standards available will permit.
- (b) Remove the standards from the platform, and without disturbing the counterpoise or weights on the graduated arm, replace the standards by any other suitable weights, or load until the scale is again in exact equilibrium.
- (c) Again add the standards to the load, and observe results as before.

This process will be repeated until the maximum load is reached. For scales or weigh bridges to weigh from one to two thousand pounds, pig iron will be the best material wherewith to replace the standards, but any heavy material may be used, as masses of stone or small boulders.

When the whole process of verifying the scales has been so far completed—

- (a) Examine the counterpoise and see that the aperture, if any, left for the introduction or withdrawal of shot or other material for adjusting its weight has been effectually closed and sealed by a plug of soft metal. If this has been properly done, impress the stamp upon it.
- (b) Examine the movable weight carried on the graduated arm, and deal with it in the same manner as with the counterpoise.

Finally:—

If the scale has the maker's consecutive number incised on any essential part of it, that number is to be used for identification in the Indenture, and no stamp will be necessary. If it has no such number, some essential part of it—as the graduated arm—must be stamped. In stamping, great care must be taken to avoid bending or in any way changing the form of the arm.

4. The inspection of hay scales, grain scales, and large weigh-bridges, such as are used by railway companies, and which are attached to fixed foundations, will be governed by instruction given in § 3, in so far as they are applicable. The following additional instructions must also be followed:

- (a) The foundation must be carefully examined as to its strength and general fitness to carry the proposed load and the possibility of its settling out of level.
- (b) Ascertain whether the foundation is truly level.

5. The counterpoise or weight permanently attached to the end of the graduated arm, and movable or sliding weight carried on that arm for the indication of fractional parts of the load, must, when they can be separated from the arm without breaking or cutting any of the links, rings or collars by which they are carried, have their exact weight marked or engraved on them, that is:

- (a) On the counterpoise, its weight, when it places the balance in equilibrium.
- (b) On the sliding or movable weight, its exact weight, when duly adjusted.

6. If there are any apertures in the counterpoise or in the movable weight by which shot or other matter can be removed or introduced, such apertures must be closed by a soft metal plug, upon which the verification stamp is to be impressed after they have been verified.

7. With reference to the soft metal plug for receiving the stamp, it will be sufficient if the stamping of iron weights is provided for by removing the hard skin of the iron from a sufficient space, say $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, so that the stamp may be impressed on the softer metal below.

8. The verification fee for platform scales and weigh-bridges includes the scale, the counterpoise and the movable weight on the graduated arm. All other weights belonging to such scales or weigh-bridges are to be verified and separately charged for at the tariff prescribed for avoirdupois weights of the same denominations.

9. The actual weight in avoirdupois pounds, or parts of a pound, is to be legibly marked on all weights belonging to platform scales or weigh-bridges, as well as the weight of the load they are to indicate. This may be done on weights belonging to scales and weigh-bridges already in use, and not so marked by stencilling or painting; but whenever the stencil or paint wears off, it must be renewed. No weight belonging to platform scales or weigh-bridges, made or sold, or offered for sale after the inspection has been fully inaugurated, are to be admitted to verification unless their actual weight and the weight they are to represent in the load are cast, or plainly incised on them.

Art. IV.—Instructions for the Verification of Weights.

1. Examine the weights carefully and see that they are in conformity with Schedule A of the Order in Council of 26th of July, 1875.

2. If the weighing is to be performed with the official balance, proceed as follows:—

- (a) Place the standard in the left hand pan.
- (b) Place a counterpoise in the right hand pan, which may consist of any available weights, among which should be a small tin cup with a quantity of small shot in it. This shot may be added to, or deducted from, until the balance exactly indicates zero.
- (c) Remove the standard from the left hand pan and in its place put the weight to be compared.
- (d) If the balance does not remain at zero, add grain weights to one pan or the other until it does. If they are required in the left hand pan with the compared weight, the number of grains added will show how much the weight is lighter than the standard, and will be designated by the sign —(or minus.) If, on the other hand, they are required in the right hand pan, the number of grains by which the standard is heavy, and will be designated by the sign + (or plus.)

3. By adopting the above method of verification, errors due to any difference there may be in the length of the arms of the balance will be avoided. Any balance, therefore, which is sufficiently sensitive, may be used.

4. Although the method above described is somewhat tedious, it should always be used when accuracy is aimed at, or when there is any doubt as to the accuracy of the balance. But with good balances, such as are supplied to its officers by the Department, ordinary commercial weights undergoing verification, may be compared by direct weighing against the standards.

Art. V.—Instructions as to the Issue of Indentures and Affixing Stamps thereto.

1. An Indenture must be issued for each weigh-bridge, platform scale or steel-yard, such indenture to include the weights belonging to the scale to which it refers. It is usual for manufacturers of scales to designate them by a progressive number. When this is done, and when such number is engraved or impressed upon an essential part of the apparatus, no other stamp will be necessary, as the progressive number can then be inserted in the indenture and will be a sufficient identification.

2. A separate indenture will also be issued for any set of weights, measures or weighing machine when verified for manufacturers or dealers, or when demanded by the owners; but, when verified for traders, who use the weights, &c., after they are verified, a number of them may be included in the same indenture. Care must always be taken, however, that no more are grouped together than can be represented by stamps for which there is room on the space set apart for them.

3. It is not necessary (as some Deputy Inspectors have imagined) to apply a stamp for each article. But the total value of the stamps attached to the indentures must exactly represent the fees chargeable on the articles covered by the indenture. This being kept in view, the largest available stamps are to be used.

4. In all cases the state of weights, measures and weighing machines, when first presented for verification, is to be entered in the Registers, and the fees are then to be collected. If they do not pass for verification, the words "*withdrawn for re-adjustment*" are to be written opposite, and when the same weights, &c., are again presented, if then found correct, the indenture may—until 30th June, 1877, be issued without additional charge, reference being made to the progressive number under which they were first submitted, by writing such number across the columns which would otherwise be occupied by the denomination of the stamps issued.

5. After the 30th June, 1877, the fees must be collected every time the articles are verified, whether they pass or not.

Note (a).—In all cases when placing weights in the pan of the balance supplied by the Department, or removing them from it, the balance must be raised from its bearings. If the traders' balance is used as suggested in the instructions for using the portable kit, (Circular No. 128,) it must first be verified under Article I.

Note (b).—With reference to the balance-ball on platform-scales and weigh-bridges referred to in § 9 of Section C of the Order in Council of 26th July, 1875, as the expediency of modifying this regulation is under consideration, pending the issue of other regulations the balance-ball is not to be interfered with, nor is the platform-scale or weigh-bridge on which it is used to be rejected unless such balance-ball is of an unusual character.

(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

Circular No. 138.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, Nov. 28th, 1876.

SIR,—Adverting to circular No. 133, I am now further to instruct you that in the performance of your duties you are not, until further directed, to insist upon the inspection of Weights and Measures or Weighing Machines that are in possession of dealers in such articles but not actually unpacked or exposed for sale.

You will notify such dealers in your division of the above order, as may be interested therein, and at the same time inform them that you are to inspect and verify such portion of their stocks as they may from time to time desire.

I am,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

To.....
Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Circular No. 139.

W. & M.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, Dec. 1st, 1876.

SIR,—In reference to the issuing of Indentures of verification of Weights and Measures, I have to call your attention to paragraph "L" of circular No. 115, and to memorandum in red, entitled: "Amended Instructions for Stamping Indentures," from which you will see that it is absolutely necessary that the particulars of test be carefully endorsed in duplicate as shown on back of sample sheet. You will also observe that form O. 7 is to be used for Weights and Measures only. Each class under its own head, and that form O. 7. B. is to be used for Balances, Platform Scales, Steel yards, &c.

I am,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner.

To the Deputy Inspector
of Weights and Measures.

List of Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, with the Annual Salaries paid to them.

Name of Division.	Name of Deputy Inspector.	Salary per annum.	Name of Division.	Name of Deputy Inspector.	Salary per annum.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.—Con.		
Algoma.....	Wm. Carney.....	500 00	Hull.....	P. Lynch.....	500 00
Brant.....	John Allan.....	500 00	Iberville.....	J. N. Lamie.....	500 00
Brockville.....	S. Carruthers.....	600 00	Joliette.....	J. L. B. Desroches.....	500 00
Bruce.....	C. B. Stevens.....	500 00	Kamouraska.....	J. Chamberland.....	500 00
Dundas.....	E. F. Loucks.....	500 00	Labrador.....	N. Grenier.....	500 00
Durham.....	P. R. Randall.....	500 00	Laval.....	H. Lalonde.....	500 00
Elgin.....	J. Campbell.....	500 00	Levis.....	A. Levesque.....	500 00
Essex.....	George Rankin.....	500 00	Lotbinière.....	H. Q. De St George.....	600 00
Glengarry.....	F. McRae.....	500 00	Montmagny.....	N. Nadeau.....	500 00
Grey.....	D. Campbell.....	500 00	Missisquoi.....	B. A. Haskell.....	500 00
Halton.....	Thos. Smith.....	500 00	Montmorenci.....	T. Larue.....	500 00
Hamilton.....	H. Sheppard.....	700 00	Montreal.....	L. N. F. Roy.....	} 2500 00
do.....	M. Murphy.....	700 00	do.....	S. Quinn.....	
Wentworth.....	J. Rymal.....	500 00	do.....	D. Lyons.....	
Hastings.....	J. P. McDonnell.....	600 00	do.....	O. Fauteux.....	
Huron.....	Chas. Morrow.....	600 00	Quebec.....	Jos. Grégoire.....	900 00
Kent.....	John Watts.....	500 00	do.....	E. Dubord.....	700 00
Kingston.....	W. L. Baxter.....	700 00	Richelieu.....	Charles Blais.....	500 00
Lambton.....	Wm. McLean.....	500 00	Rimouski.....	D. Ouellet.....	500 00
Lanark.....	J. W. Manning.....	500 00	Saguenay.....	H. Simard.....	500 00
Lennox.....	G. W. Sills.....	500 00	Sherbrooke.....	H. J. Pennoyer.....	600 00
London.....	J. J. Spettigue.....	1000 00	St. Hyacinthe.....	F. L. Desrivieres.....	500 00
Middlesex.....	James Campbell.....	500 00	Terrebonne.....	Thomas Lamb.....	500 00
Muskoka.....	James Sharpe.....	500 00	Three Rivers.....	Wm. Chagnon.....	500 00
Niagara.....	L. D. Winchester.....	600 00			
Norfolk.....	T. R. Slaght.....	500 00	NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Northumberland.....	J. W. Willoughby.....	500 00	Fredericton.....	E. C. Freeze.....	500 00
Ontario.....	T. C. Forman.....	600 00	Kings.....	W O Slipp.....	500 00
Ottawa.....	E. A. Lapiere.....	1000 00	Moncton.....	T. J. Carter.....	500 00
Oxford.....	G. H. Hotson.....	600 00	Northumberland.....	R. B. Cutter.....	500 00
Peterborough.....	F. W. Hall.....	500 00	Restigouche.....	T. Blanchard.....	500 00
Prince Edward.....	R. Boyle.....	500 00	St. John.....	Jas Macfarlane.....	1000 00
Renfrew.....	James Stewart.....	500 00	Woodstock.....	Wm. Dibble.....	500 00
Simcoe.....	H. W. Laird.....	600 00			
Stratford.....	J. W. Pierson.....	500 00	NOVA SCOTIA.		
Toronto.....	J. Wingfield.....	900 00	Annapolis.....	E. E. Tupper.....	500 00
do.....	T. Berkinshaw.....	700 00	Cape Breton.....	L. Tremaine.....	500 00
Victoria.....	W. A. Silverwood.....	500 00	Colchester.....	A. McKay.....	500 00
Waterloo.....	John McDougall.....	600 00	Guysborough.....	A. J. O. Maguire.....	500 00
Welland.....	A. A. Davis.....	500 00	Halifax.....	James Pryor.....	1000 00
Wellington.....	H. H. Swinford.....	600 00	Hants.....	S. G. Kerr.....	500 00
York.....	H. McCutcheon.....	600 00	Inverness.....	Peter Grant.....	500 00
			Lunenburg.....	J. Hendry.....	500 00
			Pictou.....	Henry Fraser.....	500 00
			Yarmouth.....	J. M. LeCaine.....	500 00
QUEBEC.			MANITOBA.		
Beauce.....	J. B. Mercier.....	500 00	Winnipeg.....	L. Hayward.....	600 00
Beauharnois.....	C. B. Dewitt.....	500 00			
Bellechasse.....	F. Lamontagne.....	500 00			
Berthier.....	A. Coutu.....	500 00			
Chambly.....	E. Lamoureux.....	500 00			
Champlain.....	H. A. Cinq Mars.....	500 00			
Drummond.....	F. N. Pacaud.....	500 00			
Gaspé.....	G. M. Michaud.....	500 00			
Hull.....	A. Quesnel.....	500 00			

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877;
For all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and
of the late Province of Canada, and the Imperial Government, and all
Orders in Council and other papers touching the Extension of the
Jurisdiction of the Court of Vice-Admiralty to the Inland Waters of
Canada.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
26th February, 1877.

(*Memorandum.*)

Nov. 10th, 1860.—Despatch from Sir E. W. Head, Governor General of Canada, to the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing copy of a private letter from Mr. Black, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec.

This despatch is not recorded in the books of the Governor General's office.

Sir E. Head left Canada October 12th, 1860, and did not return until 23rd February, 1861. It is probable that he received Judge Black's letter while in England, and transmitted it direct to the Duke of Newcastle.

DOWNING STREET,
5th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your despatch of the 10th November last enclosing copies of a private letter addressed to you by Mr. Black, Vice-Admiralty Judge at Quebec, respecting his judicial precedence, and of an official letter from the same gentleman, respecting the extension of Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction to the inland waters of Canada. With regard to the first point, you are of opinion that Mr. Black may properly be placed in position equal to that of a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, according to his seniority, so far at least as regards all Judges appointed subsequently to the present time.

This recommendation appears to be very reasonable, and I have to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure that Mr. Black should hereafter take precedence next after the Puisne Judges, and before all such Judges who may be hereafter appointed.

Vice-Admiralty Judges will hereafter take precedence with the Puisne Judges according to their respective seniorities.

On the more important subject of Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction I have consulted the Board of Admiralty, and I enclose copies of the correspondence which has taken place. From this you will perceive that, admitting the general justice of Mr. Black's suggestions, their Lordships are desirous of hearing the opinion of the Colonial authorities as to the best mode of extending the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts to the inland waters of Canada.

I shall therefore be much obliged to you if you will lay the subject before your Executive Council and inform me of the opinion at which, after consultation with them, you may arrive. The matter being one which may give rise to international questions between Canada and the United States, and in which it may prove desirable that the jurisdiction conferred should be of a kind which is recognized beyond the limits of Canada. I am inclined to think that the powers of the Court would be most effectually conferred by imperial legislation, but on this, as on other points, I should be glad to learn the opinion of yourself and your responsible advisers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor the Right Honourable
Sir E. B. HEAD, Bart., K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir Frederic Rogers to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd November, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty the copy of a letter addressed to His Grace by the Governor General of Canada, transmitting the copy of a letter from the Admiralty Judge of Lower Canada.

The points which demand their Lordships' consideration appear to be, first, whether having reference to the geographical peculiarities of the Provinces, it would not be expedient for the reasons given in Mr. Black's letter, that the commission of the Vice-Admiralty Judge should comprise Upper as well as Lower Canada, and next, whether it would be desirable to extend the jurisdiction of the Court generally to the Lakes and other navigable waters of Canada.

To the first of Mr. Black's suggestions their Lordships can at once give effect, if they shall think it expedient to do so.

The second suggestion can only be carried into effect by an Act of the Local Legislature, or of the Imperial Parliament, which latter, however, should not, in the opinion of the Duke of Newcastle, be passed except at the instance, or with the explicit concurrence of the Canadians themselves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. ROGERS.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Lord Clarence Paget to Sir F. Rogers.

ADMIRALTY, 23rd January, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd November last, enclosing copies

of letters from the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec to the Governor General of Canada, relative to the extension of the jurisdiction of that Court to Upper Canada and to the Lakes, and other navigable waters of Canada generally, I am commanded by my Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, copy of a report on this matter, dated the 18th instant, which my Lords have received from the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, in which, while pointing out the importance of the subject and how desirable it would be to carry out the Judge's recommendation, he suggests whether it might not be best done by colonial enactment confirmed by Imperial Statute.

My Lords further direct me to request that you will inform them what steps the Duke of Newcastle would propose should be taken.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. PAGET.

Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.,
Colonial Office.

Mr. Rothery to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY,
DOCTORS' COMMONS, 18th JANUARY, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of November last, transmitting by command of the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of one dated the 23rd of the same month, from Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, with its enclosures, relative to a proposal for extending the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec to Upper Canada, and to the Lakes and other navigable waters of Canada generally, and requesting me to furnish their Lordships with such observations as might occur to me thereon.

The enclosures in the Colonial Office letter consist of a despatch from Sir Edmund Head the Governor General of Canada, dated the 16th November last, transmitting two letters from Mr. Black, the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec. In those letters Mr. Black, after stating generally the course of Admiralty jurisdiction in the Canadas, observes that his own commission, as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec, having been issued before the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada, extends only over the territories of Lower Canada, notwithstanding that it now forms one Province with Upper Canada, and he states that vessels can so readily escape from the navigable waters of Lower to those of Upper Canada that it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be expedient that his jurisdiction should be extended over the whole Province of Canada. He also proposes that the jurisdiction of the Court generally should be extended to the Great Lakes and the navigable waters connecting them with each other, and with the tidal waters; for he says that those Lakes are in truth inland seas, Canada bordering them on the one side and a foreign country on the other; that a most extensive trade is carried upon them, as well between the two countries as between places in the same country, and that they are frequently navigated by vessels on their way to and from Europe. He adds that the Courts of the United States possess this jurisdiction, and that a British vessel doing damage to an American one on an inland lake may be attached in an American port, but that an American vessel doing damage to a British one cannot be so arrested in a Canadian port.

Mr. Black further remarks that if such an extension of the local jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court of Quebec is deemed desirable, it seems to him that as the powers of the Court are derived from Imperial authority and are founded upon the public law of the Empire, it would be safe and better that the enactment for conferring the extension should be an Imperial one, for although he is not prepared to say that a Colonial Act would not be legally sufficient, yet many questions might arise

upon the point, and all the enactments relating to the jurisdiction and practice of Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, or affecting foreign vessels, and matters of public law have been Imperial.

In transmitting these documents to their Lordships, Sir Frederic Rogers observes that the first of Mr. Black's suggestions, namely, whether having regard to the peculiarities of the Province it might not be expedient that Mr. Black's commission should comprise Upper as well as Lower Canada, their Lordships can at once give effect if they shall think it expedient to do so; but that the second suggestion, viz., whether it would be desirable to extend the jurisdiction of the Court generally to the Lakes and other navigable waters of Canada, can only be carried out by an Act of the Local Legislature or of the Imperial Parliament, which latter, however, should not, in the opinion of the Duke of Newcastle, be passed, except at the instance or with the explicit concurrence of the Canadians themselves.

In order that their Lordships may fully comprehend the nature of the very important questions that have been raised by Mr. Black, it will be necessary that I should state, at some length, the course of Admiralty jurisdiction in the British North American possessions. This I am able to do, having recently made a complete index of all the commissions and letters patent registered in this office in reference to the Vice-Admiralty Courts, and the appointment of officers therein.

I ought first to state that besides the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, there are in our North American possessions the following Vice-Admiralty Courts, viz:—

- (1.) One at Halifax for the Province of Nova Scotia, established in virtue of a Commission from the Crown to the Lords of the Admiralty, bearing date 29th September, 1739.
- (2.) One at St. Johns, Newfoundland, of a very early date, but from which there is no commission from the Crown, or at all events none recorded in this office, although numerous appointments have been made to it ever since the year 1710,—one of a Judge as late as 1843.
- (3.) One for Prince Edward Island, established under a commission from the Crown to the Lords of the Admiralty, under date of the 28th of March, 1835.
- (4.) One for New Brunswick for which there was a Table of Fees established by the order in Council of the 23rd June, 1832, but to which there does not appear to have been any appointment save those of Vice-Admiral.

There was also a Vice-Admiralty Court established for Cape Breton, in 1746, but no appointment appears to have been made to it subsequent to that year, and there are the Vice-Admiralty Courts of Vancouver's Island, and of the new colony of Columbia, but which have nothing to do with the present case.

A list of the Vice-Admiralty Courts in our North American possessions, other than that at Quebec, is hereto annexed.

I now proceed to consider the constitution of the Vice-Admiralty Courts at Quebec. This Court was established under a commission from the Crown, bearing date the 5th December, 1763, which empowered the Lords of the "Admiralty" to constitute and appoint Vice-Admirals, and also Judges of Courts of Admiralty, and other proper officers "of such Courts" in a number of different places, and amongst others in the "Province of Quebec." In pursuance of that authority, Vice-Admirals as well as Judges have been appointed by Letters Patent under the seal of the High Court of Admiralty from that time to the present.

A list of those appointments is annexed. If this list be examined, it will be seen that the first five Vice-Admirals were appointed in the terms of the original commission, "for the Province of Quebec." In 1791, the Province of Quebec would seem to have been divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and accordingly we find that the 14 Vice-Admirals who were appointed between that time and the year 1840, when the two Provinces were re-united, all had by the terms of their patents, jurisdiction over Upper as well as Lower Canada—some of them also by the same patents were made Vice-Admirals for the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova

Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and even Cape Breton, possibly in virtue of the other Royal Commissions, for those respective Provinces to which I have referred, although I am inclined to think that the patents as Vice-Admirals were made co-extensive with their authority as Governors, without reference to the original commissions from the Crown to the Lords of the Admiralty, in virtue of which their Lordships were authorised to appoint.

Since the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840, there have been five Vice-Admirals appointed, all of them for the Province of Canada, (in which Upper as well as Lower Canada is included) jurisdiction being also given to them over the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

As to the Judges, the case has been somewhat different. The first Judge to whom Letters Patent were issued for the Province of Quebec, in pursuance of the commission of the 15th December, 1763, was James Potts, Esq., who, on the 28th April, 1768, was appointed to be "our Commissary in our Province of Quebec, in America, and Territories thereunto belonging," with power to sit and hold Courts in any cities, towns, and in places in our said Province of Quebec.

Two other Judges were afterwards appointed in similar terms, viz:—Peter Livins, Esq., on the 6th April, 1775, and Isaac Ogden, Esq., on the 1st July, 1788.

After the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada in 1791, the first appointment of a Judge was that of James Kerr, Esq., on the 19th August, 1797, who was appointed to be "our Commissary in Lower Canada, in America, and territories thereunto belonging."

This gentleman was re-appointed in 1809, on a redistribution of certain territory between Lower Canada and Newfoundland, and the words of his patent are "to be our Commissary in our Vice-Admiralty Court, in our Province of Lower Canada, in America, and the Territories thereunto belonging."

In 1831, on the demise of the Crown, there was again a renewal of his patent, and in precisely the same terms.

The present Judge, Henry Black, Esq., was appointed on the 1st April, 1837, in the same terms as in the last patent to his predecessor; and, on the 27th October, 1838, on the demise of the Crown, there was a renewal of the patent, likewise in similar terms.

The result, then, would seem to be this: the Lords of the Admiralty, under the authority conferred upon them by the Royal Commission of the 5th December, 1763, appointed Vice-Admirals, at first, for the Province of Quebec; on the division of that Province in 1791, they appointed them for Upper as well as Lower Canada; and, after the union of those Provinces in 1840, for Canada.

As regards Judges, they appointed them, at first, as they were authorized to do for the Province of Quebec, but, after the division of that Province into Upper and Lower Canada, for Lower Canada only.

The explanation is probably this: The boundary line between the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada is above Montreal and the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and, therefore, above rapids which could scarcely have been passed by the tide, and which formerly effectually prevented the passage into the waters of Upper Canada of vessels coming from the sea. When, therefore, after the death of Mr. Isaac Ogden, the last Judge appointed for the Province of Quebec, it became necessary to supply the vacancy, the Province being at that time divided into Upper and Lower Canada, the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec necessarily became the Judge for the Province of Lower Canada; and from the fact of there being no tidal waters in Upper Canada, and no means of passing from the sea into its waters, it would hardly appear necessary to establish any Vice-Admiralty Court in Upper Canada, or even to give the Judge at Quebec (if that was desirable whilst the two Provinces remained distinct) jurisdiction in Upper Canada. This would seem to be the reason why Mr. Black's patent, which bears date in 1838, before the re-union of the two Provinces, extended only to Lower Canada.

If the explanation which I have ventured to give be correct, the fact whether their Lordships can now, without a new commission from the Crown, extend Mr.

Black's authority over Upper Canada, will depend upon what were the boundaries of the Province of Quebec in the year 1763, when authority was given by the Crown to the Lords of the Admiralty to appoint a Vice-Admiral Judge and other officers for a Vice-Admiralty Court in the Province of Quebec. If the jurisdiction which it is proposed to give to Mr. Black, extending as it would over Upper and Lower Canada, is not wider than was formerly that of the Province of Quebec; if, in other words, the Province of Canada is no more than the Province of Quebec, then the Lords of the Admiralty may, I apprehend, under the authority of the Commission of 1763, direct letters patent to issue, under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, appointing Mr. Black to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Canada, or of Quebec, in the Province of Canada; it would be simply returning to the original terms of the Commission. If, however, the present Province of Canada be more extensive than what was formerly the Province of Quebec, it would be necessary, before Mr. Black could be authorized to exercise jurisdiction over the whole Province, that a new Commission should issue from the Crown, empowering their Lordships to appoint a Vice-Admiral Judge and other proper officers for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in the Province of Canada.

This would, of course, be readily done; at the same time, I would wish to take this opportunity of saying how very desirable it would be, that whenever the boundaries of a colony to which a Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction has been given are changed, a new Commission should be issued from the Crown to the Lords of the Admiralty, empowering them to establish a Vice-Admiralty Court in the new district.

On the question whether it is desirable that Mr. Black's authority should be extended to Upper Canada, I apprehend there cannot be two opinions. The reasons adduced by that gentleman for the measure appear to me to be conclusive, and it could be done without encroaching upon the authority of any other Court.

It only remains for me to say a few words on the second point raised in the correspondence, viz: as to extending the jurisdiction of the Court generally to the Lakes and other navigable waters in the interior, so that the Court might take cognizance of a collision occurring between two vessels, say on Lake Ontario or Lake Erie, I should here observe that the same inconvenience which is now pointed out by Mr. Black was formerly felt in this country, and, accordingly, the Act of the 3rd and 4th Vict., c. 65, was passed to remedy, amongst other things, this defect. The 6th Clause of that Act provides that the High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all claims and demands whatsoever in the nature of salvage for services rendered to, or damage received by any ship or sea-going vessel, * * * whether such ship or vessel may have been within the body of a county, or upon the high seas, when the services "were rendered, or damage received," &c.

That provision has been attended with very beneficial results, and I am not aware that any inconvenience whatever has resulted from it.

But, in Canada, it appears to me that such a measure is even more necessary than in this country, the Lakes are in truth nothing but inland seas, having on the north the British possessions, on the south the United States of North America. As Mr. Black justly remarks, if a collision occur on those lakes between an American and a British vessel, the American may cause the British vessel to be arrested for the damage, if she came into an American port, but the British owner cannot seize the American for the damage in a British port.

These are inconveniences for which a remedy should at once be provided, and the only question seems to be whether it should be done by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, or of the Imperial Parliament. In alluding to this part of the case, Mr. Black justly remarks that the powers of the Court are derived from Imperial authority, and are founded on the public law of the Empire, and that all the enactments relating to the jurisdiction and practice of the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, or affecting foreign vessels, and matters of public law have been imperial. On this, Sir Frederic Rogers observes that if it is done by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it should not, in the opinion of the Duke of Newcastle, be passed, except at the instance or with the explicit concurrence of the Canadians themselves.

It certainly would seem to be very desirable that the Vice-Admiralty Court abroad, being called upon to administer international law, should all have the same functions, the same practice and the same powers within their own territories, that the High Court of Admiralty has in this country. This was certainly the intention of the Legislature in 1832, when it passed the Act of the 2 Will. IV., c. 51, which regulated the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts, and in virtue of which the same system of procedure was established in all those Courts as then prevailed in this. On this ground, I concur with Mr. Black in thinking that the proper remedy would be an Act of the Imperial Legislature, and I would extend it not alone to Canada, but to all the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad.

Indeed, I can see no reason why the powers which have, since 1832, been conferred upon the High Court of Admiralty of England, with so much advantage, more especially by the Act of the 3rd and 4th Vic., c. 65, should not be now extended to all the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, where the property is within the limits of their respective jurisdiction. If, however, it should be thought that this would be too large a measure, and that it would be better to confine its provisions simply to Canada or to the British North American Provinces, it would rest with Her Majesty's Secretary of State to obtain the sanction of the Colonial authorities to such a measure, but even then it might perhaps be deemed expedient that it should afterwards be confirmed by Imperial Statute.

And should their Lordships approve of these suggestions, as the question is one of very considerable importance, it might perhaps be advisable before coming to any decision on the point, that a copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Colonial Office for the information of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who may probably think it desirable again to communicate with the Canadian authorities on the subject.

I beg to return the papers that were forwarded to me.

And am, &c.,

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

Registrar.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Annexed to Registrar's Letter of 18th January, 1861.

The following are the Vice-Admiralty Courts in British North America, besides that established at Quebec :—

1.—AT HALIFAX, FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

A Royal Commission, issued on the 29th September, 1739, for establishing a Vice-Admiralty Court for Nova Scotia, but some appointments of Vice-Admirals and other officers had been made previously. Since the date of the above Commission, Vice-Admirals and Judges have been appointed continuously.

The last appointment of a Judge was that of Mr. Alexander Stewart on the 29th April, 1846. Registrars have been constantly appointed since 1803, and Marshals since 1797.

2.—FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

There is no record of any Royal Commission for establishing this Court, but Judges have been continuously appointed since 1710. Three of them were appointed for St. John, in Newfoundland. The last appointment of a Judge was that of Mr. I. G. H. Bourne, on the 3rd July, 1843. Registrars have been appointed since 1781; Marshals, since 1808; Vice-Admirals, only since 1819.

3.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A Royal Commission for establishing a Court for this Island, under the name of St. John's Island, issued in 1719. This Commission apparently lapsed, only one Vice-Admiral being appointed in 1769, and no other officers.

A second Commission, issued on the 28th March, 1835, under which the present officers have been appointed.

4.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

A table of fees has issued for this as well as other Courts, under the Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1852, but though Vice-Admirals have been appointed since 1784, there is no record of the appointment of any other officers.

5.—CAPE BRETON.

A Commission issued for establishing this Court in 1746. A Judge and other officers were appointed in that year, but there have been no appointments since 1746.

6.—VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

A Commission for establishing a Court for this Island, in the usual form, issued on the 8th September, 1849.

There have been since, two appointments of Vice-Admirals, but none of any other officers.

7.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Commission issued for this Colony on the 11th December, 1858. On the 18th of the same month patents issued to Vice-Admiral and a Judge, but no other officers have been appointed.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Annexed to the Registrar's Letter of the 18th January, 1861.

Patents relating to the Vice-Admiralty Court for the "Province of Quebec" and to Upper and Lower Canada.

On the 5th December, 1763, a Commission issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Lords of the Admiralty to constitute and appoint Vice-Admirals and also Judges of Courts of Admiralty, and proper officers of such Courts in each of our Provinces of Quebec, East and West Florida in America, and also in our islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Domanica, St. Vincent, and Tobago, in America, in like manner, as Vice-Admirals. Judges and other officers of such Courts have been constituted by our High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, for the time being, in places in which they have been usually heretofore appointed.

In pursuance of this authority, so far as regards the Province of Quebec, appointments have been issued under the Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of England to the following persons :—

1.—VICE-ADMIRAL.

By patent, dated the 19th March, 1764, the Hon. James Murray, Esq., Governor of the Province of Quebec, was appointed to be our Vice-Admiral Commissary and Deputy in the office of Vice-Admiralty in our Province of Quebec, and the Territories thereon depending.

Four other appointments of Vice-Admirals were successively made by similar patents for our Province of Quebec, viz :—

Gray Carleton, Esq., on the 23rd of April, 1768.

Gray Carleton, Esq., re-appointed 30th December, 1774.

Frederick Haldemand, Esq., 16th September, 1777.

Sir Grey Carleton, K.C.B., on the 4th of May, 1786.

Between 1791 and 1840, whilst Upper and Lower Canada were separate Provinces, 14 appointments of Vice-Admirals were made.

The first four of these officers were appointed for Upper and Lower Canada, viz :—

Lieutenant General Robert Prescott, on 13th December, 1796.

Sir James Henry Craig, on 9th September, 1807.

Sir George Prevost, Bart., 16th November, 1811.

Lieutenant-General G. Drummond, on 4th January, 1815.

The next two Vice Admirals were appointed for Upper and Lower Canada, and at the same time, for the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton, viz :—

Sir J. Crape Sherbrooke, G.C.B., on the 31st of May, 1816.

The Duke of Richmond, K.G., on the 23rd of May, 1818.

The next Vice-Admiral was George, Earl of Dalhousie, G.C.B., to whom two patents were issued.

1st. One dated 22nd April, 1820, appointing him Vice-Admiral for Upper and Lower Canada, and New Brunswick.

2nd. One dated 19th May, 1820, appointing him Vice-Admiral for the same Provinces as those for which his immediate predecessors had been appointed, viz :— Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton.

The next Vice-Admiral was appointed for the same extent of territory, viz —

Matthew, Lord Aylmer, K.C.B., 6th October, 1830.

The next Vice-Admiral was appointed for Upper and Lower Canada only, viz —

William Pitt, Earl Amherst, on 18th April, 1835.

The next four Vice-Admirals were appointed for Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, viz :—

Archibald, Earl of Gosford, on 20th June, 1835.

J. G., Earl of Durham, G.C.B., on 3rd April, 1838.

Sir John Colbourne, G.C.B., on 31st December, 1838.

Right Hon. C. Poulet Thompson, on 6th September, 1839.

Since the re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1840, five Vice-Admirals have been appointed in succession for the Provinces of Canada, (in which Upper as well as Lower Canada is included,) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, viz. :—

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, 28th April, 1841.

Right Hon. Sir C. J. Metcalfe, 1st March, 1843.

Earl of Carthcart, K.C.B., 23rd March, 1846.

Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 2nd October, 1846.

Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart., 21st September, 1854.

2. JUDGES.

By patent, dated 28th April, 1768, James Potts, Esq., the first Vice-Admiralty Judge was appointed our Commissary in our Province of Quebec, in America, and Territories thereunto belonging, with power to sit and hold Courts in any cities, towns and places in our said Province of Quebec, and with the other usual powers of a Vice-Admiralty Judge.

Two other Judges were successively appointed by similar patents, and in the same terms, viz. :—

Peter Livens, Esq., on 6th April, 1775.

Isaac Ogden, Esq., on 1st July, 1788.

No Judges have been since appointed for the Province of Quebec.

Since the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791, only two Judges have been appointed, to whom five Patents, in all, have been issued, viz. :

1. James Ker, Esq., appointed 19th August, 1797.
 " " re-appointed 14th June, 1809.
 " " re-appointed 25th August, 1831.
2. Henry Black, Esq., appointed 1st April, 1837.
 " " re-appointed 27th October, 1838.

By the first of these Patents, dated the 19th August, 1797, James Ker, Esq., was appointed to be "Our Commissary in Lower Canada, in America, and Territories thereunto belonging," with the usual powers.

By the second, dated 14th June, 1809, which was issued on a redistribution of certain Territory between Lower Canada and Newfoundland, the same Judge was re-appointed to be "Our Commissary in Our Vice-Admiralty Court in Our Province of Lower Canada, in America, and Territories thereunto belonging," with the usual powers.

By the third Patent he was again appointed in the same terms.

Both the Patents issued to Henry Black, Esq., appoint him in precisely similar terms to those extracted above from the second Patent to his predecessor, viz.:

"To be Our Commissary in our Vice-Admiralty Court in Lower Canada, in America, and Territories thereunto belonging."

Mr. Elliot to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

DOWNING STREET, 31st January, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd inst., enclosing a copy of a report from Mr. Rothery, respecting the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction in Canada.

It appears to His Grace that the best mode of proceeding would be to send out to the Governor General of Canada the Draft of such a Bill as Mr. Rothery would desire to be passed by the Imperial Government in order that he may submit to his Executive Council the provisions of the Bill, and consult them upon the best mode of giving effect practically to the proposed jurisdiction.

His Grace would therefore suggest that Mr. Rothery should be requested to prepare such a Draft.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. F. ELLIOT.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

Mr. Romaine to Sir F. Rogers.

ADMIRALTY, 21st March, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 23rd November, 1860, and 31st January, 1861, on the subject of the extension of the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec to Upper Canada, and to the lakes and other navigable waters of Canada generally, for which object His Grace the Duke of Newcastle proposed that a Draft Bill should be prepared by the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty for transmission to the Governor General of Canada. I am commanded by my Lords, Commissioner of the Admiralty, to send you herewith, to be laid before His Grace, copy of a letter dated 18th inst., from Mr. Rothery, on this subject, in which he recommends that as a preliminary step, copies of the Acts 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 65, and 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 78, should be sent to the Governor General, accompanied by copies of Mr. Rothery's present letters and of his former communication,

dated 18th January last, in order that the colonial authorities may advise whether any and which of the provisions of those Acts could, with advantage, be extended to Canada.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart.,
Colonial Office.

Mr. Rothery to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY,
DOCTORS' COMMONS, 18th March, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., enclosing copy of one from the Colonial Office on the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec to the district of Upper Canada, and to the lakes and inland waters generally.

The Colonial Office suggests that I should be requested to prepare the Draft of such a Bill as I should desire to be passed by the Imperial Government, in order that it may be forwarded to the Governor General of Canada, and by him submitted to his Executive Council.

In my letter of the 18th January last, to which this is a reply, I stated that, assuming that the proposed extension of jurisdiction was desirable, there were two questions for consideration; first, whether it would be better that the proposed jurisdiction should be conferred by an Imperial Statute, or by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and secondly whether the Act, if an Imperial one, should be general in its operation, affecting all Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, or whether it should be confined solely to the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec, or the Courts in our North American possessions.

On these points, the letter from the Colonial Office does not afford any information, and until I am informed what is to be the scope and object of the proposed Bill, it would be impossible for me to prepare a Draft. The course then which I would venture to propose after consulting with Sir Frederic Rogers on the subject is this:

I should here observe, that in 1832, when the Act of the 2 William IV, Chap. 51, passed for regulating the procedure of the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, the jurisdiction possessed by those Courts was nearly, if not exactly, similar to that then exercised by the High Court of Admiralty of England.

In 1843, however, an Act was passed, the 3rd and 4th Vic., Chap. 55, greatly extending the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, and, amongst other things, giving it jurisdiction "whether the body of a country," which is one of the powers now sought to be conferred on the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec, but it left the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Court untouched. A subsequent Act, the 17th and 18th Vic., Chap. 78, likewise increased the powers of the High Court of Admiralty of England, but did not affect those of the Vice-Admiralty Courts. Then came the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1854, the 17th and 18th Vic., Chap. 104, which gave further powers to the High Court of Admiralty, and, at the same time, conferred them also on all the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad.

Under these circumstances, the course I should suggest is this: I would propose that copies of the Acts of the 3rd and 4th Vic., Chap. 65, and of the 17th and 18th Vic., Chap. 78, the provisions of which have never been extended to the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, should be forwarded by the Colonial Office to the Governor General of Canada, and that the Colonial authorities should be directed to advise whether any and which of their provisions could, with advantage, be extended to Canada; and upon the receipt of their reply, Her Majesty's Government would be in a position to decide what course it would be most expedient to adopt.

It would also be desirable, in order that the authorities in Canada may have all the facts of the case before them, that copies of this and my former letter should be forwarded at the same time.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY,
Registrar

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

(*Memorandum.*)

A copy of the despatch and enclosures from the Duke of Newcastle, No. 164, of the 5th April, 1861, were sent to Council, but no action appears to have been taken thereon, and the papers are not now in that office.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 22nd December, 1873.

The undersigned has the honour to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that it would be very desirable, in the interests of the inland navigation and shipping of the Dominion of Canada, that Admiralty jurisdiction should be extended to the Province of Ontario. Admiralty jurisdiction now exists in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and the Island of Prince Edward, but it does not exist on the great inland lakes, or, as they might properly be termed, inland seas of the Dominion, where it is as much required as in any other portion of Canada.

The undersigned has been informed that the Vice-Admiralty Commission originally included Upper and Lower Canada, as it was for the old Province of Quebec (as it existed in 1763), but when that Province was divided it appears that Admiralty jurisdiction ceased to be exercised beyond the limits of Lower Canada, or, as it is now termed, the Province of Quebec.

Much difficulty has of late years been experienced on the inland lakes, where shipping and commerce have greatly increased, owing to the difficulty in recovering claims against vessels, both British and American, but particularly the latter, on account of wages, collisions or debts, as, in the case of United States vessels, the owners are sometimes unknown, and are not generally within reach of process *in personam*, whereas, if the proceedings could be taken *in rem*, the claim could be promptly adjudicated, and it would not only be in the interests of persons in Ontario to be able to take proceedings in this manner, but it would even be in the interests of American shipping that such proceedings could be taken, as supplies and outfits for vessels would be much more readily and cheaply furnished if the persons who supplied such goods were sure that their debts could be secured by proceedings *in rem*.

The shipping owned in Ontario at present must be upwards of 500 vessels, measuring 70,000 tons, not including barges and canal boats. The quantity of tonnage entered inwards in all the ports of Ontario from the ports in United States (exclusive of ferriage and coasters), for the year ended 30th June, 1872, was 1,674,848 tons Canadian shipping, and 1,529,057 tons United States shipping, making a total of 3,203,905 tons of shipping. The aggregate tonnage, entered inwards and outwards to and from the same places during the same period, was 6,227,728 tons.

The undersigned therefore recommends that the necessary steps be taken through the proper channel, to request the British Government to give the requisite directions to extend Admiralty jurisdiction to the Lakes of Ontario, Erie, Huron, the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior and the waters connecting therewith.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th May, 1874:—

The Committee have had before them a memorandum, dated 22nd December, 1873, from the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, bringing under the notice of Your Excellency in Council that it would be very desirable, in the interests of the Inland navigation and shipping of the Dominion of Canada, that Admiralty jurisdiction should be extended to the Province of Ontario, and stating that Admiralty jurisdiction now exists in the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and the Island of Prince Edward, but that it does not exist on the great inland lakes, or, as they might properly be termed "inland seas," of the Dominion, where it is as much required as in any other portion of Canada.

That he has been informed that the Vice-Admiralty Commission originally included Upper and Lower Canada, as it was for the old Province of Quebec (as it existed in 1763), but that when that Province was divided it appears that Admiralty jurisdiction ceased to be exercised beyond the limits of Lower Canada, or, as it is now termed, the Province of Quebec.

That much difficulty has of late years been experienced on the Inland Lakes, where shipping and commerce have greatly increased, owing to the difficulty in recovering claims against vessels, both British and American, but particularly the latter, on account of wages, collisions or debts, as in the case of United States vessels, the owners of which are sometimes unknown, and are not generally within the reach of process *in personam*, whereas if the proceedings could be taken *in rem* the claim could be promptly adjudicated, and it would not only be in the interest of persons in Ontario to be able to take proceedings in this manner, but it would even be in the interest of American shipping that such proceedings could be taken, as supplies and outfits for vessels would be much more readily and cheaply furnished if the persons who supplied such goods were sure that their debts could be secured by proceedings *in rem*.

The shipping owned in Ontario at present must be upwards of 500 vessels, measuring 70,000 tons, not including barges and canal boats.

That the quantity of tonnage entered inwards at all the ports of Ontario from ports in the United States, (exclusive of ferriage and coasters), for the year ending 30th June, 1872, was 1,674,848 tons Canadian shipping, and 1,529,057 tons United States shipping, making a total of 3,203,905 tons of shipping.

That the aggregate tonnage entered inwards and outwards to and from the same place during the same period was 6,227,728 tons.

He therefore recommends that the necessary steps be taken through the proper channels to move Her Majesty's Government to extend Admiralty jurisdiction to the Lakes of Huron, Ontario, Erie, the Georgian Bay, and Lake Superior and the waters connecting therewith.

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

Certified,
(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

OTTAWA, May 20th, 1874.

MY LORD,—I have the honour of forwarding for your Lordship's consideration a copy of an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council, stating, on the representation of the Minister of Marine, that it is very desirable in the interests of the inland navigation and shipping of Canada that Admiralty jurisdiction similar to that which now exists in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion should be extended to the Province of Ontario.

It appears that much difficulty has existed for a number of years in recovering claims of various kinds against vessels both British and American, particularly the

letter, and in compliance with the request preferred, which I am informed will greatly facilitate the adjudication of all such matters.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Copy of Despatch---The Earl of Carnarvon to the Governor-General.

DOWNING STREET, 16th July, 1874.

MY LORD,—I forwarded for the consideration of the Lords, Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of your Despatch, No. 143, of the 20th of May, and of the Report of the Canadian Privy Council, recommending that Admiralty jurisdiction should be extended to the great inland lakes of the Dominion.

2. I now enclose a copy of the reply from the Admiralty, together with a copy of a Report from the Admiralty Registrar on the subject, and I request that you will bring these papers under the consideration of your Ministers, and invite them to state fully upon the different points raised by the Report.

3. Copies of the letters of the Admiralty Registrar, of the 18th January, and 18th March, 1861, referred to in the Report now enclosed, were transmitted to the Governor General in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 164, of the 3rd April, 1861.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Mr. Lushington to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

ADMIRALTY, 9th July, 1874.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th ult., forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, with a report of the Canadian Privy Council, recommending that Admiralty jurisdiction should be extended to the great inland lakes of that Dominion, I am commanded by My Lords, Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit to you herewith for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a Report from the Admiralty Registrar on the subject.

I am to add that My Lords concur generally with Mr. Bathurst's observations and proposals.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Mr. Bathurst to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY,

DOCTORS' COMMONS, 30th June, 1874.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, L. M. M. of the 13th instant, enclosing a letter from the Colonial Office dated the 9th instant, forwarding for their Lordships' consideration, a copy of a despatch from Earl Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, with a report enclosed of the Canadian Privy Council, in which it is recommended that Admiralty jurisdiction, similar to that which now exists in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, should be extended to the great inland lakes of the Dominion, and upon this question their Lordships desire the opinion of the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty.

It appears that the report in question, which is approved by Earl of Dufferin is

based on a memorandum from the Minister of Marine. It sets forth the great increase of shipping and commerce in the Province of Ontario, and that much difficulty has been experienced in recovering claims, especially against United States vessels; it represents that Admiralty jurisdiction now exists in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., but not on the great inland lakes where it is as much required as in any other portion of Canada, and it concludes with the recommendation that the necessary steps be taken through the proper channel to move Her Majesty's Government, to extend Admiralty jurisdiction to the Lakes of Huron, Ontario, Erie, the Georgian Bay, and Lake Superior.

I find that a similar representation, which was also forwarded to Mr. Rothery, was made in the year 1858 to the Board of Trade by the British Consul at Chicago, and again in the year 1860 the subject was brought before the Colonial Office in a letter from Mr. Black, the late Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec.

That letter having been forwarded to their Lordships, was also referred to Mr. Rothery in a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated 27th November, 1860, and was the subject of a very full report dated 18th January, 1861, in which Mr. Rothery recommended that the authority of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec should be extended to Upper Canada, and that by an Act of the Imperial Legislature the jurisdiction of the Court should be extended to the lakes and other navigable waters in the interior.

It would also appear that having been subsequently requested by the Colonial Office to prepare a Bill for this purpose, Mr. Rothery, in a further letter to the Admiralty, dated 18th March, 1861, suggested that the Canadian authorities should be called upon to advise as to the extent to which the provisions of such a measure could be carried with advantage to Canada.

Whether any further communication then passed on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government, or whether the views of the Canadian Government would be sufficiently met by adopting the suggestions then made by Mr. Rothery is not known to me.

Considering however the vast increase of late years in the commerce and shipping on the Inland Lakes of the Dominion, and the great distance of these waters from Quebec, the western end of Lake Superior being upwards of 1,000 miles from that city, it would occur to me that it may well be doubted whether the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec could efficiently exercise jurisdiction in those waters, and I think it probable that the Canadian Government rather contemplates the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction by some Court or Courts more conveniently situated with respect to those inland waters.

A question then arises of some difficulty and importance, viz., How is such a Court to be established? Hitherto Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, as understood in this country, apart from any special power, or jurisdiction conferred on Admiralty Courts by recent Statutes, has been confined to waters within the flow and reflux of the tide, and I believe never has been exercised in the Inland waters of Upper Canada.

This limitation appears in the patents under which Vice-Admirals and Judges of Vice Admiralty Courts have been appointed, and has even been more or less recognised by statute.

It is easy to understand how such a limitation came originally to be established, but since the discovery of America, and the acquisition by this country of its possessions on that continent, there is sound reason for departing from it.

It is natural to enquire how the question has been viewed by the United States, and it appears that for a great many years a similar limitation was recognised in their courts, but in 1851 in a case* arising out of collision between two ships on Lake Ontario, the point was specially raised, and was decided in a contrary sense by the Supreme Court in disregard of previous decisions and from a consideration of the necessities of the case. The learned Judge, who delivered the opinion of a

*The Genesee case v. Fitzburgh, 12 Howard's Report.

majority of the court, did so in a very elaborate judgment. He admitted that the language and decision of the courts in previous cases, implied that under the constitution of the United States, Admiralty jurisdiction was confined to tide waters, but he went on to say "yet the conviction that this definition of Admiralty powers was narrower than the constitution contemplated, has been growing stronger every day with the growing commerce on the lakes and navigable waters of the Western States;" and he proceeds to argue that although in England the definition of Admiralty jurisdiction, which would limit it to tide waters, might be sound and reasonable, it was necessarily otherwise in the United States, where these large lakes exist with their great and growing commerce, subject to all the incidents and hazard that attend commerce on the ocean. He observes that there is an equal necessity for the instance and the prize-power of the Admiralty Court; that courts of Admiralty have been found necessary in all commercial countries, not only for the safety and convenience of commerce, and the speedy decisions of controversies, but to administer the law of nations in a season of war, and that it would be contrary to principle to confine these rights to the States bordering on the Atlantic, and to deny them to the citizens who border on the lakes and great navigable streams which flow through the Western States. Again, he says it is evident that a definition that would at this day limit public rivers in America to tide-watered rivers is utterly inadmissible; that they have thousands of miles of public navigable waters, including lakes and rivers in which there is no tide, and certainly there can be no reason for Admiralty powers over a public tide-water which does not apply with equal power to any other public water used for commercial purposes and foreign trade. This forcible and cogent argument is equally applicable to Her Majesty's Dominion in North America. Still, however, looking to the fact that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty has not hitherto been exercised or asserted in any but tidal waters, it may be matter for consideration whether it should now be claimed as of right, or whether statutable power to exercise it, is requisite, or desirable; and on this point their Lordships might wish to have the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, or at least of the Admiralty Advocate.

But whatever determination may be arrived at on this point, I beg to suggest that it will be very necessary to consult the Canadian Government, first, as to the place, or places if more than one, at which it would be most beneficial to establish a Vice-Admiralty Court, having regard to the trade and commerce in those waters, and next as to what local Judge might most suitably be selected to fill the office of Judge of such court, as the provisions in the Vice-Admiralty Court Act, of 1863, that the Chief Justice, or principle judicial officer of any British possession, shall, in any case of vacancy, be *ex-officio* Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, may not be conveniently applied to the portions of Canada which border on the long line of inland waters.

I may here mention that in the United States, by an Act of Congress in 1845, general Admiralty jurisdiction in cases of contract and tort over vessels employed in navigating the lakes and other waters connecting them, was given to the ordinary district courts.

It may likewise be expedient, as suggested by Mr. Rothery in his letter of the 18th March, 1861, already referred to, also to invite the colonial authorities to advise whether any, and what parts of the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., chap. 65, giving jurisdiction to the high court of admiralty within the body of a county, and of the 17th and 18th Vic., chap. 78, conferring upon it various additional powers, can be, with advantage, extended to Canada. I beg to return the enclosures which were forwarded in your letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. BATHURST.

(Copy—No. 57.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 29th, 1876.

MY LORD,—In reply to your Lordship's despatch, No. 138, 16th July, 1874, on the subject of the extension of Admiralty jurisdiction to the inland lakes of Canada,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a report of my Privy Council, from which your Lordship will learn that my Ministers hope, and it is their intention that one of their number shall proceed to England upon public matters in the approaching recess.

Your Lordship will perhaps see no objection to the postponement of the consideration of this question until such time as it may be entered upon in personal conference with your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The EARL OF CARNARVON.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 28th February, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had before them the Report dated 23rd of February, 1876, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, stating that his attention was very lately called to the despatch of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon of the 16th July, 1874, upon the subject of the extension of the Admiralty jurisdiction to the great inland lakes of Canada which had been referred to his predecessor.

The Minister states that upon learning the existence of that despatch, and the preceding correspondence, he verbally stated to the Committee of Council his opinion that it was worthy of consideration whether it was not within the power of, and would not be expedient for, the Parliament of Canada itself to pass the legislation which might be thought necessary in this connection.

That it was considered at that time that there might be difficulty in coming to a conclusion upon the subject, and closing the correspondence during the present Session, and that the consideration of the matter was temporarily deferred.

That he has received a communication from Your Excellency intimating that an answer to the despatch of Lord Carnarvon is desirable, and it becomes his duty, therefore, to make some recommendation to Council upon the subject.

That it has occurred to him that as some member of the Government will visit England upon public matters during the recess, the most convenient method of dealing with the question would be to charge such member with the duty of conferring personally with the Home authorities upon the matter after it shall have been maturely considered in Council.

He recommends accordingly that Lord Carnarvon should be informed that it is proposed to adopt this course, and that in the meantime it is thought convenient to defer a decision on the question raised in the correspondence, and that it is hoped that he will see no objection to this proposal.

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

Certified,
(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET, 1st April, 1876.

MY LORD,—With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin
 Gov. Gen. 143, 20th May, 1874. respecting the extension of Admiralty jurisdiction to the inland
 C. O. 138, 16th July, 1874. lakes of Canada, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that
 Gov. Gen. 57, 29th February, 1876. Her Majesty's Government have no objection to the question
 standing over until a member of Your Lordship's Government
 comes to this country and can confer with me upon the subject.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

Governor General

The Right Honourable

The Earl of DUFFERIN, K. P., K. C. B.,
 &c., &c., &c.,

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

DISTURBANCE ON THE LINE

OF THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

JANUARY 1st, 1877.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1877.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting disturbance on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 1st January, 1877, Military Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Sarnia and Belleville; Also, disturbance on the line of Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 1st January, 1877, Military Districts Nos. 2 and 3, Belleville and Sarnia.

To Lieut.-Col. JAMES BROWN,
Commanding 49th Battalion, Rifles.

In pursuance of Section 27, chapter 40 of Canada, this is to request you to call out one company of your battalion, with arms, &c., for the purpose of preventing, and, if need be, quelling any riot that may take place at the station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada at Belleville. The circumstances now existing there—the violence, intimidation and acts done by obstructing said Company's Railway in Belleville, and preventing the carriage of Her Majesty's mails, and the business of the public—here claim emergency which the civil power are unable to deal with.

Dated at Belleville this 30th day of December, 1876.

(Signed,)

W. A. FOSTER,
Mayor of Belleville.

“

H. S. SMITH,
Justice of Peace.

In accordance with the above requisition by His Worship the Mayor, I hereby order Capt. Harrison to call out No. 1 Company of the 49th Battalion.

(Signed,)

JAMES BROWN,
Lieut.-Col. of 49th Battalion.

Telegram.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1876.

To the Adjutant General :

The following telegram received this morning; have notified them to conform to regulations, and to report as soon as possible.

(Signed,)

P. W. WORSLEY,
Lieut.-Col.

" BELLEVILLE, 31st Dec., 1876.

" To the Brigade Officer:

" In accordance with a requisition from the Mayor of this place, I have called out
" No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, in aid of the civil power in suppressing troubles at
" the Grand Trunk Station.

" (Signed,) JAMES BROWN,
" *Lieut.-Col. 49th Battalion.*"

31st December, 1876.

A similar despatch received from Lieut.-Col. Brown direct.

(Signed,) W. POWELL, *Colonel,*
Adjutant General.

Telegram.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1876.

To Colonel WORSLEY, Brigade Major:

I have ordered out No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, on requisition of the Mayor,
to quell disturbance at Grand Trunk Railway station.

(Signed,) JAMES BROWN,
Lt.-Col. 49th Battalion.

Telegram.

31st December, 1876.

To the Adjutant-General,
Ottawa,

No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, ordered out in aid of civil power at Belleville,
(Col. Brown's telegram sent) and told him to obey instructions of Rules and Regula-
tions of Active Militia.

(Signed,) P. W. WORSLEY, *Lieut.-Co.*
for D.A.G.

Telegram

31st December, 1876.

To Lieut.-Col. BROWN,
49th Batt., Belleville:

Telegram received and transmitted to headquarters; follow orders and regula-
tions of Active Militia, par. 191, strictly, and report officially to me when anything
important occurs.

(Signed,) P. W. WORSLEY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
for D.A.G.

Telegram.

BELLEVILLE, 31st December, 1876.

To Col. VAN STRAUBENZIE,
Kingston.

I have the honour to report that two Companies of the 15th Battalion have been called out by the Mayor to assist in quelling a riot at the Grand Trunk Railway here, and they are now on duty there.

(Signed,)

S. S. LAZIER,

Major of 15th Battalion.

Telegram.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1876.

To Major LAZIER,
15th Battalion, Belleville :

Telegram received and transmitted to headquarters; follow orders and regulations of Active Militia, Par. 191, strictly, and report to me.

(Signed,)

P. W. WORSLEY, *Brigade Major,*

for D. A. G.

Telegram.

31st December, 1876.

To Colonel WORSLEY,
Kingston :

Belleville should furnish enough men to aid civil power.
Circumstances unknown.

(Signed,)

W. POWELL.

Telegram.

NAPANEE, 31st December, 1876.

To Col. STRAUBENZIE,
D. A. G., Kingston :

The Grand Trunk authorities desire the Volunteer forces to go to Belleville to assist in putting down rioters against G. T. R. Will you kindly order Volunteers of this place to go to Belleville. Captains Hooper and Porry will go if directed. Have authority from Attorney-General to take steps in this matter, if necessary.

(Signed,)

W. S. WILLIAMS,

Mayor

Telegram.

31st December, 1876.

To W. S. WILLIAMS,
Napanee:

If your municipality will bear all expenses, and the G. T. R. authorities wish it, and you order it, I have authority to order them out, but not unless.

(Signed,) P. W. WORSLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*
for D. A. G.

Telegram.

KINGSTON, 1st January, 1877.

To the Adjutant General,
Ottawa:

Two companies of the 15th at Belleville, under Major Lazier, have gone out on requisition of the Mayor, and are now on duty at G. T. R. Station. I have ordered 50 men and 2 officers of "A" Battery to remain in quarters and be ready if required.

(Signed,) P. W. WORSLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*
for D.A.G.

BELLEVILLE, 5th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the report of Captain Harrison, commanding No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, who was called out in aid of the Civil Powers here in suppressing the disturbance at the Grand Trunk Station, and I beg to say that I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men under the trying circumstances.

I have, etc
(Signed,) JAMES BROWN,
Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. WORSLEY,
Brigade Major, Kingston.

HEADQUARTERS No. 1 Co., 49TH BATTALION,
BELLEVILLE, 1st January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that about the hour of 9 p.m., of the 30th ultimo, I received a copy of the enclosed requisition of His Worship the Mayor, M. A. Foster, Esq., and A. F. Smith, Esq., Associate Magistrate, upon yourself as senior officer of the Militia, to provide a detachment from your regiment to aid the Civil Powers in the maintenance of law and order, at the premises of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and also to protect the property of the Company, said to be in jeopardy, at the hands of certain discontented persons, lately in the service of the Company. Upon receipt of the same and with the necessary orders received from yourself, to call out for special service No. 1 Company under my command, I immediately issued the necessary instructions for calling the men together, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and other unfavorable circumstances attending the same, was enabled in a short time to report as ready a detachment of the Company, numbering one non-commissioned officer and 21 (twenty-one) men. Being without as much as a single ball cartridge in store, I was obliged to resort to soliciting the same from a private

citizen of the town. After doing which and in company with Lieut. Johnson, I proceeded with the detachment to the Railway Station, where they immediately entered upon their duties of affording protection to the property of the Company and the persons of its servants. The presence of a large number of men looking about in the vicinity of the engine shed, most of whom were reported as being heavily armed, it was at once evident that the greatest precaution would be needed. A limited supply of ball ammunition (two rounds per man) was therefore issued to the men, but with the most rigid instructions that the same was upon no account to be used without the *clear* and *positive* orders of the officer commanding. The protection of the "Rifles" to assist him in the safe removal of a locomotive from the sheds being requested by Superintendent Davis, the "detachment" were at once ordered to act as "escort" and the engine was accordingly removed under cover of the rifles with "bayonets fixed." During almost the entire night the men were occupied in moving from point to point to protect the company's servants in their efforts to replace upon the track cars which had been thrown off by the men upon strike. In order to show that the discontented men were actively upon the alert, it is only necessary to state that within half an hour after we had replaced a car upon the track of the eastern portion of the company's premises, and while engaged upon a similar mission at the western end, the said car was thrown off a second time by the malcontents. At about 5 o'clock a.m., the Rifles again escorted from the shed an engine under the charge of Mr. Davis, who, after proceeding to Shannonville, returned with the eastern express, which also entered the station yard under the protection of the detachment. Feeling that in case serious acts of violence should be attempted, the force at my command was altogether inadequate to the occasion, I deemed it advisable to increase the strength of the detachment. Lieutenant Johnson was accordingly despatched to the town, with instructions to assemble the remainder of the company, and returned with his command a few hours later.

At about 12:30 o'clock, at the request of the Mayor and Mr. Gunn, the Station Agent, the military were again called upon to protect the persons of the engine driver and fireman, appointed to take the express, then laying at the station, to Toronto. The servants named having previously entered the engine-house under escort of His Worship the Mayor and Lieut.-Col. Brown, M.P., and taken their posts upon the engine, it only remained for the Rifles to move on around to the shed and form up in such a manner as to afford them the desired protection until such time as they could get their train clear of the station. The order, therefore, to "fix bayonets" was at once given, and at my request, Lieut. Johnson, with a subdivision, formed up upon the one side of the engine in file, while the other subdivision occupied a similar position upon the alternate side, under the command of the writer. In this position the entrance of the engine was covered to a point at the intersection of the switch with the main line, and it was at this spot that the desperate attempts of the mob to frustrate the efforts of the Railway Company (now all but completed) began more fully to develop itself, as upon the engine backing down towards the train, both the engine drivers and the volunteers became objects of undisguised hatred by the mob, and for some little time they continued to be, as it were, targets at which the most murderous threats were hurled. As the engine backed down the line towards its destination, no further impediment offered itself than the occasional brandishing of revolvers and the hurling of car bolts at the engine by the mob. But when within some 15 yards of the train, one of the rioters, watching his opportunity, stepped up in rear of the hindermost volunteer, and deliberately passed an iron bolt or pin into a portion of the machinery of the engine. This act was instantly followed by a sharp report, and the breaking of some portion of the machinery was the result. The disabling of the engine rendered further efforts on part of the railway officials (for the time being) entirely useless. The sudden but effectual disabling of the locomotive seemed to greatly enrage the mob, who now resorted to several acts of personal violence, and for some 15 minutes it was gravely apprehended that a serious loss of life would occur; happily, however, this was not the case.

The *temporary* success of the mob and the abandonment by the company, for the time being, of any further effort to move the train, the further presence of the Rifles was deemed by the writer as unnecessary; this opinion being joined in by His Worship the Mayor, the request made by me that the corps under my command should for the present be relieved from any further duty was graciously acceded to, and I at once marched the company off to its headquarters. I cannot conclude this report concerning the railway strike without expressing my warmest acknowledgements to His Worship the Mayor for his kindly assistance, to yourself acting in your magisterial capacity, not only for valued counsel and advice received from you, but also for the example furnished my command by the bold and fearless exposure of your person throughout the entire period of my duty, and that, too, amidst moments of very great danger; to Lieutenant Johnson, for his valuable aid as a company officer, are my best thanks due; to all ranks of the corps under my command for so worthily sustaining their past reputation, by an unbroken and most marked discipline throughout the entire time, and through moments of extreme provocation; to Adjutant Hurst, 49th Battalion, for much and valued assistance, and to the several railway officials are my hearty thanks due for kindly attentions to the men of my command.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD HARRISON,

Captain No. 1 Company, 49th Rifle Regiment

To Lieut-Col. JAMES BROWN, M.P.,
Commanding 49th Hastings Rifles.

Telegram.

MONTREAL, 2nd January, 1877.

To Col. WORSLEY, Kingston.

Is it within scope of your authority to send 50 or 60 armed men to Brockville, without requisition from civil authorities?

(Signed,)

J. HICKSON.

Telegram.

KINGSTON, 2nd January, 1877.

To J. HICKSON, G.T.R., Montreal.

Number of men are ready to go; but must have an order from the Adjutant-General, as it is out of my district. Pleased to help you if ordered.

(Signed,)

P. W. WORSLEY,
Lieut-Colonel.

This could have been done by requisition from Magistrate. No headquarters authority necessary.

(Signed,)

E. S. S.

Telegram.

KINGSTON, 2nd January, 1877.

To the Adjutant-General

Mr. Hickson wishes for 50 men at Brockville, and has telegraphed to me to that effect. I have referred him to you. Men all ready.

(Signed,)

P. W. WORSLEY.

Disturbance on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1st January, 1877.
Military District, No. 1 (Sarnia.)

Telegram.

LONDON, 2nd January, 1877.

To Col. POWELL, Ottawa :

Telegram just received from Captain Sarnia Garrison Artillery, that the Mayor give requisition to call out corps for protection to train at Point Edward.

I ordered him to call out his corps and to conform with clause 27, Militia Act, and par. 191 to 200 "Regulations and Orders." Told him to go with his corps on train as protection, if required.

(Signed,)

JOHN B. TAYLOR, *Lieut. Col.,*
D. A. G.

Telegram.

LONDON, 2nd January, 1877.

To Col. POWELL, A. G., Ottawa :

Mayor of Sarnia telegraphs that there are one hundred strikers and as many sympathisers at Point Edward, who resist Railway officials starting trains.

Sarnia Garrison Artillery is called out and ready, but Mayor of Sarnia asks me for one hundred of the Seventh Battalion and Mooretown Cavalry, additional. Shall I order them out.

(Signed,)

JOHN B. TAYLOR, *Lieut. Col.,*
D. A. C.

Telegram.

3rd January, 1877.

To Lieut.-Colonel TAYLOR,
London, Ont :

Obeys all lawful requisitions in aid of civil power, as provided by Section twenty-seven (as amended) of Militia Law.

(Signed,)

W. POWELL.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1,
HEAD QUARTERS, LONDON,
3rd January, 1877.

SIR.—I have the honour to report, for submission to the Major General Commanding, that I yesterday received a telegram from Captain Adams, commanding Sarnia Garrison Artillery, to the effect that the Mayor of Sarnia had called upon him to turn out his Battery to preserve the peace at Point Edward, while the railway officials were endeavouring to despatch trains. I at once authorized him to call out his Battery, instructing him to conform to the 27th clause in the Militia Act, and paragraphs 191 to 200 in the "Regulations and Orders," and to be particularly careful not to give the command to fire unless very distinctly required to do so by the magistrate by whom he was to be accompanied, and I notified you of my action by telegram.

Last night at 9 p.m. I received a telegram from the Mayor of Sarnia to say that there were about 100 strikers and about the same number of sympathizers at Point Edward, and that he would require the additional aid of the Mooretown Cavalry Troop and 100 men of the 7th Battalion. I considered it advisable to telegraph you for approval before calling out this additional force, and I have now (12 noon) received a telegram from the Mayor of Sarnia to say that the assistance of the Militia is no longer required.

The exceptional circumstances under which the above took place obliged me to use the telegraph instead of the post.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN B. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col.,*
D. A. G. Mil. Dist. No. 1.

To the Adjutant General, Ottawa :

Submitted.—The force was in readiness upon requisition at Sarnia, but ultimately not required to be called out.

E. SELBY SMYTH,
Major General.

10th January, 1877.

To Lieut.-Col. DURIE,
Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia, Toronto :

Upon the facts as sworn before us and upon our knowledge of the existing state of things as regards the disturbance now pending, we, the undersigned, Magistrates and Justices of the Peace for the Town of Belleville and County of Hastings, do hereby command you, under and by virtue of the power vested in us by chapter 42, sec. 1, 36 Victoria, Statutes of Canada, and the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, to retain the force now at Belleville under your command, or such part thereof as you may think necessary until the disturbance and apprehension of its continuance is ended, for the suppression of all violence and riot at said station.

(Signed,) W. A. FOSTER,
Mayor of Belleville,
" E. H. COLEMAN, J. P.,
" A. SMITH, J. P.,
" M. BOWELL, J. P.

Dated this 31st December, 1876.

Telegrams.

BELLEVILLE, 1st January, 1877.

To Lieut.-Col. DURIE, Toronto:

Upon the sworn information of Henry Colborne Snyder, Sergeant Police of Belleville, upon certain facts that have come to our knowledge, a riot and disturbance of the peace has occurred at the station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, in which passengers and other trains and Her Majesty's mails have been stopped and impeded, and the lives of the engine drivers and firemen on such trains have been threatened, and a general feeling of terror among such employees has been created by the violent conduct and language of a large number of rioters there assembled, and the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada at Belleville has been and still is jeopardized; and whereas such disturbance still continues, and such riot and disturbance of the peace is likely to be repeated if trains are attempted to be run upon such railway; and whereas it is beyond the powers of the civil authorities in the said Town of Belleville to suppress, prevent and deal with such riot and disturbances, and in order to preserve the public peace of the Town of Belleville and surrounding locality, we, the undersigned Magistrates and Justices of the Peace of the said Town of Belleville and County of Hastings, hereby require and command you, under and by virtue of the power vested in us by chapter 46, sec. 1, 36 Victoria. Statutes of Canada, and the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, to call out such a militia force under your command as you may consider necessary to suppress and prevent such riot or anticipated riot and disturbances as herebefore mentioned.

(Signed,)

W. A. FOSTER,

*Mayor of Belleville,**Chairman General Sessions County of Hastings,*

(Signed,)

A. DIAMOND,

Postmaster of Belleville,

"

BILLA FLINT, J. P.

Telegram.

BELLEVILLE, 1st January, 1877.

To Lieut.-Col. DURIE, Toronto:

Quite sufficient. When may we expect you here?

(Signed,)

W. A. FOSTER,

*Mayor.**Telegram.*

BELLEVILLE, 3rd January, 1877.

To Col. POWELL, Ottawa:

Arrived with "Queen's Own," and train all right at eleven, p.m. Sent the same train on to Montreal with escort as far as Napanee. Escort will return to-morrow morning. Riotous conduct on the part of the strikers to prevent the train going east. Train got safely off. Left Toronto at eleven a.m. yesterday with 14 officers and 156 non commissioned officers and men. Intend returning immediately to Toronto. Men behaved uncommonly well.

(Signed,)

WM. S. DURIE,

Lieut.-Colonel.

OLD FORT, TORONTO, 5th January, 1877.

SIR,—In submitting the accompanying documents for the information of the Major-General commanding, I have the honour to report that, on the receipt of the telegram marked A, dated at Belleville, 1st January, 1877, about 3 p.m. on that date (ascertaining from reliable authority that the telegram was genuine), I immediately consulted the Attorney-General of Ontario as to my proceedings, who gave me as his opinion, that it was my duty to obey the requisition referred to, notifying the Mayor of Belleville that it was necessary for him to forward to me by mail, in writing, the requisition sent by telegram, also to have a duplicate of such copy of such requisition ready to be handed to the officer in command of the force on his arrival at Belleville, which was done by me.

I also intimated, by telegram, to the Mayor of Belleville, that I considered a force of the Active Militia, 200 strong, would be sufficient for the duty required. The Mayor's answer to the above is herewith enclosed, marked B.

The mustering orders were then issued in the usual way to the officer commanding the 2nd Battalion "Q. O. Rifles," to muster at the Old Fort on the following morning at 7:30 a.m.; a force belonging to the regiment as per margin.

In obedience to orders, Lieut.-Colonel Otter, officers, non-commissioned officers and men mustered at the Old Fort.

The strength as per statement herewith attached; the force having been equipped with the necessary issues, covering requisitions for the issues of ammunition, blankets, medicine chests, &c., herewith enclosed for approval, time being so limited, were made at once.

In view of the pressing urgency of the Force being required at Belleville as soon as possible, and the importance of opening the line of railway communication completely stopped for upwards of three days, I considered it my duty to accompany the Force as far as Belleville, in order that every possible precaution consistent with getting on as soon as possible should be taken.

A sense of duty only induced me to take this step, which I trust will meet with the approval of the Major General commanding.

The Force left Toronto at 11.30 a.m., on the 2nd inst., with a very large train—two engines and some 18 or 19 passenger cars, &c., with two pilot engines in front. Owing to the threats of violence freely made, it was necessary to place guards in the cab of the engines with the drivers. Also at every station, guards were immediately placed around the engines and tenders where the train stopped. On arrival at Sydney, 9 p.m., 7 miles from Belleville, Mr. Foster, Mayor of Belleville, and Mr. Bell, the Solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway, were in waiting, having been previously notified by telegram, in order to give all the information in their power.

The wildest rumours prevailed as to threats of violence by the men of the Grand Trunk Railway out of employment, in order to prevent the train from proceeding on.

A short delay took place in order to obtain reliable information as to the truth of the above; when the train proceeded on to Belleville, slowly. When it arrived safely about 10.30 p.m., the four engines, tenders, &c., joined together, being carefully guarded all round by the Force.

Finding it hopeless to attack the engine drivers and their men or damage the engines, the mob, amounting to some 600 or 800, riotously disposed, contented itself by shouting, yelling and throwing stones, offering every opposition in its power.

At about 1 a.m. on the 3rd inst, the train proceeded on to Montreal, a guard being furnished, consisting of one company of the "Queen's Own," on the urgent solicitation of the Mayor, and which was making as far as Napanee, (returning to Belleville with the train which had been staying at that place for two or three days, arriving about 10 a.m.,) and the engines not required were placed in the engine-house, which were carefully guarded during the night.

By some unlucky means one of the engines ran off the track in proceeding to the engine-house, the whole remaining force being required to guard the railway men at work, until it was finally run into the engine house.

In the different dispositions of the Force, it was found necessary to advance with fixed bayonets, in order to press the mob back. Some bayonet wounds were given, none of a serious character with the exception of one man, who was seriously wounded in the groin, and who would have bled to death but for the timely assistance rendered by Dr. Thoburn, Q. O. Rifles.

The man, I am told, is recovering. There were two casualties in the Queen's Own. One, Private Cooper, received a severe cut over the left eye from a stone—doing well; the other, Major Miller, a severe blow on the head from a lump of snow and ice.

It was not until near 4 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd that the men were relieved from their arduous duties; were lodged in a large boarding house close to the station, with the blankets provided them, and some small beds provided by the Company; were fairly lodged, the Company providing food for officers and men.

I cannot speak too highly of Lieut.-Colonel Otter, commanding the Regiment, and the officers and the men employed on this duty; their cheerful obedience to orders, and their cool, steady and soldier-like conduct, under the most trying circumstances, being, I may say, under arms from 8 a.m. in the morning of the 3rd until near 4 a.m. on the following morning—nearly twenty-four hours. Fortunately it was a clear moonlight night, but very cold.

I beg also to record my sense of obligation to, and the able assistance received by me from, W. A. Foster, Esq., Mayor of Belleville, who from the time we left Sidney Station, until the force was relieved from duty, I may say, never left me or the force, giving all the aid he personally could.

One man was caught in the act of thrusting an iron bolt into the engine, while coaling—taken prisoner.

I applied to the Mayor for a constable, in order to deliver him over. Not one was on the ground. The Mayor immediately proceeded to Belleville, returned with two, the only ones in Belleville.

The man was delivered over, and marched with military escort through the crowd, and safely lodged in jail.

I left Belleville on the morning of the 3rd with the train, released at Napanee, for Toronto, at 12 a.m., bringing a small military escort, leaving the force in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Otter commanding 2nd Batt. Q. O. Rifles, receiving a requisition from the Mayor, enclosed, marked E.

I beg leave to forward the report of Lieut.-Colonel Otter relative to the proceedings after my departure, herewith enclosed for the information of the Major General commanding.

As there was every indication of severe cold on the morning of the 2nd, when the men mustered at the Old Fort for duty, I considered that it was really necessary to give the men additional protection to their heads, being only supplied with the Glengarry caps, knowing also that they would be exposed to some night work.

Time being so short and pressing, I authorized Major Arthurs, Q. O. Rifles, to proceed to Toronto and purchase some woollen mufflers, in order to supply each man with one; the account for the same is herewith enclosed, which, I trust, will be approved by the Major-General Commanding.

They were found to be very useful and requisite.

I would beg here to suggest, for the consideration of the Major-General Commanding, that every officer, non-commissioned officer and man employed on this duty, be permitted to retain his muffler, and, as the number purchased is not sufficient to supply all with one, that a further supply be purchased in order to do so, as a slight reminiscence of his duty at Belleville.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Col.,

D. A. G., Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Headquarters, Ottawa.

Submitted.—I am happy to present so favorable a report of the admirable conduct of the Queen's Own Rifles, and trust the Government may be pleased to express approbation; also that the suggestion of Lieut.-Col. Durie, D.A.G., may be acceded to, as some slight acknowledgment of the efficient performance of a very unpleasant duty.

8th January, 1877.
Approved.

(Signed,) E. SELBY SMYTH, M.G.

20th January, 1877.

(Signed,) W. B. VAIL,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

TORONTO, 5th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to an order received from you at 6.30 p.m., on the 4th inst., I paraded at 7.30 a.m. on the following morning, with a portion of the Queen's Own Rifles (as per margin) and proceeded with them to Belleville in aid of the civil power. As you accompanied us, it will not be necessary for me to give a detailed account of our services up to 11 a.m. of the 3rd instant, when you returned to Toronto.

1 Lieut.-Col.
1 Major.
1 Adjutant.
1 Surgeon.
5 Captains.
15 Lieutenants.
19 Sergeants.
2 Buglers.
132 Rank and File.

At 4 p.m., that day, an attack was made upon an engine near the Round House, which was quickly put down by a small picquet. At 5.30 p.m. I received notification from the Mayor that our services were no longer required, and immediately withdrawing my guards and picquets, made preparations for leaving. A special train was granted, and we left Belleville at 7 p.m., arriving at the Old Fort, Toronto, at 1.30 a.m. of the 4th inst. The arms, &c., were put away, and the detachment dismissed at 2.30 p.m. (a.m.?)

Before concluding, I would call your attention to the hardship of sending men on service, in the winter, without fur caps, boots and gloves. Had it not been for the mufflers you procured for us before leaving Toronto, many of the men would have been severely frost-bitten. As it was, three men on the engine guard had their feet frozen, and many others their fingers. Neither is a uniform made of serge adapted for any winter parade, and certainly not upon such service as we have just performed. I have much pleasure in testifying to the obedience, patience and simply perfection displayed by the officers and men under my command, from first to last; it was

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) W. D. OTTER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Queen's Own Rifles.

To Lieut.-Col. DURIE,
D. A. G., No. 2 Military District, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 6th January, 1877.

COLONEL DURIE, Toronto :

SIR,—I beg that you will be so good as to convey to the Colonel commanding and the officers and men of the "Queen's Own," the thanks of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for their very efficient services at Belleville, on the occasion of the recent disturbances there, arising out of a strike of some of the Company's employés.

I have had numerous reports from Mr. Bell and our resident officers of the highly commendable manner in which the very disagreeable duty of suppressing riotous proceedings was performed by the Volunteers, for which it gives me great pleasure to add my personal acknowledgments to those of the Company.

It was reported to me that one of the men received a somewhat severe wound in the eye.

I hope he is recovering satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HICKSON,

General Manager.

Submitted,—In connection with Lieut.-Colonel Durie's report, sent forward.

(Signed)

E. SELBY SMYTH, *M. G.*

10th January. 1877.

D. A. G. OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 9th January, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst, calling for a report on the recent disturbances at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, Belleville, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Major-General commanding, the accompanying letter from Lieut.-Colonel Brown, M. P., giving cover to a report from Captain Harrison, commanding No. 1 Company of 49th Battalion.

Colonel Brown's letter was received yesterday, but I delayed forwarding it in consequence of having received a telegram during this disturbance from Major Lazier commanding the 15th Battalion, stating that two companies of his Regiment had also been called out in aid of the civil power, and were then under arms, and in charge of the station. I considered the report would be incomplete without a report from the latter officer, to whom I have written twice, but as yet received no reply.

From the report of Capt. Harrison it would appear that the men of his Company performed their duty in a satisfactory manner, thereby showing that the report in the public journals must have misrepresented the matter, so far as his Company was concerned; at the same time I am at a loss to conceive how the civil authorities allowed him to withdraw from the station at a time when the aid of the military appeared to be the most required.

I cannot suppose that there could have been any difficulty in procuring food for the men, and therefore think it would have been wiser to have retained their services.

I beg to transmit copies of all telegrams received and sent by me during the disturbance, and cannot but regret that the one dated Sunday, 31st, asking permission to dispatch 50 men from "A" Battery was not acceded to, believing that they would be quite sufficient to quell the riot. The men of this Battery were held in readiness for three days, and the railway authorities here were quite prepared to supply transport. The services of the 14th Battalion were also available if necessary.

I have, &c.,

B. VAN STRAUBENZIE, *Lt.-Col.*,

D.A.G Military District No. 3.

Per P. W. W.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

Submitted,—The report of D. A. G. of Kingston Military District.

The application for troops appears to have been made by the Mayor of Belleville to the officer commanding the 49th Battalion.

The Company ordered out seems to have behaved well. It is not prudent to keep supply of ammunition in Company Armories; it is liable to become useless or stolen.

It is dangerous to trust ammunition without proper means of taking care of it.

No requisition was made by a magistrate for the 50 men of "A" Battery referred to, otherwise they would have been sent to Brockville, but were not ordered.

(Signed,)

E. SELBY SMYTH, M. G.

10th January, 1877.

BELLEVILLE, 9th January, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter asking report of proceedings of 15th Battalion while under arms received.

I drafted the report which I now enclose on the 2nd January, and I have no doubt it should have been sent at once; but I was called away to Napanee on that day, in connection with my official duties, and only got home on Saturday.

Nothing of importance having transpired while the men were under arms, is the reason why the report was not sent at once.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

S. S. LAZIER.

Lieut.-Col. WORSLEY, Kingston.

HEADQUARTERS 15TH BATTALION,
BELLEVILLE, 9th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that a requisition was made upon me by the Mayor of the town of Belleville, through Lieut.-Col. Brown, the senior volunteer officer in the locality, (Lieut.-Col. Campbell being confined to his bed through illness) for two Companies of the 15th Battalion to assist in quelling the disturbance at the Grand Trunk Railway Station here.

The requisition was made on the 31st December, about 8 a.m. About forty men were collected and ready to proceed to the Station at one o'clock.

Under the direction of the Mayor, the men were not marched to the station until 4 p.m.

The instructions I received from the Mayor who accompanied us to the station, were to protect the railway property from damage, and of course, to assist in keeping the peace.

The better to guard the property, I directed a Company to guard each of the two large engine sheds. The men remaining in the employ of the Company were very indignant that the volunteers were asked, or directed to guard the engine sheds which they declare they were themselves capable of protecting.

After consultation with the Mayor and the railway officials, the volunteers were withdrawn from the engine sheds and quartered in the station house, where they remained under arms until 8 o'clock next morning, when under the direction of the Mayor they were marched to their armories and disbanded. No disturbance of any

sort took place while the men were on guard, all the officers of the regiment hurried out and assisted in collecting the men, and the most of them remained on duty with the men all night.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in collecting the men we did succeed in getting together, for the three following reasons :

1st. In consequence of the regiment not being out for drill this year, the officers did not know the whereabouts of many of their men, and although, if necessary, I have no doubt we could have turned out a full regiment in 24 or 48 hours, (many of whom of course, would have been recruits), I thought it advisable upon such an occasion when no opportunity could be afforded for the slightest instruction that men only should be taken who knew something of their drill.

2. Many of the men were absent in the shanties, and it being holiday times, many were absent from their homes who would gladly have turned out, had they known they were required.

3. A strong feeling of sympathy was expressed by many of the men for the men on strike, and while some positively refused to turn out, others, I have no doubt, kept out of the way to prevent being found or called upon.

48 Non-commissioned officers and men were under arms, the most of whom were obtained from the country.

I have, &c.,

S. S. LAZIER,

Major 15th Battalion.

Lt.-Col. WORSLEY,
B. Major, 3rd M. D., Kingston.

MEMORANDUM.—Forwarded for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

The report is very meagre. It appears to me that the civil authorities were very undecided in their orders to the troops, and apparently quite incapable of taking decisive action, otherwise the Company of the 49th Battalion would have been retained at the station until the arrival of the reinforcements, when steps would have been taken to clear the premises and quell the disturbance.

I regret to observe that the 15th Battalion appear to have displayed so much unwillingness to turn out, and the majority of the men under arms appeared to have belonged to the two companies stationed outside the town limits.

(Signed,)

B. VAN STRAUBENZIE, Lt.-Col.,

D. A. G. Mil. District No. 3.

KINGSTON, 10th January, 1877.

Abstract from Militia officers' reports relating to Force furnished in aid of civil power.

BELLEVILLE.

December 30, 1876.—Requisition Civil Authorities to officer commanding 49th Battalion for one Company Active Militia. Captain warned at 9 p.m. Company mustered and 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and 21 men marched to station, each having two [2] rounds ball ammunition. Remained on duty during night.

December 31.—At 8 a.m. two companies of 15th Battalion applied for. At 1 p.m. 40 men collected, and being directed by Mayor, 2 officers and 34 men marched to station at 4 p.m., with instructions to protect railway property from damage, and assist in keeping the peace. No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, relieved from duty about 2 p.m.; men of 15th remaining under arms until 8 a.m. on the 1st January, when, by direction of Mayor, "they were marched to their armories and disbanded. No disturbance of any kind took place while the men were on guard."

January 1st, 1877.—Telegraphic requisition by Mayor to Lieut.-Col. Durie, Deputy Adjutant-General at Toronto, received at 3.30 p.m.

Belleville not being in his District, he consulted Attorney-General, who advised it was his duty to obey. Notified Mayor to send requisition in writing, and at 6.30 p.m. directed officer commanding Queen's Own Battalion to muster 17 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men at the Old Fort, Toronto, at 7.30 next morning of that number 14 officers and 153 non-commissioned officers and men paraded at the Armory, received ammunition, blankets, medicine chests, &c., left Toronto by train at 11.30 a.m., and arrived at Belleville at about 10.30 p.m.

In the different dispositions of this force at Belleville, it was found necessary to advance with fixed bayonets, in order to press the mob back.

Some bayonet wounds were given—only one of serious character, which was treated by surgeon of Battalion. Private Cooper received a severe cut over the eye from a stone; Miller, a severe blow on the head from a lump of ice.

Officers and men obedient, patient, and zealous in discharge of duty under trying circumstances. Train despatched from Belleville to Montreal at 1 a.m., on 3rd, having guard consisting of one Company Queen's Own as far as Napanee.

Duty performed, Company returned to Belleville by train for West at 10 a.m. same day, and at 7 p.m., their services being no longer required, the whole force left Belleville, arriving at Toronto at 1.30 a.m. on the 4th. Commanding officer of Queen's Own purchased mufflers at Toronto, and reports hardship, sending men on service in winter having only serge uniforms, and without fur caps, boots, and gloves. Three men on engine guard had their feet frozen, and many others their fingers.

Officers on duty speak in praise of action of Mayor throughout the disturbances. No reason apparent why Mayor of Belleville did not apply to D. A. G. at Kingston for aid before sending to Toronto.

The detachments employed are all reported to have behaved well.

Ammunition, as a rule, not left in reserve with Militia Corps, having no safe magazine in which to preserve it.

Winter clothing is not issued to Militia, but if employed on active service of course it would be supplied.

It must be borne in mind the detachment of Volunteers called for had no warning, and that the disturbance took place on the evening of a general holiday—the last day of the year, and a Sunday too.

It was clearly pointed out to the Railway Manager by telegram that the Militia Act forbids the Government from calling out troops in aid of the civil power, which can only be done by a magistrate upon sworn information that a breach of the peace is apprehended.

(Signed,)

E. SELBY SMYTH,

Major General.

Ottawa, 19th January, 1877.

TORONTO, 16th February, 1877.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in reference to certain breaches of the peace along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the Province of Ontario, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of an Order in Council, and of reports from the Attorney-General, and the County Attorneys of the various Counties through which the said railway passes, having reference to the matter, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SCOBLE,

Acting Asst.-Secy,

The Hon.

The Secretary of State, Ottawa.

15th February, 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having reference to recent breaches of the peace along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Ontario, and also the accompanying report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated 15th instant, upon the same subject. The Committee advise that a copy of the said report, and of the County Attorney's reports therein referred to, be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the information of His Excellency.

(Certified,)

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.
16th February, 1877.

REPORT

Of the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, having reference to certain breaches of the peace along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in the Province of Ontario.

By Command,
THOS. C. SCOBLE,
Acting Asst.-Secy.

Provincial Secretary's Department,
Toronto, 16th February, 1877.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
15th February, 1877.

With reference to the breaches of the peace along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the despatch received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, requesting a full report of these occurrences to be made for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the undersigned begs to report as follows:

The strike began on the 30th day of December last, and terminated on the 3rd day of January last.

By the Dominion Act, 36 Vic., Chap. 46, Sec. 1, the Active Militia or any corps thereof is liable to be called out for active service with their arms and ammunition in aid of the civil power, in any case in which a riot or disturbance of the peace or other emergency requiring such service occurs, when required in writing by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, or by any three Magistrates, of whom the Warden, Mayor, or other head of the Municipality or County, in which the disturbance takes place, may be made. On the day on which the disturbances commenced, the 30th December, the undersigned telegraphed to the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of the towns along the line of the railway as follows:

"I rely on your seeing that all proper steps are taken to prevent and repress any acts of violence arising out of the engineers' strike. The County Attorney is instructed to give you his assistance if needed."

By the instructions of the undersigned, there was sent at the same time to the Crown Attorneys in such of the same places as are County Towns the following telegram:

"The Attorney General desires you to render to the authorities in your County your best aid in taking whatever steps may be required to prevent and repress any acts of lawlessness arising out of the engineers' strike.

(Signed,) "J. G. SCOTT."

The first of these telegrams were sent to each of the following places: Belleville, Berlin, Bowmanville, Brampton, Brantford, Brighton, Brockville, Clinton, Cobourg, London, Napanee, Oshawa, Paris, Port Hope, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Mary's, Whitby, Colborne, Listowel, Newcastle, Seaforth, and Trenton; and the second telegram was sent to the following places: Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Brantford, Brockville, Cobourg, Cornwall, Goderich, Guelph, Kingston, London, Napanee, Sarnia, Stratford, and Whitby. On the same day the undersigned received the following telegrams in reply:

"COBOURG, December 30th, 1876.

"Your message received, and shall have my best attention.

(Signed,) "GEO. GUILLET,
"Mayor."

"I vouch for good behaviour of engine drivers here; over one hundred; no breach of peace or other acts of violence will be committed."

(Signed,) "T. M. DALY,
"Mayor, Stratford."

"BELLEVILLE.

"Every precaution being taken, Police Magistrate and self swearing in special constables. There are one hundred men here on strike; have thrown two snow-ploughs off track and barricaded the line, and threaten to resist any attempt to pass a train. If the Rifle Company were called out, it would effectually stop all resistance, and possibly save bloodshed. Shall I do this? Advise at once.

(Signed,) "W. A. FOSTER,
"Mayor."

To this telegram a reply sent by the undersigned on the same day, 30th December, directed the Mayor to exercise his discretion. On the following day, 31st December, the undersigned received the following telegram from the County Attorney at Stratford, in reply to the telegram sent to him on the 30th December:—

"The Grand Trunk—I received Mr. Scott's telegram and had full consultation last night and to-day with Mayor, Police Magistrate, Chief of Police and officers in charge of railway. If it be determined to open the road here to-morrow, without any arrangement having been made with the strikers, there will be violence and destruction of property, and resistance to the passage of any train. Can nothing be done towards a settlement without resorting to force? I think if men were treated with now, they would make a favorable compromise.

(Signed,) "T. M. DALY, Mayor."

On the same day, 31st December, the following telegrams were sent by the undersigned to the Mayor and County Attorney of Stratford:—

"If local force deemed insufficient to prevent or suppress actual or anticipated disturbance, let the requisitions mentioned in Dominion Act, thirty-six Victoria, chapter forty-six, section one, be sent to the senior officer of Active Militia here—Colonel Durie. Be particular to have the requisition in terms of that Statute. Let it be signed in three parts, one to be telegraphed, one to be mailed at same time, and a third to be handed to the officer commanding, on his arrival."

On the same day, 31st December, the following telegram was received from the County Attorney at Stratford:—

“Mr. Hickson has telegraphed me that he intends running trains and calls upon me to protect loyal men in performance of their duty. To do this will require at least a force of two hundred (200) men at this point. A large number of the strikers assembled here will remain quiet so long as no trains are moved, but would, I fear, probably lose of life. We have no adequate force here, and if special constables be sworn in, their sympathies will be with the engineers, and cannot be depended on in a serious emergency. The engineers, firemen and those prepared to assist them in resisting the opening of the road, muster two hundred resolute men. It will require an equal force extended along the line and through the yard to protect the train, and this force should be sent through from Toronto by Grand Trunk, or if that is not advisable, by the Great Western, and Woodstock and Port Dover to Stratford. Thus far, everything is quiet, but the movement of a train would bring on an immediate collision, in which the Company and authorities would be worsted. The presence of such a force would prevent violence.”

On the evening of the same day, another telegram was received from the Mayor of Belleville, as follows:—

“A Company of the 49th, numbering 35, found insufficient; engine disabled; one man seriously injured; mob now in possession of the depôt; a much larger force required; without it, we are powerless.”

To this the following reply was sent:—

“Whatever is necessary for preserving the peace or protecting property should be done. I cannot at this distance advise as to details.”

Subsequently, on the same day, the undersigned telegraphed to the Mayor and Crown Attorney, at Belleville, to the same effect as to Stratford, namely, that if the local force was deemed insufficient to prevent or suppress actual or anticipated disturbance, the requisition mentioned in the Dominion Act, 36 Vic., chap. 46, sec. 1, was to be sent to the senior officer of the Active Militia here, Col. Durie, that they, the Mayor and County Attorney, were to be particular to have the requisition in the terms of that Statute, and that it was to be signed in three parts, one to be telegraphed, one to be mailed at the same time, and a third to be handed to the officer commanding on his arrival.

On the 1st day of January the following telegram was received from the County Attorney at Belleville:—

“I have sent forward the requisition, at present there is no violence.”

And on the same day was received from the Mayor of Belleville the following telegram:—

“We are in the act of carrying out the suggestion contained in your message in reference to increased force.”

On the same day, January 1st, the following telegram was received from the Mayor of London:—

“All quiet here on the Grand Trunk; will do all that may be considered necessary.”

On the 2nd of January, the following telegram was received from the County Attorney at Sarnia:—

“Mr. Wiley, agent of the Grand Trunk at Point Edward, has called on the Mayor and myself for protection while starting a train this morning. Magistrates have sworn in special constables to assist the present peace officers, and will send them to Point Edward, to assist the Grand Trunk authorities to preserve the peace. Artillery company held in readiness in Sarnia.”

And later in the day, from the same official, was received the following telegram:—

“Have been at Point Edward all afternoon. There are about 100 employés on strike, and many more who sympathize, and who seem determined to prevent the Grand Trunk authorities from sending out an ordinary passenger train. Magistrates have placed about 35 special constables on duty there, but Mr. Wiley, Grand Trunk

Agent, agreed with the magistrates that the force would be insufficient to secure the peaceable despatch of a train, and that it would only invite a serious riot to attempt to do so. Now the magistrates have called out the Sarnia Companies, the Mooretown Cavalry, and have also requested Col. Taylor, of London, to send here 100 Volunteers. This is considered sufficient force to enable the Company to resume its ordinary traffic."

On the same day, January 2nd, the following telegram was received from Mr. Hickson, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company:—

"The Mayor of Brockville was requested early yesterday to supply the necessary force to protect our men in the discharge of their duties; nothing has up to this time been done, and we are unable to get train past that point. I advise you of this and of the further fact that I have this morning a telegram from the Mayor of Stratford, to the effect that the Municipal Council declines to call on the military authorities for sufficient force to keep the peace at that point, because of the expense it will entail upon the municipality, and I am asked to make the necessary requisitions at both places, in order to save the municipalities expense. It is no part of the duty of the Grand Trunk Company to preserve the peace of the country, and I again apply to the Government of Ontario to do what is requisite in order to permit of the mail service being performed, and the traffic of the railway worked for the convenience of the public."

To the above telegram the following reply was sent immediately:—

"The Government of Ontario has no such power as you suppose, the requisition does not require the Mayor to join in it, or the council to consent. The Chairman of the Quarter Sessions alone, or the Warden and two magistrates, have full power to make the requisition.

(Signed,) "O. MOWAT."

Later in the day the following telegram was received from Mr. Hickson:—

"In applying to the Mayors of Stratford and Brockville I considered we were complying with the law as explained in your communication to the Mayors of Stratford and Brockville. It is quite true that the concurrence of the Mayor is not indispensable, but whilst we are seeking for some other authority on whom to make a requisition, the public service is interfered with; the Company's revenue and property injured, and the lives of its servants put in peril; hence I have ventured to appeal to you in order that the local authorities may be instructed in their obligations."

To this latter telegram the undersigned sent an immediate reply on the same day, as follows:—

"No lawyer can have any difficulty in perceiving at once from the statute who may make the requisition. Belleville sent a proper requisition yesterday, and it has been acted upon. I have advices to same effect from Sarnia. I am telegraphing again to county attorneys at Stratford and Brockville, and will, to any other points you desire."

The following is a copy of the telegrams at the same time sent by the undersigned to the county attorneys of Stratford and Brockville, as mentioned in the last telegram.

"Bear in mind that requisition may by the Act be by County Judge alone, or by Warden and two magistrates, or by Mayor and two magistrates.

(Signed,) "O. MOWAT."

A compromise having been effected between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the strikers, the strike ended on the following day, viz: 3rd January.

In connection with the above, the undersigned begs to submit for the information of his Honor, the accompanying reports, received from the County Attorney in the various towns, where disturbances took place; these reports having been prepared in reply to a letter addressed by the undersigned, to the said County Attorneys requiring such reports.

(Signed,) O. MOWAT,
Attorney General.

The undersigned, in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 8th January, 1877, requesting information respecting the action of his Department and of the militia on recent breaches of the peace which occurred at various points along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, has the honor to submit the accompanying documents, marked A., B. and C., for the information of Your Excellency in Council.

(Signed,) W. B. VAIL,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence,
19th February. 1877.

B.

ADJUTANT-GRNERAL'S OFFICE, OTTAWA.

KINGSTON, February 7th, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, No. 171, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Major-General Commanding my answers to the queries relating to newspaper reports on the recent disturbances at the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Belleville, and I trust the information may prove satisfactory to the Major-General. I regret the delay, but I was only allowed by the doctor to leave my room last Saturday.

Your memorandum, together with the queries, are herewith returned.

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

B. VAN STRAUBENZIE,
Lt.-Col., D. A. G., M. D. No. 3.

The Adjutant-General,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

ANSWERS.

This question has no reference to my District.

No. 2. This is true, but the fault does not rest with the Militia Department, but with the officer commanding the battalion, and Major Hambly, who lately commanded No. 1 Company. It appears from the clothing account in my office that 51 great coats were issued to this Company in October, 1866, and 14 in April, 1867; and again, on the 27th May, 1872, 65 great coats; making a total of 130 in less than seven years. Moreover, since the last issue this Company has only performed 36 days' drill in camp.

The clothing of this Company has been lost by neglect on the part of the officer late in command. He was called upwards of a year ago to make good the deficiencies, but has not yet done so.

If he had, all articles of clothing would have been replaced long ago.

I would here mention that great coats served out to the militia in the United Kingdom are supposed to last fifteen years. These regiments are generally out for twenty-eight days' training in each year, whereas our volunteers are seldom out for more than twelve days, consequently their great coats ought to last, with *proper care*, at least *twenty years*.

(Question No. 3.)

Answer: Fifteen rounds of ammunition were issued to the men of this Company for target practice of 1876-77, and has been expended by them. In 1875-76 this Company performed drill by special permission in the winter, and therefore did not apply for any ammunition. I would not recommend any reserve being kept at Company headquarters. At present there are no proper magazines, and unless ammunition is kept in a thoroughly dry place, the powder is apt to deteriorate. Moreover, I believe if left loose in barrels at Company headquarters, it would, in many instances, be improperly expended. Many of the armouries are in private houses, and the storage of ammunition in these would endanger both life and property.

(Question No. 4.)

Answer: The men of this Company, as previously stated, were not entitled to great coats. Lieut.-Col. Brown should have endeavoured to obtain a settlement from Major Hambly for the articles lost through his neglect, or have reported that this officer declined to make good the deficiencies, when further action would, no doubt, have been taken in the matter. Lieut.-Col. Brown, when applying for clothing, has invariably ignored the regulations on the subject. (Par. 219.) I am not aware of any demand having been made for ammunition further than the number of rounds allowed for annual target practice, which they received.

(Question No. 5.)

Answer: The authorized strength of Companies is at present, officers, 2; rank and file, 42. This number was authorized to drill, and receive pay for the past year. The officers at the rate of \$1 per diem; the non-commissioned officers and men at 50 cents per diem, the latter being the pay of private soldiers, according to the Militia Act. The ammunition has been reduced from 40 to 15 rounds per man, and I have experienced much difficulty in getting in returns of this expenditure. Some of the corps in the district who have received their ammunition, have not yet complied with par. 174 of the regulations, although repeatedly requested to do so.

(Question No. 6.)

Answer: I have not received any orders to this effect; all country corps ordered to drill have received their allowance of ammunition, 15 rounds per man.

(Question No. 7.)

Answer: I received a telegram from Lieut.-Col. Brown, stating that No. 1 Company of this Battalion had been called out in aid of the civil authorities. To this I replied, that he was to comply, and be guided by the regulations, reporting to me as soon as possible. On Sunday, Major Lazier telegraphed that two Companies of his battalion had been called out. A similar reply was sent by me to him. No other communication was received until the receipt of the official report from these officers, giving a detailed account of the action taken by them, and which was immediately transmitted to headquarters.

IV. This is not borne out by Major Lazier's report. The 15th Battalion performed their drill in camp in 1875, and have only missed one training, and not two as stated.

V. VI. Major Lazier's and Captain Harrison's reports furnish information on these points.

VII. This is not the opinion of the officers of the corps. When directed by me in November last to hold themselves in readiness for service on short notice, the officer in command replied, "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, and though marked confidential, I deemed it necessary and prudent to acquaint the Major commanding, and the Adjutant, of its contents. You may assure the Major General, and be assured yourself, that should my humble services, and I think I can speak for the 15th and all the volunteers in this section, be required, they will be ready within 24 hours' notice." From this, it would not appear that the 15th are totally disorganized.

I think great credit is due to Capt. Harrison, for the manner in which he has kept up his Company, and I did hear that he had purchased some clothing at Ottawa, but this would not have been necessary if the officer previously in command had performed his duty, and taken proper care of the stores placed in his charge.

(Question No. 8.)

Answer: I am unable to answer this question at present. Lieut.-Colonel Worsley has written to private parties to obtain, if possible, a correct account of the whole affair. If any important information is obtained, it will be at once communicated. I do not think it advisable to hold this correspondence over any longer, and therefore forward it.

(Question No. 9.)

I. The mayor of Belleville is the only person who can answer this question. He has been written to.

II. No application was made to me for aid.

III. I believe on requisition of the Mayor of Belleville, to Lieut.-Colonel Durie, who had orders to comply with the demand of the civil authorities for aid.

IV. Lieut.-Colonel Williams and Smith have both two excellent Companies at their respective headquarters, and had they been called upon could each have furnished 80 men; Lieut.-Colonel Callaghan could also have furnished at least 150 men on short notice.

V. The strength of "A" Battery is at present about 140 of all ranks, and the officer in command could have furnished 80 thoroughly trained soldiers, if he had been called upon to do so. By my order, 50 men of this battery were held in readiness to proceed to Belleville, and would have been despatched at once, had a demand been made on me for troops.

VI. I have reason to know that it is not true.

(Question No. 10.)

Answer: This has no reference to the troops in my district.

BROWN VAN STRAUBENZIE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

D.A.G., M.D. No. 3.

KINGSTON, 7th February, 1877.

G. T. R. STRIKE—NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

1. When the Queen's Own left Toronto for Belleville, they had no protection for the head but Scotch caps.

2. At Belleville, the local Volunteer Company had no overcoats of their own, and had to borrow those of another Company.

3. There was not a single round of ammunition in the armory to serve out to them, as by order of the Militia Department at Ottawa all country corps were deprived of ammunition.

4. The authorities at headquarters had not taken the slightest precaution to provide the militia with the means of being of use to the civil authorities. The Militia Department had repeatedly been informed of the fact that the militia were without overcoats or ball cartridge, and had simply ignored the information.

5. The present regulations have reduced—

I. The strength of Companies to 42 men, only allowing pay for 33.

II. The officers, as a rule, to only one for each Company.

III. The officers' pay from that of their rank to \$1.00 per day.

IV. The pay of both non-commissioned officers and privates alike to fifty cents per day.

V. The ammunition from forty to fifteen rounds per man.

6. By direction of the Government, at last session of Parliament, "country corps" were deprived of ammunition.

7. (Statements of "Justice," in letter to the *Mail*, January 4th, 1877:)

I. Late on Saturday evening the Mayor of Belleville made a requisition upon the commanding officer of the 49th Battalion for one Company. This requisition, after being sanctioned by the Adjutant-General at Ottawa, was promptly responded to, and within half an hour after being notified, twenty-two men and two officers were on the way to the station. They were called upon to lead the way before an engine; and with fixed bayonets, and in possession of two rounds, each, of ball cartridge, this duty was performed.

II. A requisition was made upon the commanding officers of the 15th Battalion for two Companies, and about day-light, an officer, sergeant, and four men of the Company on duty were sent out to collect its absent members. When the eastern train approached, the volunteers, now numbering only seventeen men and an officer, (those sent after their comrades not having yet returned) were ordered to protect the locomotive.

III. By 10.30 a.m. the Company on duty was joined by a reinforcement, and now numbered thirty-two men and two officers.

IV. At noon the Mayor was informed that, owing to the 15th Battalion not having been required to drill for the past two years, it was impossible to procure men to fill the Companies ordered out. The officers promptly responded to the call, but the men did not exist even on paper.

V. "The Company" was ordered to its armoury, after being continuously on duty from ten o'clock on Saturday night till two o'clock Sunday afternoon. A calm succeeded the storm, and lasted until the appearance of the Queen's Own.

VI. By the great exertion of the officers, about forty men of the 15th Battalion were paraded and taken to the station on Sunday evening, and remained on duty till eight o'clock Monday morning, their services not being required during that time.

VII. Owing to the treatment of the volunteers, the 15th Battalion is totally disorganized; and being so, it was impossible to raise a local force of the size of that sent from Toronto. No. 1 Company, of the 49th, which performed the duty mentioned above, is an exception, because the officers, largely at their own expense, clothe the men and keep them together by their own personal exertions. Half-a-dozen times has the Government been appealed to, in vain, for proper equipment for this Company. A short time ago, one man of the Company attended a sale at Ottawa, and actually bought, on behalf of the officers, clothing from the Government for their men.

8. (Second letter of "Justice," 11th January, 1877.)

Lieut.-Colonel Hulme, Adjutant 15th Battalion in replying to former letter states: "At one o'clock (Sunday,) we had 48 men and 14 officers, and at that hour received orders to billet the men and assemble at four o'clock,—and at four o'clock only 34 men assembled."—What became of the 14 missing ones in the interim?

Out of a numerical strength of "180" (as stated in Lieut.-Colonel Hulme's letter) 48 men were mustered within four hours, and on the roll being called an hour afterwards, 14 were found to have deserted; the fact that nothing seems to have been done to bring back this 30 per cent. shows that they could not have been regularly enrolled members of the battalion, amenable to the Queen's regulations.

Lieut.-Colonel Hulme, in stating that the battalion did not drill last year, says: "in consequence no recruiting has been done for the past two years, during which time periods of service have expired, and the men have not been replaced, thus proving the disorganization of the corps.

9. (Volunteers, No. 3 District to *Mail*, 8th January, 1877.)

I. Toronto being in No. 2 District and Belleville in No. 3, what was the necessity of bringing the 200 men, 150 miles from the former place to quell the riot?

II. Was the Deputy Adjutant General of No. 3 District applied to for a military force, and if so, was he nuaable or unwilling to comply?

III. By whose orders did an armed force come from No. 2, into No. 3 District?

IV. Could not Colonel Williams at Port Hope, or Colonel Smith at Cobourg, or Colonel Callaghan at Kingston, furnish 200 men not one whit inferior to the Queen's Own?

V. Are there not 100 trained and disciplined soldiers at Kingston, and were they not, by order of the Deputy Adjutant General under arms on Sunday and Monday, ready to leave at a moment's notice, and merely waiting for the requisition? Why were they not employed, instead of putting the officers and men of the Queen's Own to the inconvenience and loss of leaving their business for two days or more.

VI. Is it true that the authorities at Ottawa, telegraphed to Lieut.-Colonel Durie, that he would be asked for assistance and to give it?

10. The Queen's Own were very ill treated by the Grand Trunk people, being left 14 hours, while on duty, without food, and then very badly supplied. (*Globe*, 10th January, 1877.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,
OTTAWA, Feb. 1st, 1877.

MEMORANDUM.—The undersigned transmits herewith for the information of Council, copies of certain official telegrams relating to the strike on the Grand Trunk Railway between the 30th December and the 2nd day of January last.

Respectfully submitted.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, Dec. 30th, 1876.

No. 99; time, 2.10.

By telegraph from Montreal to Hon. A. Mackenzie.

I regret that there will be some delay to the mails, the very severe storm of last night has blocked the line with snow to a serious extent. We have large numbers of men ready to work, but they are being intimidated by the violence of society men both here and at Brockville, Belleville, Toronto and Stratford, the greatest difficulty being at the latter place, where the civil power is too weak to keep the peace. These remarks also apply to Richmond, P. Q. Can you do anything to assist the authorities at those points?

J. HICKSON.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, Dec. 30th, 1876.

No. 103; time, 2.20.

By telegraph from Montreal to Hon. A. Mackenzie.

Since telegraphing you, I have a message saying that mob law prevails at Belleville, the men refuse to let our solicitor, Mr. Bell, speak to them. The more our loyal men succeed in opening the road, the more exasperated their opponents become. They are calling for additional protection. I respectfully ask that the volunteer force be employed to protect loyal men in our service.

J. HICKSON

(Copy.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 187

No. 132; time, 3.55.

By telegraph from Montreal to Hon. A. Mackenzie.

I hope you will order immediate aid to be given to the civil authorities at Belleville, where mob law prevails.

J. HICKSON.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 30th, 1876.

J. Hickson, Montreal.

We have no power to interfere I refer you to the first section of chap. 46, Act of 1873, as indicating your proper course.

A. MACKENZIE.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH Co.,
OTTAWA, Dec. 31st, 1876.

No. 197; time, 4.15.

By Telegraph from Montreal to Hon. A Mackenzie.

The Civil Force Volunteers at Belleville are unable to control the mob at that point; and I ask, on behalf of the Company, that Volunteers be at once sent from other districts to protect life and property. The force in the neighbourhood has been called out by the local authorities, and is insufficient. Will you kindly reply.

J. HICKSON.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 31st, 1876.

No. 205; time, 6.10.

By Telegraph from Toronto to the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

Mr. Hickson telegraphs me urgently to protect property and men at Belleville and Stratford, local authorities not being sufficient, partly from local sympathy with strikers. He asks for the Active Militia from here. I have telegram from Mayors of Belleville and Stratford, also County Attorney, Stratford, to like effect. Col. Gzowski has called on me with message to him from Hickson to same effect, and represents that the case is as stated and most urgent. All communications cut off. Please telegraph what you determine upon as to Active Militia.

O. MOWAT.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 31st, 1876.

Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto.

I think your duty to instruct the civil authorities in as many quarters as are necessary by telegraph as to their powers and duties in the emergency. See Section 27 of Chapter 46, Statutes of 1873. We seem to have no power, as the case does not come within Section 61 of Chapter 40, Statutes of 1868. If you conceive we have power, refer me to law.

(Signed,) A. MACKENZIE.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 31st, 1876.

No. 208; time, 7.35.

(By Telegraph from Montreal to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.)

The Company have power and men ready to work all trains carrying passengers and mails, but in the absence of sufficient force to protect loyal employes against violence at Toronto, Stratford, Belleville, Brockville and Sarnia, I have been compelled to give orders to make no further effort to do so, until the Government can supply a protecting force.

A train was started from Toronto this morning, another from Montreal; neither will be permitted to pass Belleville, if they are allowed to go so far.

I earnestly ask that immediate protection be afforded.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager Grand Trunk Railway.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, January 1st, 1877.

No. 1; time, 12.15.

By telegraph from Toronto, to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

I telegraphed last night to the local authorities at every point, and received since the telegrams mentioned. I now telegraph again to them more specifically.

O. MOWAT.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1877.

No. 44; time, 11.56.

By telegraph from Montreal to Hon. A. Mackenzie.

I regret to find no adequate force has been provided at Belleville to keep the peace there and protect property; the delay is inflicting upon the Company a most serious loss of revenue, and I need not say on the public the utmost inconvenience.

JOS. HICKSON.

(Copy.)

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, January 1st, 1877.

To J. Hickson, Montreal.

If your solicitor will look at the law he will inform you that the Dominion Government has no power to interfere for preservation of order. The magistrates and local authorities alone can lawfully act. You are simply asking us to violate the law. I have communicated with Attorney-General Mowat our desire that he should do all he can.

(Signed,) A. MACKENZIE.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, January 2, 1877.

No. 108; time, 2.43.

By telegraph from Montreal to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

About three weeks ago, the Grand Trunk Company thought it necessary, looking at the depressed state of its business, to dismiss a number of men from its employment; they were notified in the usual way. They have since combined and induced others in the service to strike work, interrupting the whole business of the Railway and the proper conveyance of mail matter from one point to another, by acts of violence and intimidation. I have applied to the Dominion Government of Ontario, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council; to the Municipal Authorities at various points, and although this riotous state of things has prevailed since early on Saturday morning, at no point upon the line where these proceedings have taken, or are taking place, has an adequate force been supplied to keep the peace and protect the

loyal employés of the Company. The municipal authorities at Stratford and Brockville have failed to make requisition for military assistance, on the ground that it would entail a heavy expenditure upon the municipalities. We are asked to supply accommodation and meals for troops which are being sent from Toronto to Belleville, to-day, to quell a public disturbance. I venture again to call your attention to this state of matters, and to say that I am advised it is competent for the Dominion Government to employ the military force at its command, at Quebec and Kingston, if the Government of the country is unable to preserve the peace and protect life and property. The Company has only this alternative presented to it, that it must give up the control of its affairs to a body of lawless men, thus relaxing all discipline, and in the end seriously endangering the public safety. I respectfully request to be advised whether the Government will exercise its authority to preserve the peace and assist the Company to protect its property and the lives of its servants.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway.

(Copy.)

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, January 2, 1877.

To J. Hickson, Montreal.

Will you send me a reference to the law which you say you are advised authorizes the Government to call out troops.

A. MACKENZIE.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH Co.,
OTTAWA, Jan. 2nd, 1877.

Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto.

Mr. Hickson complains magistrates at Brockville and Stratford refuse to make requisition for force required to preserve order. I think you ought to represent their duty strongly and see that order is enforced by some means.

A. MACKENZIE.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH Co.,
OTTAWA, January 2nd, 1877.

No. 221; time, 8.10.

By Telegraph from Montreal to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

I am advised that the power exists under Section 61 of 31st Victoria, chapter forty; year six. I refer to the batteries at Quebec and Kingston, inasmuch as they are regularly enlisted troops under the immediate control of the Governor in Council.

J. HICKSON.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, January 2nd, 1877.

Time, 9.40.

To J. Hickson, Montreal.

I am advised that section of Act referred to applies only to case of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger thereof, and not to present case.

A. MACKENZIE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Jan. 3rd, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—After the receipt of your telegraphic message, last night, to the effect that you were advised that the Dominion Government had no power under existing legislation to interfere for the purpose of putting an end to the riotous proceedings taking place in different parts of the Dominion, whereby the business of the Grand Trunk Railway was interrupted, to the great inconvenience of the public, and the conveyance of mail matter over the railway practically put a stop to, I came to the conclusion that there was no other course for the Company to pursue but to make some compromise with the mutinous men who were openly violating the law in various parts of the country.

My several requests invoking the interference of the Dominion Government have been made on general grounds, and I shall not venture to call in question the advice which you have received in regard to the powers of the Government further than to say that that which we have received is to an opposite effect.

I take the liberty of asking if the Government did not, and does not possess, under the law creating a Dominion Police force, power to call out any number of men which might be considered necessary to resist such unlawful proceedings as have taken place along the line of the road during the last few days.

At the moment of writing, I am unable to say how many different municipal jurisdictions the Grand Trunk Railway touches or traverses, but they are certainly so numerous that to have to wait until the constituted authorities in each could be induced to provide either a sufficient civil force, or make requisitions for the aid of the militia, must necessarily give opportunities for such a destruction of property and loss of revenue to the railway company, as to endanger the financial stability of any corporation however strong, not to mention the inconvenience and loss inflicted upon the country at large by the stoppage of its principal means of intercommunication.

The terms which have been made with the men I do not consider by any means satisfactory, and law and order, and that discipline necessary amongst the staff of a great railway company, in order to secure the maximum of safety to the public using the railway, have received a rude shock by the proceedings of the last few days, for which I hope I may be pardoned saying, it seems to me the Government of the country is responsible.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed)

J. HICKSON,
General Manager, G. T. R.

The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, Feb. 16th, 1877.

Report of the County Attorneys of the Counties of Brant, Hastings, Peel, Leeds and Grenville, Northumberland and Durham, Stormont, Huron, Wellington, Frontenac, Middlesex, Lennox and Addington, Perth and Ontario, having reference to certain breaches of the peace along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the Province of Ontario.

By command,
THOMAS SCOBLE,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Copy of a letter sent to County Attorneys at Brantford, Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Brantford, Brockville, Cobourg, Cornwall, Goderich, Guelph, Kingston, London, Napanee, Stratford, Whitby.

TORONTO, Jan. 15th, 1877.

SIR,—I am desired by the Attorney General to request you to forward a full report as to the action of the local authorities, and the course of events in your county during the disturbance which followed the late strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. SCOTT.

Copy of a telegram sent to County Attorneys at Berlin, Brantford, Brockville, Napanee:—

TORONTO, 29th January, 1877.

Send report re Grand Trunk Strike at once.

(Signed,) O. MOWAT.

(Copy.)

COBOURG, 1st February, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 15th ultimo, I beg to say that in so far as relates to the United counties of Northumberland and Durham, the magistrates therein were not, on the occasion of the late strike on the Grand Trunk Railway, either dilatory or neglectful of their ordinary duties; that the constables and special constables were active, and were not in sympathy with the "rioters"; that there were no "rioters" in these counties or elsewhere, so far as I have been able to ascertain, and I was travelling, or trying to travel on the Grand Trunk at the time; that I do not believe that there was any resistance to lawful authority. I have not heard, and do not know of the existence of any inability on the part of any constable to make any arrest under warrant, by reason of any resistance to his authority. I do not know of, nor do I believe there was any necessity for calling out the militia. I believe that if any information had been laid against the "strikers" for any infraction of the law of the land, and a warrant had been issued thereon and delivered to any constable, he would have had no difficulty in arresting the offenders.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) J. D. ARMOUR.

(Copy.)

SARNIA, 5th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I received your telegram of the 30th of December relating to the engineer's strike on the Grand Trunk Railway; late the same night and next day proceeded to the Grand Trunk Station at Point Edward to see if any disturbance had occurred, or if any breach of the peace was apprehended. I was informed there that on Saturday night an employé of the locomotive department who had gone about thirty miles east and returned with a train, had on his return, when within a mile of Point Edward Station, been taken off his engine by a large number of those on strike, and that the engine fires had been extinguished. The agent at the Point did not then expect any immediate violence, and the only precaution I then took was to instruct the License Inspector to personally visit each licensed premises at Point Edward, and caution the keepers thereof not to allow drunkenness or disorderly conduct on their premises, and causing him to place a man there to see that nothing of the kind was permitted. On Tuesday the agent of the G. T. R. at Point Edward called on the Mayor to send up a sufficient number of constables to enable him to resume the ordinary traffic of the road. There not being a sufficient number of county constables for the purpose, the Mayor associated with himself E. M. Proctor and James Copland, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, and at a meeting at my office caused to be sworn in a number of special constables, and these, with what county constables could be spared, amounting in all to thirty-four men, were despatched to the Point in charge of Chief Constable Harkness. On the same morning the Sarnia Company of Garrison Artillery were called out, and remained in Sarnia in readiness to proceed to Point Edward when called on to do so. About noon on Tuesday, the Mayor received a telegram from Mr. Wiley requesting his presence at Point Edward, and at his request Mr. Proctor and Mr. Copland accompanied him there. The magistrates requested me to go with them to advise them on any legal questions that might arise. We found that there was about one hundred men on strike, and were credibly informed that from fifty to seventy-five more of the employés at the buildings and works were sympathizers with the strikers. Mr. Wiley was anxious to attempt to start a train, but as he had been prevented from doing so earlier in the day, violent opposition to this course on the part of the strikers was anticipated, and it was decided that the constables then on duty were quite inadequate to enable him to do so; and that that course would be bringing on a disturbance in which the civil power must be overcome. Before leaving the Point, the Mayor and myself had a long interview with the men on strike. The Mayor explained their position in case of a disturbance fully to them, and showed them that in stopping trains and intimidating drivers, they were arraying themselves against law and order, and no matter what it cost the country, or how many men were required, proceedings of that nature would be put down. I explained the law of riots to them, and the penalties attached to riotous acts. On the return of the Mayor to Sarnia, he telegraphed Col. Taylor, of London, for troops. On Wednesday, the strike having ended, the order for troops was countermanded, the Sarnia Garrison Battery and the special constables were disbanded. Everything has been quiet since.

(Signed,) JULIUS P. BUCKE,
County Crown Attorney, County Lambton.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

(Copy.)

WHITBY, 17th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that in accordance with the instructions contained in the telegram from J. G. Scott, Esq., addressed to me, and received on the evening of the 30th December last, that I at once made all possible and necessary

inquiries as to whether any disturbance arising out of the strike of the Grand Trunk railway engineers was to be feared, and could not learn that any interference with the employés of the above Company or danger to its property had occurred, or was likely to occur in this county.

His Worship the Mayor of this town, acting, as I understood, under instructions from you, as a matter of precaution merely, directed the high constable of the county to proceed to the railway station here, with a posse of seven constables, including some specially appointed for the purpose, and that officer did, on Saturday evening, go to the railway station and remain with his men until after the arrival of the train from Toronto, on Sunday afternoon.

I visited the station of the Grand Trunk railway on Sunday, and enquired of the agent, the telegraph operator, and the trackmen, and the officials of the company, whether any interference with the Company's officials or its property had occurred, or been attempted, and whether any fears were entertained that such was likely to occur, and received a reply from all of these officials in the negative.

I also made enquires of the station agent, as to whether they had heard of any interference, attempted interference, or threatened interference with the Company's employés or injury to its property in any other part of the county, and was informed that none had been reported to them. I then addressed letters to the station agents at Oshawa, Duffin's Creek and Port Union, being the only other stations in this county, requesting them to telegraph me in the event of any such interference being made or attempted in the neighbourhood of their respective stations, so that prompt and efficient measures might be taken for the apprehension and conviction of all persons so offending.

I instructed the high constable of the county to report any such interference to me, and directed him to be vigilant in obtaining information of any threatened disturbance, and to act promptly to prevent it, and in arresting all persons found so offending.

I have the honor further to report that the officer acted in accordance with the instructions given by me and His Worship the Mayor; and subsequently on Tuesday following, again attended at the Grand Trunk railway station, with a force of men sufficient, if not more than sufficient, for any danger that could be reasonably feared; no disturbance or threatened disturbance having been in the meantime communicated to me by any of the railway officials in this county, the Mayor acting in this matter on his judgment and information, if any such was received by him.

No interference, attempted interference, or threatened interference with the railway company's employés or property occurred in this county at any time in connection with, or arising out of the strike of the railway engineers.

The magistrates of this county, I believe, caused all necessary precautions, if not more than necessary, precautions to be taken to prevent any disturbance. The constables and special constables called out, were active and vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and were not in sympathy with the strike. No occasion arose for calling out the local militia, but had such action been necessary, I can safely say a sufficient force of well-drilled and well-equipped men could have been posted at the two most important railway stations in the county within two hours, and a like force at the remaining stations within four hours after a call for their service had been made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. FAREWELL,

County Crown Attorney, County of Ontario.

The Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney General,
Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
AND COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY,
COURT HOUSE, STRATFORD, January 18th, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to your request of the 15th inst., I have the honor to present to you my report on the Engineers' Strike on the Grand Trunk Railway, as follows:—

On Friday evening, the 29th December last, the official in charge of the Grand Trunk Railway at Stratford had an intimation that a general strike of the engineers would take place that night. As a measure of precaution, every effort was made by Messrs Larmon and Roberts, the Superintendents here, to clear the road and bring in all outlying trains and locomotives on the western section. In this, they were very successful, and had it not been for the violent snow storm prevailing at night-fall, they would have been entirely so. The first intimation I received of the strike was at half-past eight on Friday night, in Mr. Larmon's office, and from that time until the road was open for traffic, I was in constant communication, night and day, with that gentleman and Mr. Roberts. *It is utterly untrue* that the civil authorities here were in any way dilatory or neglectful in the discharge of their ordinary or other duties. On the contrary, they were in continual consultation with the railway authorities, and were at all times desirous and most anxious to do all in their power to assist the Company in opening the road for traffic, and prevent any exhibition of violence on the part of the strikers. The only act of violence committed by the strikers was on the arrival of the evening train, on Friday, from Toronto, when the engineer and fireman in charge were rather roughly handled at the station. The leader of the attack and one or two others might have been arrested, but as any arrest would have undoubtedly precipitated a crisis, and been a serious obstacle in the way of an immediate settlement and opening of the road, it was thought most prudent, for the moment, to pass it over. The parties are known, and can, if desirable, in the public interest, be arrested and prosecuted. On Saturday, the 30th, I was instructed by the Attorney-General to render my best aid in preventing and repressing any acts of lawlessness arising out of the engineers' strike; these instructions I communicated to the railway authorities, and assured them that everything that the local authorities could do, would be done. The question then arose, what was to be done? The protection of the property of the Company, which, including workshops and round-houses, extends over half a mile of ground, was a serious consideration; and on Saturday, it was extremely doubtful whether the 200 men engaged in these works could be safely trusted to protect them, as it was feared the influence of the strikers had shaken their allegiance to the interests of the Company. As to the town's people, there was no doubt that *their sympathies were strongly in favour of the engineers, and under these circumstances it was deemed most prudent not to swear in special constables* till the following day, when the feeling of the employes, outside the strikers, could be better ascertained.

On the following morning, Sunday, I telegraphed the Attorney-General that if the Company was determined to run trains from Stratford on Monday morning, without a settlement with the strikers, that an outside force of 200 men would be required, to which he promptly replied that, under such circumstances, it would be the duty of the authorities to forward a requisition, by telegraph, to the senior officer of the Active Militia, and that it would be promptly acted upon. I communicated this despatch at one o'clock on Monday morning to Messrs. Larmon and Roberts, previous to which the Mayor and Police Magistrate had sworn in 200 special constables, armed with batons. These men were all employes of the road. On Monday, in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from the Manager at Montreal, that the mails would not be run till order was restored and protection against all violence afforded by the proper authorities, it was thought advisable to await the action of the authorities in Toronto before forwarding a requisition for the militia. In the meantime, everything that could be thought of for the protection of property and suppression of any exhibition of violence, was done by the authorities. The Mayor, Police Magistrate and myself met the strikers at the Town Hall, and told

them in very simple but firm language the consequences that would inevitably follow, if they in any way interfered with the efforts of the officials to run the trains, drawing their special attention to the penal clauses of the General Railway Act, which provides a punishment of five years in the Penitentiary for such offences. On Monday, Mr. Roberts, with about twenty special constables, took an engine to Widder to feel his way to Sarnia, but in consequence of the disturbance at Point Edward, deemed it advisable not to proceed further. On Tuesday, when the first train since Friday was expected from Toronto, there was a force of 200 men, under a very efficient chief constable, W. B. Wilson, mustered at the station, and on the arrival of the train, this body surrounded the engines and prevented any interference or communication with the drivers or firemen, and escorted them to the Town Hall Police Court, where they had every refreshment and accommodation they could desire. As there was no authority for holding these men in custody, at their own request they were allowed to go, and the result was they joined the strikers forthwith. It was mentioned on Tuesday, by the *Town Solicitor*, that before the local militia be called out, some provision should be made either by the Government or by the Company to meet the expense; but, apart from this, the Mayor did not think it necessary that they should be called out, because he had the solemn pledge of the strikers that on the arrival of the trains no violence would be offered to those in charge of it, nor was there any.

The occasion for a display of a military force here did not arise, because no attempt was made in the absence of the engineers to run the trains east or west from Stratford; and it is due to the great respect in which Messrs. Larmon and Roberts are held by all the employés of the road, and the cordial co-operation of the civil authorities with those gentlemen, that with but one slight exception, on Friday night, the strike passed off in Stratford so peacefully.

(Signed,) M. HAYES,
County Crown Attorney, County Perth.

To the Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
BRAMPTON, COUNTY PEEL, 18th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to me of the 15th inst., respecting the late strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. In reply, I am happy to state, that in this county there was no cause for action on the part of the local authorities, for the protection of the Company's property or work, or to prevent a breach of the peace by any one in sympathy with that strike. Had there been such, I am sure the magistrates of the county, and others would not have been amiss in any duties of their office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. GREEN,
County Crown Attorney, County Peel.

The Honourable the
Attorney General,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

GUELPH, 19th January, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 15th inst., I beg to state that no *difficulty whatever* occurred in this county, consequent upon the late strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

On receipt of your telegram of the 30th ultimo to me, desiring me to render to the authorities in the county my best aid in taking whatever steps might be required to prevent and repress any acts of lawlessness that might arise out of the engineers' strike, I communicated with His Worship Mr. Mayor Melvin on the subject. He at once took steps to have the police of the town, with additional constables, including the chief county constable, ready and prepared for any possible emergency that might occur. We attended at the railroad station when the first and following trains were coming. These trains passed without the least interruption. It was *unnecessary* to call on the *volunteer force*, therefore,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) H. W. PETERSON.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT,
Attorney General,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

KINGSTON, 19th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting me to forward a full report as to the action of the local authorities, and the course of events in this county during the disturbance which followed the strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and in complying therewith beg to report:

That after the receipt of your telegram of 8 p.m., Saturday, 30th December, I put myself in communication with the police magistrate of this city; and he then announced his intention to put down, by the strong arm of the law, the very first symptoms of riot or disturbance.

As far as I am aware, *no disturbance of any kind took place in this county.* A train was abandoned by the engineer, a short distance on this side of Gananoque, but Mr. Nutall, the superintendent of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company here, on being applied to, at once went down with a couple of his men, and brought the train into Kingston.

On Sunday, the "A" Battery of Artillery were under orders from the Militia Department to be in readiness to move, but as I am given to understand, owing to the impossibility of transporting them to Belleville (the scene of the chief disturbance), their services were not called for.

On close enquiry, I am informed that at Kingston there were three deserted engines, but so far from offering any obstruction, the drivers, though striking, were willing to aid Mr. Nutall in going to the assistance of the deserted train, by affording every explanation as to the peculiarities of the engines, and offered no opposition to his going to the relief of the deserted train.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER S. KIRKPATRICK,
County Attorney, County Frontenac.

J. G. Scott, Esq.,
Attorney General's Office,
Toronto.

LONDON, ONTARIO, Jan. 20th, 1877.

The Hon. the Attorney General
of Ontario, Toronto.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, I have the honour to report that no disturbances occurred here in connection with the late strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
County Attorney.

COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

REPORT: *In re strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada at the Town of Belleville :*

1st. For the information of the Attorney General of Ontario, I beg leave to state that after the receipt of the telegram of December 30th, A.D., 1876, which was received between eight and nine of the clock on the morning of that day, desiring me to render to the authorities in this county aid in taking whatever steps might be required to prevent and repress any acts of lawlessness arising out of the engineers' strike. I have at all times myself been ready and willing to give my advice and aid in the matter.

2nd. No actual disturbance had then taken place. Early on the next morning (Sunday) I went to the Railway Station to see for myself what was doing. When I arrived, I found Col. Brown, of the 49th Battalion, with about thirty privates under Captain Harrison, on guard at the station. No breach of the peace had up to that time taken place to my knowledge. Whilst I was there, an engine was backed down to connect with the express train, guarded by perhaps 25 of the privates; a person standing near ran in between the soldiers, and placing an iron bolt in some part of the engine, disabled it; a pistol shot was then fired from the engine, doing, however, no damage. The person who fired this shot ran to the railway station, followed by a number of the crowd, and was assaulted inside the station, but not much injured.

3rd. I then applied to the Grand Trunk Solicitor, John Bell, Esq., who was on the ground, and asked him if he wished for any assistance from me, and showed him your telegraph of the 30th.

4th. Mr. Bell replied that nothing could be done with the force at their disposal at the station. The Company were then marched away from the station and separated.

5th. Although a great many persons were present, the engineers mingling with the spectators, no actual breach of the peace, other than that I have stated, took place, or seemed likely to do so.

6th. There is no doubt that if an engine had been brought and coupled to the train, the engineers would have prevented it leaving, by disabling it, and assaulting the engine driver.

7th. The Mayor of the town, W. A. Foster, Esq., and the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. John Taylor, were there also at the station.

8th. It was Sunday, and it was not thought desirable to do anything more that day.

9th. Feeling myself called upon to act upon your telegram of the 30th, I determined to call the authorities together on Monday morning. In this course Mr. Bell concurred.

10th. I found the course I had proposed to carry out fully confirmed by your telegram of the 1st of January, 1877, which I received at 3 o'clock in the morning of that day.

11th. Shortly after daylight I called upon Mr. Bell, with your telegram received that morning, and then went immediately to Judge Sherwood, Chairman of the Sessions, and I called the magistrates together at the Police Magistrate's office, Town Hall. There were present: The Hon. Billa Flint, A. Diamond, Police Magistrate, and C. V. Bogart, J. P.; Mr. Bell was also present. They were assembled by 10 o'clock a.m.

12th. I prepared the requisition according to the statute, and as the magistrates thought that an information was necessary, I at once drew one up and got it sworn by Serjeant Snider, of the police force, a copy of which, marked (A), is hereto annexed.

13th. As soon as the requisition was signed, I telegraphed one, and mailed one to Colonel Durie; I gave another to the Mayor to hand to Colonel Durie on his arrival.

14th. On the 2nd January, 1877, I called a meeting of the magistrates to appoint a committee to accompany the Mayor to the Grand Trunk Railway Station to meet Colonel Durie.

15th. W. A. Foster, Mayor, the Hon. Billa Flint, M. Bowell, M.P., J. L. Smith, J.P., C. V. Bogart, J.P., E. H. Coleman, J.P., were present at that meeting.

16th. It was then moved by the Hon. Billa Flint, and seconded by A. L. Smith, J.P.—

“That the Mayor issue his proclamation, warning all parties not having business to transact at the Grand Trunk Station to refrain from going thereto, and to disperse therefrom,” which was carried unanimously. It was also moved by A. L. Smith, J.P. and seconded by C. V. Bogart, J.P.—

“That Everett H. Coleman, J.P., A. L. Smith, J.P., and M. Bowell, J.P., accompany the Mayor to the Grand Trunk Station, and await the arrival of the Queen's Own from Toronto, and give such orders as they may deem proper, to the commander of the men under Colonel Durie, in order to preserve the peace and suppress any riot,” which was unanimously carried.

17th. The Magistrates acted willingly and promptly on being called upon.

18th. It happened at this time the police of Belleville were disorganized, two persons claiming to be chief.

19th. Neither chief went to the station, but Serjeant Snider of that force was there, and most active in his duties and is a most efficient officer; I saw no other police officers there.

20th. The committee appointed went to the Grand Trunk Station on the evening of Tuesday the 2nd of January, 1877, to meet the Queen's Own militia force.

21st. This force arrived about 11 o'clock in the evening of that day, and were met by the committee of magistrates at the station.

22nd. On their arrival, the crowd commenced shouting and throwing missiles at the volunteers, consisting of stones, coal, pieces of wood, &c. One of the volunteers, I understood, was struck on the breast with an iron bolt, but not much injured.

23rd. The volunteers then charged upon the crowd, who dispersed. One man, James McLaughlin, a drunken fellow who took part in the disturbance, but is not an engineer, was stabbed with a bayonet in the thigh; he is, however, fast recovering.

24th. One William Poole, supposed to be an engineer, who was arrested by one of the Queen's Own for attempting to disable one of the engines, was brought before the Police Magistrate. I appeared there to prosecute, and William Asball, Sergeant of the Queen's Own, appeared as a witness; but as the case was about to proceed, Mr. Bell, for the Grand Trunk, appeared and stated the difficulty between the Grand Trunk and the engineers had been settled, and that he did not wish the case to be prosecuted. The men of the Queen's Own then left, and the magistrate dismissed the case. I objected to this manner of disposing of the case; but the men of the Queen's Own left me, and I was without witnesses. It is but fair to say that they did not leave until they understood from Mr. Bell that the case had been settled.

Remarks.—The reports of actual violence were much exaggerated. For the purpose of making this report, I applied to Colonel Brown, and asked him why no engine was started whilst he was there with his men on Sunday, the 31st of December last. He replied that the Grand Trunk could not get an engineer to drive the engine, as the engineers who were favorable to the Grand Trunk feared violence. Upon enquiry why the man who disabled the engine on Sunday, the 31st, was not at once arrested, Mr. Bell, who was then on the ground, as I myself was, stated that the force of Volunteers was not sufficient for the purpose. I saw many men standing around and upon the cars who had bolts and iron instruments which could be used effectively in case the parties commenced a disturbance, which, however, did not take place, the men remaining simply as spectators. There were a great many men standing about, evidently sympathisers with the engineers, and went to swell the crowd, who could claim exemption as spectators, and yet in case of disturbance, were evidently prepared to act with the engineers.

No demand was made upon the Grand Trunk Railway Company's authorities for payment or supplies for the Volunteers, so far as I can ascertain. I asked Mr. Bell specially on this point.

The Militia under Colonel Brown were too few in number to act offensively against so large a body as they were opposed to. The Mayor was on the ground, ready to do anything that was required of him. The Grand Trunk Solicitor was also present, and the Militia force.

All rations for the Queen's Own were furnished by the Mayor's authority, and no demand made upon the Grand Trunk for payment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) CHARLES L. COLEMAN,
County Attorney, County of Hastings

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1877.

(Copy.) (A.)

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of Hastings,
To Wit: } The information and complaint of Henry Colborne Snider, Sergeant of Police force in the town of Belleville and county aforesaid, taken on oath this first day of January, A.D. 1877, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, who saith that on Sunday, the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord 1876, a riot and disturbance of the peace has occurred at the station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, at the town of Belleville, in the county aforesaid, in which passenger and other trains and Her Majesty's mails have been stopped and impeded, and the lives of the engine drivers and firemen on such trains have been threatened, and a general feeling of terror among such employés has been created by the violent conduct and language of a large number of rioters there assembled, and the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada at Belleville has been and still is jeopardized, and such obstruction still continues, and such riot and disturbance of the peace is likely to be repeated if trains are attempted to be run upon such railroad; and I further say it is beyond the power of the civil authorities in said town of Belleville to suppress and deal with such riot and disturbance and to keep the peace aforesaid, and the local military force that has been called out is insufficient for suppressing the disturbance.

Sworn before me, at the Town of Belleville, } (Signed,) H. C. SNIDER,
in the County of Hastings, this first day } *Sergeant of Police*
of January, A.D. 1877.
(Signed.) BILLA FLINT, J.P.

(Copy.)

GODERICH, January 22nd, 1877.

SIR,—On receipt of your telegram respecting Grand Trunk Railway strike, I at once placed myself in communication with the authorities along the line of railway in this county. The Mayor of Goderich, Mr. Finlay, having also received a similar telegram from you, acted in conjunction with me in the town. I am happy, however, to say that no violence or breach of the peace occurred in my county during the strike on said railway.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

IRA LEWIS.

The Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney General,
Toronto.

Received 27th January, 1877.

To the Honourable OLIVER MOWAT, Attorney General of the Province of Ontario.

I have the honour to present, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 15th inst. in that behalf, a report as to the action of the authorities and the course of events in the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, during the disturbances which followed the late strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as follows:—

Upon enquiry, I find that, strictly speaking, said strike did not extend to these counties. The strike, I believe, took place on the evening of the 29th December last. I am informed that on that evening the engine driver of the express train going east stopped his train about six miles east of Lancaster Station, quitted his post, and fled across the boundary to the United States.

The train remained where he left it for about six hours, when the engine of another passenger train was sent to its relief.

At the Cornwall Station nothing happened. This, no doubt, was owing to the prudence of Mr. Horseman, the Station Agent there. There were four engine drivers there in the evening or during the night of the 29th December; and Mr. Horseman having received instructions to be prepared for the anticipated strike, came into the town and informed William Cox Allen, Esq., Police Magistrate, who at once, in the middle of the night, accompanied Mr. Horseman to the station, but happily there was no occasion for his services, as the engine drivers readily obeyed the orders of the Station Agent.

In the evening of the 30th December last, the Mayor of Cornwall, Andrew Hodge, Esq., received a telegram from your Department, saying that you relied upon him and the local magistracy to prevent and repress any illegal acts or conduct in connection with the then pending strike of employés along the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Hodge, within 30 minutes of the receipt of this telegram, called upon me, and we at once went to the Grand Trunk Station, and informed the agent that we were desirous of rendering all the assistance in our power in preventing and punishing all illegal acts; and requested him to communicate this information to the various stations on the Railway within the three counties. On Sunday, the 31st December, I visited the Cornwall Station, and I believe Dr. Allen and Mr. Hodge did so too, and found all things quiet.

I have not learned that anything occurred in connection with said strike in these counties, except what I have detailed above.

Mr. Horseman gladly bears testimony to the promptness displayed by the Cornwall magistrates when called upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES DINGWALL,

County Crown Attorney, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

(Copy.)

BERLIN, 29th Jan., 1877.

The Hon. the Attorney General,
Toronto.

SIR,—Enclosed, please find return as per your circular of the 15th instant.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) W. H. BOWLBY,
County Attorney and Clerk of Peace,
by M. EBY.

P. S.—I was delayed in preparing the report in order to get some information from the volunteers here.

W. H. B.

Report by the County Attorney of the County of Waterloo, to the Honourable the Attorney General of the Province of Ontario, as to the action of the local authorities, and the course of events in the County of Waterloo, during the recent strike of certain employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Pursuant to instructions received by telegraph from the Hon. Oliver Mowat, M.P.P., Attorney General and Premier of Ontario, I called upon Hugo Kranz, Esq., Mayor of Berlin, on the first day of the strike of the engineers employed by the said Company, and found that the Mayor had sent the Berlin Company of the 29th Battalion of the volunteer militia to the Berlin station of the said railway, to keep order there, but that the said volunteers found no necessity for their continued presence at the said railway station, as everything was quiet, and there were only about a dozen men on strike, all of whom were peaceable, quiet and inoffensive. Immediately thereafter, I called upon the Station Master of the said Company at the said station, who informed me that there were no employés of the said Company on strike in the said county, except about a dozen engineers and firemen at Berlin, all of whom were quiet and peaceable men, and that he the said Station Master considered it unnecessary and a farce to send volunteers to the Berlin station, to keep these few employés of the said railway in order, when they were not creating, and would not create any disturbance.

That there was no disturbance of any kind within the limits of the said county during the said strike, but all was quiet and orderly, and the Queen's peace was undisturbed throughout the said county of Waterloo during the continuance of the said strike.

That during the time that the said employés of the said Company were on strike, I was asked by an officer of the said volunteer Company, Lieutenant Meinke, if I had authority to order the said Company of volunteers to go beyond the limits of the said county of Waterloo to Stratford; and he, the said militia officer, then stated that the Railway authorities had informally, by telegraph, requested a portion of the said volunteer Company to go to Stratford to suppress a threatened riot in Stratford; accordingly I consulted the said Mayor, and we informed Lieutenant Meinke that we had no power to order the volunteers to go out of our county to Stratford, in the next county of Perth; therefore the said Lieutenant Meinke refused to go to Stratford without proper official orders from the Militia Department at Ottawa.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) W. H. BOWLBY,

County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, County of Waterloo.

Dated at Berlin, this
29th day of January, 1877.

BROCKVILLE, 29th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication requesting me to furnish a report of the action of the local authorities and the course of events during the strike of the Grand Trunk employés.

Early on the morning of Saturday, the 30th December last, the Mayor (Lieut.-Col. Buell) was informed by the Station Agent here and the Chief of Police that the strike had taken place. He at once instructed the Chief to attend at the Station, and to take the whole police force with him, if required to keep order. Only one train, viz., the train which left Montreal on Friday evening, came to Brockville on Saturday. It reached here about 4 p.m., having been delayed by the storm, and passed on without interruption; but was subsequently stopped, before getting to Belleville. No train came either way on Sunday, that I have heard of. On Monday, the 1st January, a train which had been made up at Kingston came to Brockville about 2 p.m.

The town was in a considerable state of excitement that day, owing to its being a holiday, and the municipal elections being held, and a large number of people had congregated at the Grand Trunk Station. At the time of the arrival of the train, only the Chief of Police and one policeman happened to be at the Station, and some persons managed to disconnect some of the cars and to do some injury (of no great importance) to the locomotive. At this time the Mayor arrived, and some others of the police force who had been sent for, also came.

The Mayor immediately got on the locomotive, and told the driver that he should be protected. The driver, however, lost courage, and requested to be taken to the gaol as a place of safety; this was done by the police. The Mayor was of the opinion that if the driver had showed more courage, the engine could have been repaired in a very short time, and taken on with the train. In consequence of this difficulty, the train coming from Montreal came no further west than Prescott. Several of the strikers are said to have gone to Prescott and persuaded the driver of this train to leave it, and Brother Watt did so, and returned with them to Brockville. The Mayor had previously taken steps to have the volunteers called out with as little delay as possible, in case it became necessary to do so, having seen the Deputy-Adjutant-General and the Captain of the Brockville Company. He now endeavored to get a meeting of the Town Council, first fixing 5 p.m. and then 7 p.m. for it, but owing to the elections and the attendant excitement, he could not get a quorum to attend. The next morning (the 2nd January) a meeting was held at 10 a.m., at which the Mayor submitted the question of calling out the volunteers to the Council. They, however, declined to recommend this course, and even passed a resolution declaring that it was not necessary.

The Mayor would have called out the Volunteers without reference to the action of the Council, had he thought it necessary.

He did not consider it necessary at the time, and proceeded with the police force to the station, and remained there all Tuesday and part of Wednesday, getting on every locomotive that passed, and succeeded in preventing any other disturbance or delaying of trains at Brockville; some rough language was used, but no acts of violence occurred.

There was a good deal of sympathy felt and expressed for the employés who had struck. I enclose you a leading article cut from the *Brockville Monitor*, of the 5th January, which, as you will see, expresses a strong sympathy for them. This feeling did not extend to or affect the police force, who did their duty and supported the Mayor very well.

There was no general apprehension of violence, and I think there was a general reluctance to have any such sharp measures as calling out the volunteers resorted to, it not being considered necessary.

I may add that the Editor of the *Monitor* is in error in stating that I urged the Council to call out the volunteers. I attended the meeting and explained the law

and the position of matters to them, but I did not urge that the volunteers should be called out, and I cannot say that I thought it would be necessary or useful to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. J. SENKLER,
Crown Attorney for Leeds and Grenville.

Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General,
Toronto.

BRANTFORD, January 30th, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to your telegram of last evening, I hasten to reply to your communication of the 15th inst., requesting me to forward a full report as to the action of the local authorities and the course of events in my county, during the disturbances which followed the late strike of the employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

On the 30th December last, between eight and nine in the evening, the following telegram reached me:—"To County Attorney, Brantford: "The Attorney-General desires you to render to the authorities in your county your best aid in taking whatever steps may be required to prevent and repress any acts of lawlessness arising out of the engineers' strike.—J. G. Scott." Immediately on its receipt, I went to the residence of the Police Magistrate, Mr. James Weyms, and showed him the telegram and arranged with him for the swearing in of a large number of reliable special constables. The Police Magistrate and myself then went to the station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of matters about the station; we remained there some little time, but found nothing to excite remark, save that there was unusual quiet, and the absence of men other than the night watchman. We then called upon Mr. Kerr, the Mechanical Superintendent of the Company, and showed him the telegram, and assured him of the readiness of the authorities to co-operate with the Company to preserve order and protect their interests in every lawful way. We were informed by Mr. Kerr that he apprehended no immediate disturbance, but we gathered from him that the strike was regarded as formidable, and disturbances might follow unless some adjustment between the employés and the Company should be speedily arrived at. He promised to advise promptly of any suspicious appearances or overt acts on the part of the employés. On the next day, Sunday, everything was quiet. On the following Monday morning everything was arranged, and the Mayor and Police Magistrate and a large number of men were assembled at the station ready to be sworn in as special constables, by the Police Magistrate.

During the time the Police Magistrate was at the station, a telegram was received by Mr. Dodds, Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, from Mr. Hickson, making certain propositions to the employés, and read in the presence of Holindrake, the local leader of the Brethren here. Mr. Holindrake said if the Head Centre in Toronto would agree to it, the men would go to work at once. *By reason of this statement no special constables were sworn in*, nor was there anything to justify such a step in the subsequent developments. The authorities here, were, however, on the alert, and ready to afford every lawful assistance to the Company, and the Company were fully aware of that fact.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
G. R. VANNORMAN,
County Crown Attorney, Brant.

G. SCOTT, Esq.,
Attorney-General's Office,
Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY,
COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON,
NAPANEE, January 30th, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, my report upon the events connected with the recent strike of the engineers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. The delay in sending it has been caused by the absence of persons from whom I thought I could obtain the most accurate information, and from an effort I was making to obtain copies of certain telegrams relating to the matter.

The telegram from your Department sent yesterday was not received by me until this morning, in consequence of my absence from home, and I have therefore framed the report in haste, to-day. I have, however, obtained all the information I could, and have no doubt as to the substantial correctness of all the statements made. There is in fact, very little of information to report so far as this county is concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. A. REEVE,
County Attorney, Counties Lennox and Addington.

The Honourable
The Attorney General,
Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY,
COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON,
NAPANEE, January 30th, 1877,

SIR,—I have the honour, in pursuance to the letter received from your Department on the 17th instant, to make the following report in reference to the recent strike of engineers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

On receiving a telegram from your Department on the night of Saturday, the 30th December last, requesting me to tender my aid to the authorities in suppressing any breach of the peace that might occur in connection with the strike, I at once proceeded to the Railway Station here, and satisfied myself that there was no immediate prospect of any disturbance in this vicinity.

Throughout the whole period of the strike no breach of the peace or disturbance of any kind occurred within the limits of this county.

I find that the Mayor of Napanee, on receipt of a telegram from your Department similar to that received by me, and about the same time, called on the station master and promised that he would procure the assistance of the volunteers at Napanee if required.

On the following morning, Sunday, the 31st, the Mayor having been applied to by telegram from the Railway authorities at Toronto, to procure the volunteers at Napanee to go to Belleville to assist the Railway Company in forcing their trains past Belleville for the west, requested Captain Hooper of Napanee to call out his men for that purpose, to which request Captain Hooper replied that he could not call out the men for service at Belleville, without instructions from Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie of Portsmouth.

Application was then made to the latter officer during the course of the same day (Sunday) for his authority to Captain Hooper to proceed to Belleville with the men under his command, to which he replied by telegram to the Mayor, that if the municipality would pay the expense * he (the Mayor) might order out the volunteers

* NOTE—As under the statute it is the duty of the municipality in which the services of the militia are required, to pay the expenses, Belleville was in this case properly chargeable. (Signed,) O.M.

to proceed to Belleville as asked. This was not considered by Captain Hooper an order of which he could take cognizance, nor on the other hand could the Mayor pledge the corporation of Napanee to defray the necessary expenses.

In the meantime, on Sunday afternoon, a meeting of the citizens was called in the market square by the Mayor, by ringing the town bell, the object of which was to ascertain what assistance might be obtained from them, and the considerable crowd which collected was addressed by the Mayor and Captain Hooper, who asked those who were willing to accompany the volunteers to Belleville (in case they were ordered to proceed there) and assist in quelling the disturbance there, to signify such willingness. In answer to this call, only some two or three gave a favourable response, and the sympathy of those present appeared to be strongly in favour of the engineers on strike. It is to be remarked, however, that the meeting was composed chiefly of working men, and the Mayor was assured by many of the merchants and other business residents of the town, that if a force was organized to go to the scene of the disturbance, they would join it.

At the same time, some persons (even persons of some position and intelligence) openly expressed opinions in approval of the action taken by the engineers, and the indications of sympathy with them, which came to the notice of the station master here, were sufficient to discourage him from taking any further steps to secure the assistance of the volunteer force.

No definite instructions were sent from Lieut.-Colonel Straubenzie or any other quarter, for the calling out of the volunteers, and no further effort was made to send any assistance from Napanee.

Captain Hooper asserts that if he had received orders, he would have had no difficulty in proceeding to Belleville with the men in his force. I cannot say that his course in the matter indicated any unwillingness on his part to discharge his duty.

Nor have I observed that the Mayor of Napanee exhibited any other desire than to do all in his power to assist in the preservation of the peace.

No other magistrates, so far as I am aware, took or were asked to take any action.

So far as I could learn, there was no assemblage of persons at Napanee, or within this county, with any intention of breaking the peace, and the only cause of the detention of trains here was the state of matters at Belleville.

I believe that there was a considerable amount of sympathy felt among different classes of persons with the discontented employes; but it seems to me impossible to say that such sympathy had any effect upon the course which matters took in this vicinity. All that was asked by the railway Company was, that the volunteers should be sent from here to Belleville, and the reasons why this was not done, I have given above, to the best of my knowledge, and from the best information I could obtain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. REEVE,

County Attorney, County of Lennox and Addington.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th January, 1877.

On a memorandum dated 6th January, 1877, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, having reference to the recent breaches of the peace, which have occurred at various points along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in the Province of Ontario, and calling the attention of Council to the view, that the history of these occurrences would seem to indicate, either that the means for repressing such acts of violence are inadequate, or that there has been some miscarriage in the use of those means.

The Minister states that without entering into any details of the various allegations which have been made upon the subject, he submits the circumstances are such as to justify Council in taking steps to attain authentic information with reference to the action of the local authorities and also of the militia, to the end that the action of the militia called out in aid of the civil power may be known, and that it may be considered whether any further legislation on the part of the Parliament of Canada is necessary or desirable.

He recommends that full reports should be obtained from the proper officers of the militia of all that has occurred, and that the substance of his memorandum should be communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, with a request that he would at the earliest possible moment, for the purposes indicated, obtain and transmit for your Excellency's information, reports as to the action of the local authorities, and the course of events in each locality during the disturbances.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

(Certified,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

A report of the Deputy Adjutant-General of No. 2 Militia District, concerning the calling out of the militia on the 1st January last has been duly received. As it appears that breaches of the peace have occurred at various points along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in other Military Districts, it is requested that all reports and papers which may have been received from officers commanding Militia Districts when the services of the militia were required on the occasion referred to may be transmitted with the least possible delay for the information of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Signed,)

EUG. PANET,

Deputy.

To the Major-General Commanding.
Ottawa, 10th January, 1877.

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1877.

MEMORANDUM.—The Major-General commanding is furnished herewith with a synopsis of various statements made in the newspaper press, in regard to militia movements on the occasion of the recent strike on the Grand Trunk Railway; and he is desired to cause careful enquiry to be made, and to submit an early report upon the same, point by point, irrespective of the general reports upon these occurrences already sent in.

W. B. VAIL,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

Submitted—the Information called for.

Only one man (an Indian) in 15th Regiment refused to turn out. The fourteen men who are said to have absented themselves at four o'clock, joined the remainder at six at the station, and remained on duty till nine next morning. No complaint about the 49th Regiment. It is astonishing so many men were present on such short notice at night on New Year's Eve.

The want of clothing and great coats in the 49th rests with the Adjutant. Ammunition is not entrusted as a reserve to companies that have no safe magazines. The whole of the affair has been apparently magnified. It turns out fairly well under the circumstances. The men remained on duty till regularly dismissed.

(Signed,) SELBY SMYTH,

Major-General.

20th February, 1877.

KINGSTON, February 19th, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I received a telegram from you on Friday, the 16th inst., instructing me to proceed to Belleville to enquire into the cause of the Companies of the 15th Battalion mustering so weak, when called upon to aid the civil power on the occasion of a riot at the Grand Trunk Railway Station on the 31st December last, and also to procure the names of the men in this Battalion who, when duly warned, refused to turn out, as stated in the report of the officer commanding, Major Lazier, and again from a letter, under the signature of Lieut.-Col. Hulme, which letter appeared in the *Mail* newspaper, stating that he marched at 4 o'clock, p.m., some (34) thirty-four men to the Grand Trunk Depot, but that at 1 o'clock, p.m., he had (48) forty-eight men on parade. On the 16th inst., I telegraphed the officers commanding to meet me on the evening of the 16th, together with the officers in command of the two Companies ordered out on requisition of the Major, Major Lazier, Captains Dunnett and Crozier met me that evening, and Major Lazier informed me that the reason he had not answered the letters of the 8th and 11th inst., enclosing a copy of your letters of the 7th and 11th inst., was that he was away on Circuit duty at Napanee. Major Lazier stated that he based his statement of the men of his Battalion not turning out when warned, as many of them sympathized with the strikers, on what Captain Crozier said, his Sergeant, Bouler by name, told him had happened when warning men—also from Captain Appleby, of No. 4 Company, Shannonville, who told him that men of his Company refused to turn out. I now enclose his letter on this subject. Major Lazier also informed me in order to get any men at all out, he warned himself or telegraphed the whole of the officers commanding Companies to get out all the men they could. This was, I understood, at 6 o'clock, p.m., and by 1 o'clock, p.m., they had, according to the Adjutant, Lieut.-Colonel Hulme, (48) forty-eight men on parade. A letter from Lieut.-Colonel Hulme I enclose. They were dismissed, and warned to fall in again at 4 o'clock. Thirty-four men only assembled at 4 o'clock, and they were marched off to the depot, Captain Farley, of No. 3 Company, remaining behind to bring up the remaining (14) fourteen when they came, which they all did, and were marched to the station, by 6 o'clock, p.m., and the (48) forty-eight men then remained there all that night on guard. As all officers had been warned to bring out as many men of their Companies as they could get, I thought it would be well to see them all the next day on this subject, and requested Major Lazier to call a meeting for the next day, which he did, and they were present with the exception of Captain Farley (who was unavoidably absent). Lieut.-Colonel Hulme and Sergt. Bouler was also present, supposed to be a Sergt. in No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, and they all answered and signed the questions enclosed, and by which you will see that Frank Clans, an Indian, was the only man that refused to turn out, and also that Sergt. McCormick, who had a dying horse at home and he begged to be excused, which was granted by the Captain. These are the only names I could get. It seems to me that in the present disorganized state of the 15th Battalion, to call on them at short notice, in aid of the civil powers, would find them utterly wanting in all the requisites which makes a military force useful on such an occasion, as I shall endeavour to show by a circumstance that happened to me during the time I was in Belleville. Sergt. William Boulon, of No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, for I recollect seeing the man on parade this year in the ranks

of No. 1 Co., 49th Batt., and enclose you Service Rolls, Nominal Rolls at inspection, showing that he does belong to the 49th. I found this out from the Rolls in the office, and at once telegraphed Captain Harrison and enclose his reply forwarded, this shows, I think, how slack the Battalion is,—and also great assurance in bringing him up before me as a smart sergeant of No. 1 Co., 15th Batt., and had, of course, him in it sometime from being a sergent. I think, however, the Regiment will improve vastly under Major Lazier, who is capable of commanding and has a good reputation in Belleville, and is, I know, very anxious to see the Regiment in good order, as he is fully alive to its bad state now, but nothing will be done till he is Gazetted. As regards No. 1 Co., 49th Batt., I do not think any blame is attached to them and no doubt they went through a great deal of disagreeable work. They returned a Pay Sheet of thirty-eight out of forty-two, which I think is really very good.

I also enclose questions and answers of officers of the 15th Batt., together with one from No. 1 Co., 49th Batt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. W. WORSLEY,

Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Major, No. 2 M.^gD.

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS sent to Officers commanding several Companies, &c.

ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.	No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, Capt. Croguin.	No. 2 Company, Capt. T. D. Clarke.	No. 3 Company, Capt. Furley.	No. 4 Company, Capt. Appleby.	No. 5 Company, Capt. W. Bullen.	No. 6 Company, Capt. Dunnett.	No. 1 Company, 49th Bat., Capt. Harrison.
1. What number of men of your company turned out on requisition?	Three	1 Officer, 16 Non-Com. Officers and men.	Nine	None: I did not receive till late on Sunday, 31st Dec.	Nine men	Ten	Thirty-eight by requisition of the Mayor.
2. Were all men who were returned for pay on the Service Roll of your company?	Two of them were, one was not.	Yes	No answer	There are none	They were	Some were; some were not.	Yes.
3. Why did your company turn out so weak?	Time was short, and the distances were great where many of them lived.	No answer	No answer	It did not turn out at all.	Time was short and the distance great.	Some live in the country 16 miles away, and I knew but where few of them in the town lived.	Insufficient time.
4. What number of your company are sworn in, and are legally liable to serve?	Forty-two men	I have a full company.	No answer	Forty-two men	Forty men	I have a full company on my Service Roll.	Forty-two.
5. What are the names of the men who, when warned, refused to turn out?	There were none	None	No answer (this Capt. was not present).	Frank Clause, of my company, refused to turn out.	None	Sergeant McCormick	There were none

KINGSTON, February 13th, 1877.

CAPTAIN HARRISON,
No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion, Belleville:

Is not William Bowler, who was represented to me as a Sergeant in No. 1 Company, 15th Battalion, on the service and pay rolls of your Company for this year.

(Signed,) P. W. WORSLEY.
Lieut.-Colonel.

KINGSTON, February, 17th, 1877.

By Telegraph from Belleville.

TO LIEUT.-COL. P. W. WORSLEY:

Most undoubtedly so, and drew pay for eighteen seventy-six and seven—acquittance roll sent you. Bowler did not hear the assembly sounded, consequently did not know of his Company being on duty; he was called upon by an officer of the fifteenth who informed him that it mattered not what Company he paraded with at station, so long as he turned out. Hence his parading with and aiding the fifteenth: he is an old regular from Forty-seventh Regiment.

EDWARD HARRISON.

HEAD QUARTERS 15TH ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY,
BELLEVILLE, 17th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, dated Ottawa, 10th instant, calling attention to my letter published in the *Mail*, specifying "that on Sunday, the 31st December, at 1 o'clock, we had 48 men and 14 officers, at 4 o'clock only 34 men assembled," and asking to account for the balance.

In reply, I beg to state, that I received orders from the Major Commanding, at 1 o'clock, to dismiss the 48 men then present to their billets, and re-assemble them at 4 o'clock.

This was done, and at four, 34 men fell in, and I received orders to march them to the station, and as the 14 men had not at that hour joined their respective commands, I left an officer to bring them up to the station as soon as they came in at 6 o'clock. These 14 men joined us at the station, and remained on duty till 9 the next morning, then in command of Captain Crozier, Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Meyers—the other officers being released from duty by orders of the Major Commanding.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. CROFT HULME,
Lieut.-Colonel, C. A. Dpt, 15th A. I.

TO MAJOR LAZIER,
Commanding 15th Batt. Argyle Light Infantry.

ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA.

SERVICE ROLL of the First Belleville Rifles, No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion,
County of Hastings, Province of Ontario.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, declare that we have taken the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign, and that we voluntary agree to serve in the First Belleville Rifles, or No. 1 Company, 49th Hastings Battalion of the Active Militia Force, for a period of three years under the conditions of service for the government of the Active Militia Force of Canada, as set forth in the Militia laws existing and in the regulations prescribed or hereinafter to be prescribed for the same.

Number.	Signatures of Officers and Men.	Rank.	Residence.	Age.	Whether Married or Single.	Date of Enrolment.	Witness.
1	Ewd. Harrison	Captain	Belleville	27	Single	1864	E. H.
2	J. W. Johnson	Lieutenant	do	47	Married	1875	do
3		Ensign	do				do
4	William Blaind	Sergeant-Major	do	55	Widower	1838	do
5	William Cunningham	Colour-Sergeant	do	35	do	1850	do
6	Fred. Ford	2nd Sergeant	do	26	Single	1868	do
7	Lewis Marsh	3rd Sergeant	Halloway T'ship.	25	do	1868	do
8	William Hilton	Private	Belleville	32	Married	1869	do
9	H. Tammage	do	do	48	do	1873	do
10	Walter Carruth	do	do	38	do	1872	do
11	Samuel Kennedy	do	do	39	do	1873	do
12	Thos. Blaind	do	do	26	do	1871	do
13	Edy Reeve	do	do	24	Single	1871	do
14	Geo. R. Brown	do	do	27	Married	1876	do
15	Robert Barnes	do	do	25	Single	1874	do
16	Chris. Woodcock	do	do	47	Married	1866	do
17	A. Carnie	do	do	43	Single	1875	do
18	R. Burke	do	do	31	Married	1873	do
19	Archibald McCall	do	do	32	do	1872	do
20	John Bennett	do	do	39	do	1873	do
21	Peter Blaind	do	do	21	Single	1871	do
22	F. D. Ford	do	do	24	do	1871	do
23	William Tammage	do	do	18	do	1875	do
24	William Boulter	do	do	41	Married	1875	do
25	Jno. Aris	do	do	40	Single	1858	do
26	B. Hodgins	do	do	38	Married	1875	do
27	Jeremiah Aris	do	do	36	Single	1858	do
28	Jas. Drusbery	do	do	38	Married	1866	do
29	Thos. Simmons	do	do	30	do	1863	do
30	Homes Taylor	do	do	31	do	1866	do
31	John McKenna	do	do	29	do	1863	do
32	Andrew Hoye	do	do	34	do	1860	do
33	John Taylor	do	do	29	Single	1875	do
34	Robert Wilson	do	do	30	do	1860	do
35	William Gordon	do	do	28	Married	1872	do
36	Thos. Turner	do	do	24	do	1868	do
37	Isaac Turner	do	do	22	Single	1872	do
38	George Goode	do	do	27	Married	1862	do
39	Joseph Basdly	do	do	33	do	1865	do
40	Thomas Parsons	do	do	23	Single	1875	do
41	Frank Howell	do	do	28	Married	1869	do
42	James Taylor	do	do	30	Single	1874	do
43	James Marshall	do	do	46	Married	1874	do
44	Martin Scott	do	do	30	Single	1858	do
45	Jeremiah	do	do				

MILITIA.

DO NION OF ANADA.

ANNUAL DRILL IN CAMP.

NOMINAL AND NUMERICAL ROLL of No. 1 Company, Troop or Battery, 49th Battalion; Edward Harrison, Captain Commanding, actually present in Camp, at Belleville the 6th November, 1876.

No.	Rank.	Christian and Surname.	Remarks.
1	Captain	Edward Harrison	
2	Lieutenant	John M. Johnson	
3	Sergeant-Major	William Blaind	
4	Color Sergeant	Daniel Cunningham	
5	Sergeant	Dennis Marsh	
6	do	Fred. W. Ford	
7	Captain	William Hilton	
8	Private	Henry Tammage	
9	do	Walter Carruth	Late Turner Hamlet's Volunteers, London.
10	do	Samuel Kennedy	
11	do	Thomas Blaind	Late G. T. Rifles.
12	do	Edwin Reeves	
13	do	George Beman	
14	do	Robert Baccus	Late Red River Expedition Force.
15	do	C. Woodcock	
16	do	Andrew Camie	
17	do	Richard Bushe	
18	do	Archie McCall	
19	do	John Bennett	
20	do	Fred. Ford	
21	Bugler	Peter Blaind	Late H. M. 60th Rifles.
22	do	William Tammage	Late do 47th Foot.
23	Private	William Banister	
24	do	Bernard Hodgins	
25	do	John Aris	
26	do	Jeremiah Avis	
27	do	James Heniserbury	Late Red River Expedition Force.
28	do	Thomas Symmonds	
29	do	Hammer Taylor	
30	do	John McKenna	
31	do	Andrew Lloyd	
32	do	John Taylor	
33	do	Robert Willson	
34	do	William Gordon	
35	do	Thomas Turner	do do do
36	do	Isaac Turner	do do do
37	do	George Good	
38	do	Joseph Birselly	
39	do	Thomas Parsons	
40	do	Frank Hamell	
41	do	Jos. Taylor	
42	do	James Marshall	

EDWARD HARRISON,
Captain Commanding Co.

BELLEVILLE, 17th February, 1877.

Sir,---In answer to your letters of the 8th and 11th instant, I beg to say that I have made enquiries to ascertain the names of the men who refused to turn out, and the only man of the 15th Battalion who refused to do so, was Private Francis Claus, of No. 4. Co. I had understood from Captain Crozier and Sergeant Bouler, of his Company (No. 1), that Sergeant Bond had warned some men of his Company who refused to turn out. On enquiry from the Sergeant it appears that the men he went for, and who he reported would not turn out, were not members of the Battalion. He states he understood that effective men, whether they belonged to the Regiment or not, would be taken, and he thought he had explained that they did not belong to the Regiment at the time. Captain Crozier did not so understand it nor did I. With reference to the letter of the 11th instant, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter written by me to Lieut.-Colonel Hulme and his reply thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. S. LAZIER,

Major 15th Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. WORSLEY,
Brigade Major,
Kingston.

BELLEVILLE, 15th February, 1877.

DEAR SIR,---Enclosed you will find a letter from the Brigade Major with a clause from the Adjutant General, to which I beg to call your attention. Please answer the queries in it with the least possible delay.

Yours truly,

S. S. LAZIER,

Major 15th Battalion.

To R. C. HULME,
Lieut.-Colonel.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th March, 1877 :—For copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company on the subject of the arrangements effected with the latter permitting the carriages of the Intercolonial Railway Company to run over that section of the railway between Rivière du Loup and Point Levis.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 12th April, 1877.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

MONTREAL, 14th February, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have now completed with Mr. Hickson the arrangement in regard to working our traffic over the Grand Trunk Railway between Point Levis and Rivière du Loup.

As you requested, I have had this put in writing, and now enclose you the document signed by myself on behalf of the Intercolonial Railway and by Mr. Hickson as General Manager of the Grand Trunk line. The document is subject to your approval and to the approval of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Company. In so far as the latter are concerned, you may consider this as a merely formal necessity caused by my requiring the matter to be subject to your approval.

I have endeavoured to meet the points you suggested in your letter to me. It is impossible at present to fix precisely the basis upon which the division of rates shall take place. In some instances the divisions will vary, for instance to points reached by the Intercolonial, to which there is not any competition it will be possible to get higher rates than it will in cases where water competition exists.

This will apply both to passengers and freight, and the schedules will have to be prepared with reference to these questions.

In order to avoid difficulty I have put in a clause reading, that in the event of our not being able to agree as to the divisions of rates, that the matter shall have to be referred to arbitration.

I have, however, not the least expectation of any difficulty arising in this matter.

You will observe that by the 10th clause I have provided for a rapid termination of the arrangement, in the event of its not proving satisfactory. At any time on the first of every month we can, upon giving two months notice, close the matter and resort to our rights in regard to acquiring running powers over the line.

The Grand Trunk Company, although it is not mentioned in the agreement, will reserve to themselves the right of asking payment for the actual cost of running these express trains, if it should prove that their proportion of the traffic is not sufficient to pay the cost of the work.

The matter is put in the most satisfactory shape for the Government that could be expected, but of course it would be very much better if the Government were either able to fix the rates absolutely or to have running powers over it.

However, short of that, the Grand Trunk have given us in every respect, all that we could reasonably ask them to do.

Will you be good enough to advise me if this arrangement is approved, so that I may proceed with the working out of the details with the Grand Trunk Company.

I am leaving for Moncton to-night.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. J. BRYDGES.

HON. A. MACKENZIE,
&c., &c. &c.,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM of an arrangement between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Co., relating to the transport of traffic to and from the Intercolonial Railway between Quebec and Rivière du Loup.

First. The Grand Trunk Company to run express trains once each way daily between Point Levi and Rivière du Loup to accommodate the Intercolonial traffic, at such hours as may be mutually fixed from time to time.

Second. The cars for these trains to be provided by the Intercolonial Railway, so that the train intact, without transshipment or change of any kind, will go through between Point Levi and Moncton.

No mileage is to be paid on such cars by the Grand Trunk Co.

Third. The Grand Trunk Company to supply the engine for hauling these trains and to put their own train men upon them between Point Levi and Rivière du Loup, the Intercolonial Railway taking charge of the trains with their own engine and men beyond Rivière du Loup.

Fourth. The Grand Trunk Company to take such proportion of the fares as may from time to time be agreed upon for the service between Point Levi and Rivière du Loup.

Fifth. The Grand Trunk Company to transport, either in their cars or the cars of the Intercolonial Railway, or both, all the freight for the Intercolonial line with reasonable promptness and despatch that offers between Point Levi and Rivière du Loup, whether brought by railway to Point Levi, or by water.

Sixth. The division of the rates between Point Levi and the point of destination to be according to such terms and proportions as may be settled from time to time.

Seventh. The Intercolonial Railway to have the right of appointing an Agent to represent them at the Point Levi terminus of the Grand Trunk Company, for whom the latter will find office accommodation.

Eighth. The Grand Trunk Railway Company to afford, to the extent of a fair share of its present accommodation, every proper facility for handling of freight at Point Levi, between the Railway and water communication.

Ninth. The foregoing arrangements apply to through traffic.

The Intercolonial Railway will, in addition, run, as at present, a local train, connecting at Rivière du Loup with the local trains of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Tenth. This arrangement being of a tentative character, is to take effect on the opening of the Intercolonial Railway between Rivière du Loup and Moncton, expected to take place in June next, and to be continued, subject to its termination by either party giving two months notice, such notice to be given on the first day of the month.

Eleventh. In case of disagreement in regard to the proportions of the rates and fares, the subject shall be referred to arbitration in the usual way.

Twelfth. This arrangement to be subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Works, and of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

(Signed) C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen. Supt. of Government Railways.

(Signed) J. HICKSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, 12th February, 1876.

(No. 56.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—For
a copy of Mr. Langmuir's Report on the Marine Hospital at Quebec.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 26th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above
Return is not printed.]

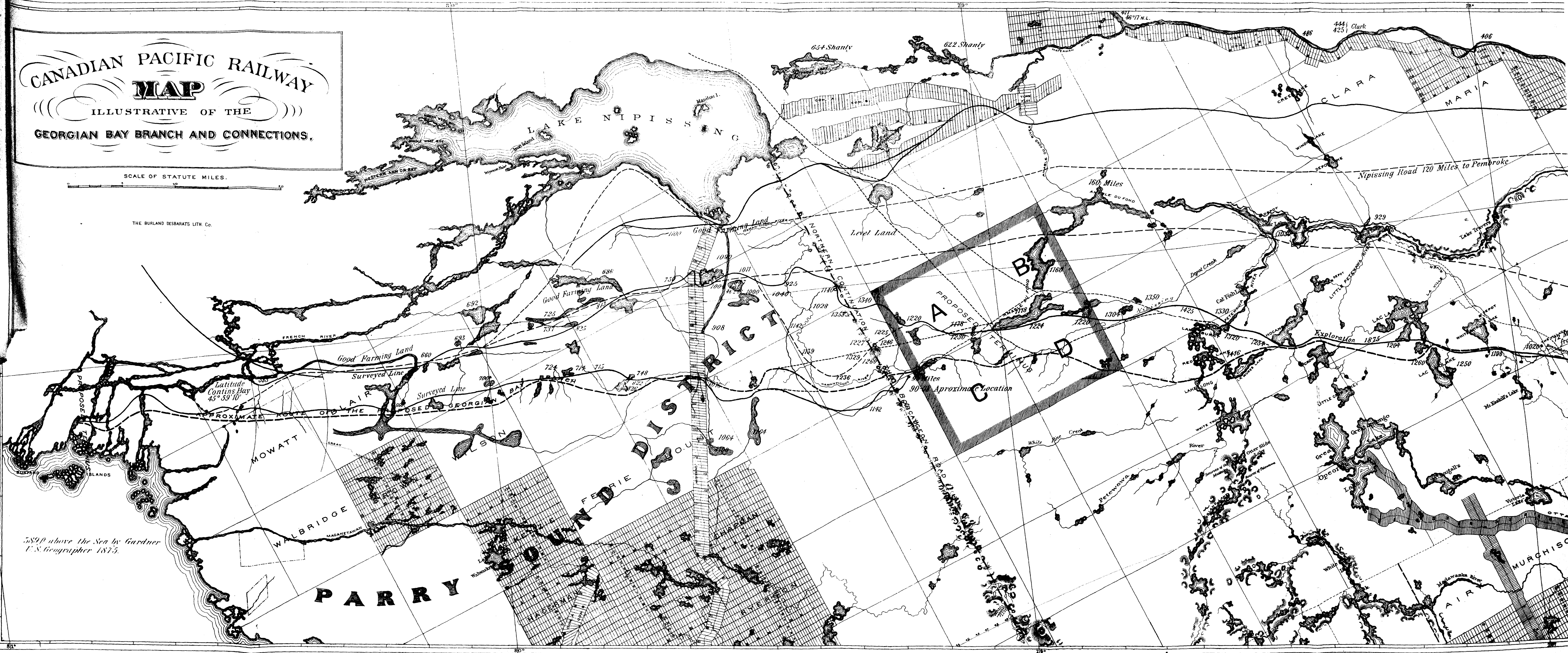
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MAP

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH AND CONNECTIONS.



THE BURLAND DESBARATS LITH. CO.



5899 above the Sea by Gardner
U.S. Geographer 1875.

PARRY

MURCHISON



<u>North Line</u>	Contins Bay to Nipissing Road	63
	Nipissing Road to Pembroke	120 -- 183 Miles
<u>Middle Line</u>	Amable-du Fond to Renfrew	132
<u>South Line</u>	Contins Bay to the Amable-du Fond	85 -- 217
	French River to Renfrew	231 231

PROPOSED
 A
 B
 C
 D
 90 Miles Aproximate Location

Nipissing Road 120 Miles to Pembroke

Exploration 1874

102 Miles by R.R. LINE from Renfrew

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 28th February, 1877 :--
 For copy of all Reports or Statements made as to the construction or attempted construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway, under contract by the Hon. A. B. Foster ; as all correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Foster and the Government as to the said contract or the work done thereunder, or the failure to perform the same ; any Departmental Orders or Orders in Council passed as to the matter of the said Public Work, especially the order as to the cancellation of said contract ; together with a statement of the service or services for which the sum of \$109,000.50 has been paid to the said A. B. Foster on account of said contract ; and also for the advertisement for tenders for the said work ; the evidence showing that the contractor was worth \$4,000 per mile, as recited in said contract, and the certificate of the deposit of the \$85,000 also referred to therein, so far as not already laid before the House ; all letters, correspondence and evidence laid before the Minister of Public Works to satisfy him, in pursuance of the terms of the Order in Council, dated 4th November, 1874, and ratified by resolution of this House on 13th March, 1875, that the Canada Central Railway Company had provided sufficient means, with the Government bonus, to secure the completion of the line on or before the 1st January, 1877. Also the reports made from time to time, showing that the Company were making such progress as justified the hope of the completion of the line within the time mentioned. Also a statement of payments made to said Company on account of the subsidy granted on the conditions mentioned in said Order in Council ; and of the quality, kind and weight per yard of the rails delivered at any point of the line to be constructed, the value of said rails, the evidence or certificate of said value, and payments made on account of said rails, and the dates of such payments ; and the place or places where said rails are delivered, and if not delivered on the line to be constructed, the distance or distances therefrom.

By Command,

(Signed)

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1877.

[A Map is attached to this Return, which will be distributed as soon as published.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 24th March, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you herewith Return to address of the House of Commons, dated 28th ultimo, calling for copies of correspondence, Orders in Council, &c., relative to the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; statement of services for which the sum of \$109,000.00 has been paid to the Hon. A. B. Foster on account of contract for construction; advertisement for tenders for construction; certificate of deposit of \$85,000, &c., &c.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

E. J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)—Cancelled.

ONTARIO BANK,

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1875.

\$85,000.

Received from Hon. A. B. Foster for account of the Hon. Receiver-General on special deposit with the Ontario Bank, the sum of Eighty-five thousand dollars.

J. H. WOODMAN,

Manager.

24th, August, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Bell, C.E., is under orders from this Department to proceed to the mouth of French River with the view of inquiry being made as to the proper steps to be taken to place that part of the river in a navigable state and to ascertain the the best site for a deep-water railway terminus on its banks.

Should you be able to render Mr. Bell any assistance in the prosecution of his inquiries, the Department will be glad if you will kindly do so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. H. ENNIS,

for Secretary.

Hon. A. B. FOSTER,
&c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

24th August, 1875.

SIR.—In the absence of Mr. Sandford Fleming, I am directed to request you will have the goodness to proceed to the neighbourhood of the French River, and consult with Mr. Ridout, the Government Engineer on the Georgian Bay Branch Railway: as to the best means of opening up navigation at the mouth of that River.

In a report to the Commissioner of Public Works made by Mr. Clarke, C.E., in 1860, you will observe it is stated that there are falls in this vicinity known as the Petites Dalles, and that Mr. Clarke proposes to raise the level of the water above these falls by means of a dam some 6 or 7 feet in height, and to ascend from one water level to the other by the aid of a lock.

The Department wishes to be informed what would be the cost of building a lock at this point without a dam, and how far above the Petites Dalles Falls a vessel drawing 14 feet of water could go under such conditions. If there would not be a sufficient depth of water to enable it to reach the next rapids it should be stated what would be the cost of deepening the River so as to admit of that being attained.

It is requested that inquiry be made at the same time as to the best site for establishing a deep-water railway terminus on the banks of the French River in this locality and that the Department may be furnished with a full report on the subject.

I have honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
(Signed)

F. H. ENNIS,
for Secretary.

L. G. BELL, Esq., C.E.,
Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 28th September, 1875.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I have ascertained the weight and approximate value of the rails delivered up to this time near Renfrew, on the Canada Central Railway, by the Hon. A. B. Foster, and said to be delivered on account of the portion of the Canada Central Railway subsidized by the Government.

The invoice of these rails gives the weight, 648½ tons. This, I have no doubt, is correct, as the number and length of the rails has been checked on the ground.

648½ tons, valued at \$48 per ton, amounts to.....\$31,128
75 per cent. of which is..... 23,346

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,
Engineer in Chief.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works, &c.

This may be paid in accordance with the Order in Council of November 4th 1874. See Journals 1875, page 219.—A. M.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 13th October, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a report of this date of an examination made by Mr. L. G. Bell, of the portion of French River.

You will find estimates of cost attached thereto. Mr. Bell's instructions from the Department directed him to make surveys with the view of surmounting the Petites Dalles by a lock; but, having learned that the fall at this point was only about three feet at ordinary times, and that deep water prevailed in the river to Cantin's Bay, some twenty miles inland, I thought it advisable to ascertain how far it would be practicable to lower the whole river to the level of Lake Huron by a through canal at the only point where serious obstructions exist, namely the Petites Dalles.

Mr. Bell's estimate for the improvement of the navigation by means of a lock is \$484,550; without a lock and with the whole navigation reduced to Lake Huron level, \$515,790. Showing that only a very small expenditure in addition would make uninterrupted navigation from Lake Huron to Cantin's Bay.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,
Engineer in Chief.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, P. W. Dept.

Report on making navigable a portion of French River.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 13th October, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—On 24th August last I received the following letter from the Department of Public Works:—

SIR,—In the absence of Mr. Sandford Fleming, I am directed to request you will have the goodness to proceed to the neighbourhood of French River, and consult with Mr. Ridout, the Government Engineer on the Georgian Bay Branch Railway, as to the best means of opening up navigation at the mouth of that river.

In a report to the Commissioner of Public Works, made by Mr. Clarke, C.E., in 1860, you will observe it is stated that there are falls in this vicinity known as the Petites Dalles, and that Mr. Clarke proposes to raise the level of the water above those falls by means of a dam some six or seven feet in height, and to ascend from one water level to the other by the aid of a lock.

The Department wishes to be informed what would be the cost of building a lock at this point, without a dam, and how far above the Petites Dalles Falls a vessel drawing 14 feet of water could go under such conditions. If there would not be a sufficient depth of water to enable it to reach the next rapids, it should be stated what would be the cost of deepening the river so as to admit of that object being attained.

It is requested that inquiry be made at the same time as to the best site for establishing a deep-water railway terminus on the banks of the French River in this locality, and that the Department may be furnished with a full report on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. H. ENNIS.
per Secretary.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.

In obedience to this letter, I proceeded to French River, and made what I considered all the necessary examinations, and I have now the honour of submitting to you for the information of the Department the following report.

The terminus of the railway, as at present proposed, lies within half a mile of the foot of the rapids below the Petites Dalles Falls, and in the several circumstances of deep water close to the shore, facilities for constructing wharves and necessary buildings, it is as conveniently situated as any other place in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Petites Dalles and the rapids below them occupy a length of the river of half a mile; and almost the whole work necessary for making the river navigable for a length of twenty miles up from the present terminus of the railway, lies within this half mile.

At this season of the year the force of the rapids below the falls would not very seriously affect the ascent of a steamer, but in the spring time, when the level of the river above the falls is between three and four feet higher than it is at present, I am informed, and can very readily believe from the circumstances, that the force of the rapids would be very great and very difficult to contend with. Consequently, I propose that the lock referred to in my instructions should be placed at the foot of these rapids.

By placing the lock in this position, and thereby raising the level of the water between it and the Petites Dalles by two feet six inches (the present difference of level between the water above the falls and that below them), the amount of excavation necessary for making that part of the river navigable for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water would be considerably less than what would be necessary if the lock should be placed at the falls.

The works required here would be an ordinary lock of large dimensions, two permanent dams or water weirs, and the deepening and widening of the bed of the river in some places. The river makes two sharp bends, too sharp for easy and safe navigation, and I propose heavy excavation so as to allow curves of 550 feet in radius through the centre of the channel. In the long level reaches of the river, extending to nearly twenty miles above the Petites Dalles, the number of points where rock cutting would be required to make a channel 100 feet wide and 14 feet deep, is most likely not more than eight, and the total quantity of excavation would be about 8,000 feet. In ascertaining this I used a heavy iron bar, ten feet long, which I attached to a boat and dragged transverse up the river, at a depth below the surface of the water of fifteen feet for a length of three miles, and of sixteen feet for a length of more than sixteen miles. I chose a course which I believed the captain of a ship would naturally select as of easiest navigation, and in all places where the iron bar grounded I took soundings across the river.

In these twenty miles there are only three curves which can be called sharp, but I believe they are neither difficult nor dangerous.

At the point where the terminus of the railway is at present proposed the width of the river is 600 feet, and I believe there is no place below the Petites Dalles where the terminus can be more advantageously located. But the ground there is almost all bare rock, in long sharp ridges, and the difficulty and expense in preparing the place for sidings, and the various necessary buildings, would be very great. In the twenty miles above the Petites Dalles there are many places where a greater depth of deep water is obtainable, but the bare rocky shores all along give little or no advantages. At the end of the twenty miles, however, there is a large wide deep bay (Cantin's Bay) more than half a mile square in the clear of irregularities in the shore line. The land on the southern shore is flat for a long way back from the shore, and only a few feet above the level of highest water in the river.

I took soundings on a straight line in front of the shore and found a maximum depth of ten feet at fifty feet out; all the soundings showed a mixed bottom. There is a considerable area of good land both at the bay and several miles eastwards from it. And there is much more good land in the neighbourhood.

I consider this bay in itself as vastly superior for all the purposes of a railway terminus to the part of the river at present chosen below the Petites Dalles, or any other part up to this point.

I examined the river for a farther distance of about four miles, but I found no place so suitable for a railway terminus as Cantin's Bay, and in these four miles there would be required a deepening of the channel by 2,400 feet long, 100 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

I append an estimate of the cost of the several works that would be required, and I believe I have given full, though not excessive, quantities.

My instructions directed me to make my surveys with the view of surmounting the Petites Dalles by a lock; but, at your suggestion, I have made another estimate, which I append, for making the whole course of the river up to Cantin's Bay naviga-

ble to a depth of fourteen feet below the level of the Georgian Bay, by which scheme a lock would be unnecessary.

You will notice above that the drag which I used was at a depth below the surface of the river of sixteen feet, for a length of more than sixteen miles of the river.

I therefore sounded, through these sixteen miles, to within six inches of a depth of fourteen feet below the level of the Georgian Bay at the time of my survey, which was a time of lowest water in the river; the highest of the Petites Dalles being then twenty-one feet six inches.

I append also maps showing the course which I followed and the positions of the several works.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEON'D. G. BELL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH.

ESTIMATE for making navigable the French River for a distance of twenty miles above the present proposed terminus of the railway.

WITH A LOCK.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.		Amount.
		\$	cts.		$	cts.
Rock-cutting above water.....	12,200 c. yards.	2	00	24,400 00
do under water, in places close one to the other...	28,600 do	6	00	171,600 00
do under water, in places at a considerable distance one from the other.....	8,000 do	7	00	56,000 00
Dredging sand and boulders.....	3,000 do	1	00	3,000 00
Permanent dams and waste-wins :—				
Concrete.....	500 do	7	00	3,500 00
Stone filling.....	2,000 do	1	00	2,000 00
Timber.....	2,000 c. feet...	0	50	1,000 00
Coffer dam.....	1,200 l. feet...	20	00	24,000 00
Pumping.....	60 days.....	450	00	27,000 00
Lock masonry.....	7,000 c. yards.	14	00	98,000 00
Gates.....				20,000 00
Flooring.....				10,000 00
Contingencies, 10 per cent.....				44,050 00
				484,550 00

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH.

ESTIMATE for making navigable the French River for a distance of twenty miles above the present proposed terminus of the railway.

WITHOUT A LOCK.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.		Amount.
		\$	cts.	
Rock-cutting above water.....	*3,000 c. y'ds.	2	00	6,000 00
do under water, in places close one to the other...	†59,400 do	6	00	356,400 00
do under water, in places at a considerable distance one from the other.....	‡14,500 do	7	00	101,500 00
Dredging sand and boulders.....	5,000 do	1	00	5,000 00
Contingencies, 10 per cent.....				46,890 00
				515,790 00

* I fear, as the rock is neither trap nor granite, the estimate is far too low.

† Our experience would require us to estimate this rock excavation at not less than \$20 per yard. Some softer rock actually cost us \$28. The softest rock known, viz.: hydraulic limestone, at Kingston, cost \$6 in 20 feet still water.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 14th October, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, on the 23rd September last, respecting 648½ tons rails, or thereabouts, said to have been delivered for that portion of the Canada Central Railway subsidized by the Government; as this Railway, as well as the Georgian Bay Branch, is under your charge, it is only right that you should be made aware of the fact that money has been claimed on accounts of the above-referred-to rails.

Should more rails be delivered at any time, or should those already delivered be used for any purpose other than that originally intended, you will be good enough to apprise me.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

THOS. RIDOUT, Esq.,
Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 10th October, 1875.

SIR,—Enclosed will be found a Return of Rails delivered by the Hon. A. B. Foster, near Renfrew Station, on the Canada Central Railway, and said by that gentleman to be on account of that portion of the railway subsidized by the Government.

	TONS.
The total weight according to the Return referred to is...	1906.5
Deduct weight of rails referred to in my letter of 28th September last.....	648.5

The Balance.....	1258
Valued at the same rate \$48 per ton.....	60,384

75 per cent. of which is.....	45.289

I am, &c., &c.,

SANDFORD FLEMING,
(Signed) *Engineer-in-Chief.*

Honourable A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
&c., &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1875.

Memorandum of iron rails delivered at the Renfrew Station of the Canada Central Railway, by the Hon. A. B. Foster, and said to be delivered on account of the portion of the Canada Central Railway subsidized by the Government.

	TONS.
Iron rails, 60 lbs. per yard, previously returned	648.5
Iron rails, 56 lbs. per yard, 5826 rails 24 feet long, 530 rails 21 feet long.....	12580

Total.....	1906.5
Deducted previous Return.....	648.5

Tons.....	1258

(Signed) J. RIDOUT,
Engineer-in-charge.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister to inform you that a certificate, No. 683, for a warrant, has been issued in your favour for \$45,000, to pay on account of work performed.

The money will be payable on the above warrant, at the office of the Honourable the Receiver-General, in Ottawa, to you, or to any person to whom you may grant a power of attorney, to give the necessary acquittances, excepting an officer of the civil service; such Power of Attorney must be made in the form provided for that purpose. No draft or order of any kind will be recognized.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. W. HARPER,
per Secretary.

The Hon. A. B. FOSTER,
&c., &c.,
Russell House, Ottawa.

10th November, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to enclose you copy of the Report made by Mr. Walter Shanley, C. E., to Mr. Foster, contractor for the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway, and to invite your early attention to the statements therein made.

I am also directed to request that you will transmit an early report, accompanied by a map showing roughly such deflection of the route as may be approved of in order to obtain more favourable gradients. I am at the same time to point out that careful regard must be had to the necessity of not unduly lengthening the line.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. H. ENNIS,

for Secretary.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq., C. E.,
Chief Engineer C. P. R. R. Survey,
Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OTTAWA, 17th November, 1875.

SIR,—In your communication of the 10th my attention is invited to a report dated October 26th, to the Honorable A. B. Eoster, from W. Shanley, Esq., on the subject of the Georgian Bay Branch, and the subsidized portion of the Canada Central Railway.

I have given the subject my best attention, and have had the advantage of the views of Mr. Ridout, the Engineer in charge of the work, and Mr. Hazlewood, the gentleman who made the original reconnaissance of the country.

It does not appear that the surveys made under the direction of Mr. Foster have yet extended over the whole length of the proposed line; they have, as far as I can learn, been confined to the work of two surveying parties, one working easterly from French River, the other working westerly from Renfrew; when last heard from, the two together had made a preliminary survey over an extent of some 140 miles, while the whole distance between French River and Renfrew is about 210 miles.

It thus appears that about one third of the whole distance has not yet been surveyed in any way.

It is frequently necessary and always advisable to make exhaustive surveys, before deciding on the rejection or adoption of any particular line, especially in a country such as the one through which the proposed railway is to be built.

While I have no doubt that a line could be found of lower general elevation in the direction indicated by Mr. Shanley, I am not by any means satisfied that a line, coming up to the conditions of the contract, cannot be secured on the general route shown on the contract plan.

The proper course, in my judgment, is for the contractor to carry on the surveys with every possible energy, until a line coming within the terms of the contract be found.

There is no necessity for adhering rigidly to the exact line drawn on the contract plan; this was never intended; that line was simply to show the general direction of the intended railway.

It would be sufficient, in my opinion, if the line when found should run in a fairly direct course from the termini to a central point in the space lettered on the plan A, B, C, D. Of course regard should be had to the importance of the securing as short a line as the country will admit of.

(Signed)

I am, &c., &c.,

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Engineer-in-Chief.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 22nd November, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 17th inst., on the subject of the Georgian Bay Branch and Canada Central subsidized Railway, I beg to enclose a communication on the same subject from Mr. Ridout, the Engineer in charge.

Mr. Ridout gives an account of what has been done in the way of surveys west of Renfrew. It appears from his letter that a great deal remains yet to be done, some 40 or 50 miles not having as yet been instrumentally surveyed in any way.

I am aware that the finding of the best line for the railway through a country such as that alluded to, is no easy matter; but as the required time for the completion of the railway, under Order in Council dated 4th November, 1874, is limited, it is only my duty to report to the Minister the exact state of the survey, showing that it is, as yet, in a very backward condition.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

F. BRAUN, Esq.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 22nd Nov., 1875.

SIR,—I beg to report that I returned to Ottawa on Saturday last from Renfrew, whether I had gone in the hopes of making an inspection of the surveys of the subsidized portion of the Canada Central, in company with Mr. Harris the engineer in charge, for the contractor, Mr. Foster, but found him still unable to leave the work on the railway between Renfrew and Pembroke, on which he has been engaged continuously for some time past and which is now being pushed through with all possible speed towards completion.

Mr. Harris was unable to afford me any positive information of the result of the surveys so far made, having only in his office a few rough pieces of profiles and maps of portion of the early surveys in a very unfinished state, no proper profile or map having as yet been made. He informed me, however, he had sent for the field notes which were with the party now working near the point called the "Village," and that the plotting of the work would be commenced at once.

Mr. Harris stated that only one surveying party had been engaged since last spring on the surveys of the Canada Central, west of Douglas, and I believe even this party was taken off for several weeks during the months of August and September to work on the Pembroke Railway. So that for a portion of the season no work whatever was being done on the subsidized line.

The following is the amount of surveying work done, as given me by Mr. Harris, viz:—

Preliminary from Douglas to White Partridge Lake.....	71 miles.
Located from a point about midway between Golden and Round Lakes for a distance westward about.....	50 miles.
No instrumental survey has been made from White Partridge Lake to the head waters of the Namanitigory or South River in the centre of the block marked A, B, C, and D, a distance of from.....	45 to 50 miles.

I am informed that Mr. Foster has had some one in this district since September ascertaining the character of the country.

Mr. Harris could not say when he would be able to accompany me, but hopes to do so in a week or two.

I have not been able to learn that it is the intention to place on the surveys any new parties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS RIDOUT.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

MONTREAL, 27th November, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 23rd instant, referring to a report made to me by Mr. Walter Shanley, under date of the 26th October, in regard to the progress made on the surveys of the Georgian Bay Branch and subsidized portion of the Canada Central Railway, and in reply to state for the information of the department:

That the survey is going on as fast as it is practicable under the circumstances to have it, and that I shall have the profile of the Canada Central Railway in readiness to submit to the department in the course of the next three or four weeks, and the remainder to French River in about two months. I have had four parties out most of the time since May last constantly at work.

I think the Department will be quite satisfied with the result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. B. FOSTER.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1875.

SIR,—I respectfully beg leave to bring under your notice certain points relating to the Canada Central Extension Railway, and the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as embraced in my contract with the Government, concerning which I am under the necessity of seeking certain modifications and concessions, without which it may prove impracticable to carry out some of the provisions and stipulations of the contract.

The concessions sought for are:

1st. The substitution of some twenty-six miles of navigation on the French River for an equal length of the branch railway, that is to say by means of a lock, (of dimensions to be specified by the Government,) and such other improvements as may be found requisite to make the river navigable from the Georgian Bay upwards to a point known as "Cantin's Bay," twenty-six miles from the mouth. The subsidies and guaranty applicable to so much of the branch railway to be allowed for the required expenditure on river improvements.

2nd. The subsidies on the Canada Central Extension and Branch Railway to be made applicable to the extent of ninety per cent. of their full amount monthly for the grading of the lines.

The object in asking this concession being to enable me to complete as much as possible of the grading in the shortest possible time, so as to facilitate the raising of the remainder of the means required for the completion of the whole work.

3rd. Modification of grades and curves. In respect of this question I beg leave to submit that I have had a large engineering force engaged on surveys since May last, and with the following results:

The branch surveys were commenced at westward end and such difficulties encountered in obtaining the desired gradient of twenty-six feet per mile, ascending eastwards, that a re-survey of much of the ground had to be ordered, and upon which a large party of engineers is still at work. No report can be looked for from them before the latter part of January.

On the Canada Central extension, a thorough survey has been made from the village of Renfrew for a distance of about 80 miles, and the amount of surveying and re-surveying over that distance has been very large, the result showing that while the one foot in 200 or eastward ascent is obtainable, though in some instances at a

very large outlay in a westward direction, the natural ascent of the country is so rapid for miles together as to render it impracticable to obtain a railway line, at any reasonable rate of cost, within the contract limitation of gradient of one foot in 100.

Two points present themselves where the engineers were baffled in obtaining a fairly practicable line of less ascent than 80 feet in the mile, with occasional curvature of from four to seven degrees.

These points demand in one instance four miles of continuous grade of the above degree of inclination, and in the other $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

The latter may possibly, by incurring very large outlay, be brought down within the contract limitation, but for the four-mile plain there would seem to be no practicable remedy, even with this gradient; the work on this portion of the route is so heavy as to call for some tunnelling.

4th. As a means of facilitating the large financial arrangements involved in the successful carrying out of this important undertaking, and which have been rendered very much more difficult than was anticipated by the discredit thrown on Canadian railways in the English money market within the last year, I ask that in lieu of a guarantee of 4 per cent. on \$7,500 per mile on the branch railway, a money compensation of \$5,000 per mile be substituted.

5th. So much time has already been unavoidably lost through the financial difficulties above referred to, and the opposition I encountered when in London, where I was when Mr. Potter's famous letter to the *Times* came out, that I am compelled to ask for an extension of time for the completion of my contract, such extension to be for such reasonable period, as, upon a full discussion of the whole matter, may be mutually agreed upon between the Government and myself.

In furtherance of this request, I have to observe that, in consequence of the features of the country presenting so much greater obstacles to railway construction than were anticipated when the contract was entered into, the time and money to be expended on surveys will be far in advance of what I estimated.

6th. Inasmuch as the extension to Pembroke of the Canada Central can form no part of the subsidized railway, I ask that the subsidized portion of the Canada Central Railway extension be fixed as commencing at the village of Renfrew.

It is to be observed that the concessions and modifications applied for do not involve the Government in any increase of subsidy or money outlay for either railway, but simply place matters in such a shape as to facilitate my financial negotiations with a view to completing the work as early as possible.

Trusting that the above-mentioned subjects may meet with the early and favourable consideration of the Government,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. B. FOSTER.

Hon. Minister of Public Works.

22nd December, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to refer for your information and report the enclosed communication from the Hon. A. B. Foster, requesting that certain modifications be made in the terms of his contract with the Government for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, Canada Pacific Railway,
Ottawa.

22nd December, 1875.

SIR.—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., requesting that certain concessions and modifications be made in the terms of your contract with the Government for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the subsidized Extension of the Canada Central Railway, and to inform you that that matter will receive the attention of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Hon. A. B. FOSTER,
Contractor, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OTTAWA, 23rd December, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a communication to the Honourable the Minister from the Hon. A. B. Foster, dated the 20th inst., asking that certain modifications be made in the terms of his contract for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch, and requesting that certain concessions be made to the Canada Central Railway Company in respect to the subsidized portion of the proposed extension of that Railway.

1st. With regard to the substitution of some twenty-six miles of navigation on the French River, for an equal length of the Branch Railway.

The proposal seems a reasonable one, but I would suggest that the exact conditions upon which the substitution may be conceded, should stand over for consideration until the surveys be completed.

2nd. With respect to making the subsidies applicable monthly to the extent of 90 per cent. of their full amount, I find, on reference to the contract for the Georgian Bay Branch, that Mr. Foster is entitled to be paid, as the work progresses, at the rate of 85 per cent. of the full amount of the proportionate value of the work actually performed.

I cannot see any serious objection to increasing the amount applicable to the payment of the contractor from 85 to 90 per cent. of the proportionate value of the work actually performed. (*See* 3rd sub-section of clause 22 of the contract.)

This is a concession that has been commonly made by the Department of late years in connection with contracts for railway works.

The terms upon which the subsidy shall be paid for the extension of the Canada Central, are defined in the Order in Council of 4th November, 1874, the fifth clause of which reads as follows:—"5th. That payment of the subsidy shall only be made on completion of the railway, in sections of not less than 20 miles, each payment to be made on the certificate of an engineer, to be appointed by the Government, that a section or sections has or have been completed; payment may, however, be made of an amount equal to the subsidy on twenty miles on works extended over a larger distance, which, in value, will be equivalent to not less than twenty-five miles of finished roadway. Payment will also be made on rails delivered at any point of the line to be constructed, to the extent of 75 per cent. of the value thereof, such rails to become the property of the Government until they are laid on the road for use."

As the concession asked for in the case of the Canada Central extension would be a very material departure from the terms of agreement as given in the Order in Council referred to, and as it would be difficult to arrive at the amount payable, from time to time, in any other way than that defined by the Order in Council, I would doubt the propriety of making the concession apply to the Canada Central extension, unless that work be constructed under specification, supervision and contract, like the Georgian Bay Branch.

3rd. With regard to Mr. Foster's application for a modification of grades and curves, I may observe that I have carefully examined all the plans and profiles of surveys which Mr. Foster's engineers have submitted to me, but I have seen nothing, as yet, to show the necessity for abandoning the grades and curves defined by the contract for the Georgian Bay Branch, and intended to apply equally to the Canada Central extension.

The preliminary surveys on the latter line have now been made to a point about seventy miles westerly from the village of Douglas, and over about thirty miles of this distance location surveys have been made. There is only a small portion of the whole seventy miles where the work is in any way difficult, and over which steeper gradients than specified are projected; for the remainder of the distance the work is light, and the line favourable and satisfactory.

No attempt, as far as I am informed, has yet been made to obtain specification grades at the difficult points referred to, and Mr. Ridout, the engineer in charge, who has examined the ground, informs me that he has no doubt the proper grades may at these points be obtained at some increase of cost; but that he sees no serious difficulty in obtaining them without raising the cost of the whole line above a moderate average.

Mr. Foster is desirous, I believe, of having the line he has surveyed adopted, so that he may proceed without delay with construction.

I see no objection to adopting sixty miles of the seventy miles referred to, so soon as the plans are prepared for signature, leaving, say, ten miles, embracing the difficult portions referred to for further and more elaborate survey.

4th. With respect to Mr. Foster's application to have the annual subsidy of four per cent. on \$7,500 per mile for twenty-five years, converted into a cash payment, this matter is scarcely within my province. I would suggest, however, that a subsidy paid annually is best calculated to give the Government some control over the satisfactory working of the line in the future.

5th. I see no objections to a reasonable extension of the time for completing the line, and would, for the present, recommend that the time be extended one year.

6th. Mr. Foster's application to have any portion of the Canada Central Railway east of the village of Douglas, subsidized, is a matter for the Government alone to consider.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,
Engineer-in-Chief.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, P. W. Dept.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 7th February, 1876.

SIR,—On the 1st inst., at the request of the Minister, I addressed a letter to the Hon. A. B. Foster, asking him to forward information respecting surveys and the arrangements made or making by him for carrying on the works of construction of the Georgian Bay Branch and the subsidized portion of the Canada Central Railway; also with regard to the forwarding of supplies to points in the interior for construction operations during the coming summer.

I have received from Mr. Foster a reply dated the 3rd inst., a copy of which I herewith enclose.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, P. W. Dept.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 8rd Feb., 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of 1st inst., received on my arrival here to-day, I beg to say that I am daily expecting to hear from the Engineer in charge of the Surveys of the Georgian Bay Branch, and I will lose no time, after plan and profiles have been received, in submitting them for your examination.

The surveys so far made from Renfrew westward you have already seen, but the whole will again be submitted to you as soon as the westwardly ones above referred to are to hand.

In respect to construction, I have made arrangements for putting 80 miles under contract at once, on certain matters now pending between the Government and myself being finally settled. The forwarding of supplies other than those to be furnished by my sub-contractors has been provided for.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. B. FOSTER.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 8th Feb., 1876.

SIR,—I beg leave to apply for an estimate on account of the Georgian Bay Branch and Canada Central extension Railway, to meet preliminary and surveying expenses and cost of certain works at mouth of French River, my outlay on all of which now amounts to upwards of \$60,000.

I therefore ask that sixty-three thousand dollars (\$63,000), vouchers for which I am prepared with be ordered to be paid me.

I may add that I am arranging to put some 80 miles of grading under contract immediately.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. B. FOSTER,
Contractor.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 23th February, 1876.

On a memorandum dated 26th February, 1876, from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, reporting that he has had under consideration the application of Mr. A. B. Foster, contractor for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, dated 20th December, for certain modifications in his contract:

That it is his opinion that it would be in the public interests to substitute, for a certain portion of the railway, the navigation of the French River, as suggested by Mr. Foster, as this plan would practically extend the navigation and harbour accommodation for a considerable distance inland, would considerably lessen the railway mileage, and would bring the railway to a point on the French River where an easy crossing could be had for a western continuation, should that be determined on;

That the modification is, however, a very serious one, and an attempt to arrange its terms by private bargain would appear inexpedient;

That it might be possible to accede to some of the other modifications proposed by Mr. Foster, but others could not be agreed to under the existing law.

Mr. Mackenzie states that he has also had under consideration the progress made in the execution of the work which has not been satisfactory, although the difficulties to which Mr. Foster alludes in his letter, afford some justification for the delays.

That upon the whole he has come to the conclusion that it will be to the public interest that the contract for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch with Mr. Foster should be annulled, and that fresh tenders should be asked for the construction of the Branch and the works of navigation alluded to, and with this view he recommends that the contract be annulled.

Under the circumstances he recommends that Mr. Foster be repaid his deposit of \$85,000, and the fair value of the works of exploration, survey and construction performed by him so far as they were necessary to, or can be made available for the prosecution of the work.

That the amount claimed by Mr. Foster to have been so expended up to the 1st inst. is \$38,862.28.

Mr. Mackenzie further states that he has not received vouchers and evidence which enable him to deal with this claim finally, but upon the materials before him he is of opinion that the sum of \$20,000 may be safely paid on account thereof, reserving for further consideration the remainder of the claim, and he recommends accordingly.

With reference to the application made in the same letter by Mr. Foster on behalf of the Canada Central Railway Company, in reference to the subsidy for the extension of that railway to the eastern end of the Georgian Bay Branch, the Minister states that he will report separately at a future time. The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

TORONTO, 7th March, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Upon observing in this morning's papers that the contract between the Government and A. B. Foster had been cancelled, the Board of this Company met to consider if they could take any action in the matter.

They desired me to state that, if it would meet the views of the Government, they would be prepared to make an effort to accomplish the work upon the same terms as were contained (except as to time) in Mr. Foster's contract, and that they believe they could in a few months time negotiate successfully a scheme of finance in London based upon the figures of the former contract.

If, however, it be decided again to call for tenders for the work, they wished me respectfully to suggest that the proposed land subsidy should be defined as to locality with reasonable certainty, so that value might be assigned to it, or that bids might be permitted without taking the land into consideration.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. EDGAR.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE,

Ottawa.

No. 11034.

ABSTRACT of outlaying for engineering expenses, &c. :—

Georgian Bay Branch survey.....	\$24,532 43
Work at mouth French River.....	8,831 85
	<hr/>
	\$33,364 28
Canada Central extension survey.....	19,125 52
Head office expenses, book-keeping clerk, &c.....	2,500 00
Consulting engineer.....	2,500 00
Contingencies, outstanding accounts, &c., say.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$63,489 80
	<hr/>

(Signed)

A. B. FOSTER,
Contractor.

Ottawa, 8th February, 1876.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 9th February, 1876.

SIR,—I have looked into the statement furnished by Mr. Foster respecting expenditure on surveys, &c., on the Georgian Bay Branch, and on the Canada Central subsidized extension, as well as on works at the mouth of the French River.

Mr. Foster applies for an advance on account of these expenditures.

The Georgian Bay Branch.

The amount expended on surveys and supplies appears from these statements to be \$24,532.43. Of this I find there are receipts for, about, say \$6,000; the balance consists of unpaid pay rolls, accounts, and an estimated cost of surveys to date.

The statement shows an expenditure of \$8,831.85 on works at the mouth of the River French. I have no means of setting a value on this work until the 'return of Mr. Ridout, the Engineer in charge, who is now absent making an examination of the country through which the Branch is to be constructed.

The estimates also embrace an expenditure of \$11,000 for head office expenses, consulting engineer and contingencies connected with the survey of Georgian Bay Branch and Canada Central subsidized extension; allowing, say one half of this sum, or \$5,500, as chargeable to the Georgian Bay Branch, the total expenditure on the Branch, according to these statements, would be \$38,864.28.

Assuming that these items are correct, I think a proportion of them would be fairly chargeable, under the 4th and 5th sections of the contract, against the subsidy of \$10,000 per mile.

It remains, however, to be decided what proportion the subsidy will bear to the whole cost of the Branch, a question which cannot be settled until the surveys are completed.

Until the cost of the line can be estimated with some accuracy it would not be safe to estimate the subsidy at much less than one-fourth of the whole.

The proportion, therefore, payable on an expenditure of \$38,864.28, would be \$9,716.07 less 15 per cent., to be retained under the 9th section of the contract.

2. *Canada Central Subsidized Extension.*

The statements furnished by Mr. Foster, show an expenditure on the surveys of the subsidized portion of the Canada Central of \$19,125.52, to which may be added one-half of the estimated outlay already referred to of \$11,000 for head office expenses, consulting engineer and contingencies, making in all \$24,625.52.

On reference to the Order in Council of 4th November, 1874, setting forth the terms of the agreement with the Canada Central Railway Company, I find under the 5th section that payment of the subsidy shall only be made on completion of the Railway in sections of not less than "twenty miles," or on work which in value will be equivalent to not less than twenty-five miles of finished roadway.

The only exception being with respect to payment on rails delivered, as in the case referred to in my letter of October 27th, 1875.

It is clear, therefore, that under the Order in Council, no portion of Mr. Foster's expenditure on surveys under this head can yet be paid.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE,

Minister of Public Works,

&c., &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1876.

Sir,—Since my communication to you on the 20th December, in reference to the line of the Georgian Bay Branch and Canada Central Railway, my engineers have been continuously at work in exploring and surveying the country between Douglas and French River.

I now beg leave to give you the result.

The shortest possible line between Renfrew and the Amable du Fond is (132) one hundred and thirty-two miles, and from that point to the mouth of French River (105) one hundred and five miles.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Shanly expressing his doubt as to the possibility of obtaining a practicable line on the route originally contemplated.

I propose the exploration of the country between Pembroke and Lake Nipissing.

I hope the suggestion will meet with the approval of the Government.

I propose to send out an engineering party immediately to ascertain the character of the country and length of that line, and would like the Government to send an engineer with the party, who would make an independent report for the information of the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. B. FOSTER,

The Hon. Minister of Public Works,

Ottawa.

Georgian Bay Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
26th October, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—Since our interview with Mr. Fleming yesterday on the subject of difficulties encountered on the line advancing eastwards from the French River, I have seen Mr. Harris, your Engineer in charge of the surveys westward from Douglas.

With respect to the former, the levels already run, extending from the mouth of the river to the "Nipissing Road," a distance of about sixty miles, show beyond all question that the maximum gradients and curvature limited by the contract, namely 26 feet per mile ascending east and 52 feet on the westwardly ascent, are not obtainable on, or near the line laid down on the contract map.

The easterly survey presents a fair profile for some 50 miles from Douglas westward, the required grades and curves being obtainable; but about the 52nd mile a narrow gorge or canyon of the Bonnechere River affords the only practicable line for a distance of about four miles, the country on either side being high and mountainous. Some seven or eight miles further on, near the point designated on the map as the "Village," a somewhat similar gorge is met with, and is again the only feasible pass through which the line, as laid down on the map, can be carried.

In both these gorges the work to be done to obtain grades of from 70 to 80 feet in the mile, even and curves of six degrees, would be heavy.

In view of the above facts, and facts they undoubtedly are, it seems absolutely necessary to ascertain immediately one of two things. Will the Government entertain the idea of modifying the contract in respect of gradients and alignment, or will such latitude in surveys be permitted as will allow of the best obtainable section, or profile, being sought for however far it may lie to the north of the line laid down in the contract map.

Judging from the ascertained elevation of the interior waters on the still unsurveyed portions of the line, and from the contour and watersheds of the country generally, I am very strongly of opinion that it will prove impracticable to obtain any line whatsoever from any point on the Bonnechere to any point on the French River that will admit of such a low maximum of gradient as, on the eastward ascent, is stipulated for by the contractor.

That a line of lower general elevations than are known to exist on the contract line can be found between the latter and the Ottawa River is certain, and such a line even if pushed as far north as Pembroke, would probably not exceed the estimated length, 255 miles of the contract line between the mouth of the French River and Douglas, by more than from four to six miles, while the lesser altitudes to be surmounted should give promise of more favourable gradients.

My counsel to you is to ask permission to be allowed to seek the best possible profile of the country any where between the proposed line and the Ottawa River, and when satisfied that that section has been obtained, to lay down upon it the best possible grade of which it may prove to be susceptible.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. SHANLY.

6th April, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency in Council has had under consideration the letter addressed by you to the Department on the 20th of December, ult., in which you state that unless certain modifications are made in your contract for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, you cannot proceed with the works.

After due deliberation, the Council determined that it would be most conducive to the public interest that your contract should be annulled, and an Order in Council bearing date the 30th February, 1876, was issued cancelling the contract accordingly.

The deposit of \$85,000 made by you according to the terms of your contract, will be returned on application for the same.

With reference to an application made by you in the same letter for a subsidy towards the extension of the Canada Central Railway to the eastern end of the Georgian Bay Branch, I am to inform you that the matter will receive due consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Hon. A. B. FOSTER,
Russell House, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ottawa.

28th April, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to the accounts which you transmitted here for payment in connection with your contract for the Georgian Bay Branch Railway, I beg to call your attention to the fact that receipts for only \$20,000 accompany the same. Will you, therefore, be good enough to furnish complete vouchers for the balance of the accounts in order that they may be examined.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Hon. A. B. FOSTER,
Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 28th April, 1876.

SIR,—With respect to that part of the Order in Council of March 8th, touching the value of the works of exploration, survey and construction performed by the Hon. A. B. Foster, I have made every enquiry into the subject, and I feel assured that in the event of the Georgian Bay Branch being proceeded with, the expenditure incurred will generally be available in the prosecution of the work.

I find of the accounts furnished by Mr. Foster, there are only receipts for about \$20,000. Accordingly, I would advise that he be called upon to furnish complete vouchers, and that the whole be placed in the Audit Department for examination.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works Department.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th May, 1876.

On a report, dated May, 1876, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, stating that Your Excellency, by Orders in Council dated the 25th February, 1876, was pleased to approve of the cancelling of the contract entered into with the Government by the Hon. A. B. Foster, for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, for the reasons set forth in said Order in Council ;

That authority, at the same time, was given to pay to Mr. Foster the fair value of the works of exploration, survey and construction performed by him, in so far as they were necessary, or could be made available, for the future prosecution of the work;

That the sum of \$20,000 was authorized to be paid in the meantime, as an instalment of the amount that might be found to be due to Mr. Foster;

That the total sum claimed by Mr. Foster is \$50,966.27, composed as follows:—

Buildings, &c., at mouth of French River.....	\$9,494 83
Survey	31,838 15
Head office expenses and fees to consulting engineer...	5,000 00
Contingent expenses at 10 per cent.....	4,633 00

\$50,966 27

That the amounts having been submitted to the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that officer reported that after full enquiry, he felt assured, in the event of the Branch being proceeded with, the expenditure incurred would generally be available in the prosecution of the work;

That Mr. Walter Shanly, C.E., who was employed by Mr. Foster as consulting engineer of the work, has certified that the expenditure on the survey, considering its length, is by no means extravagant or unreasonable, and that the whole outlay, exclusive of that at the mouth of French River, of which he was not in a position to speak, was fair and reasonable for the work performed;

That the Department has not yet been furnished with the necessary information to judge properly the value of the expenditure at the mouth of French River, nor is there any evidence to show that the sum of \$4,633.29 charged as for contingent expenses, outstanding accounts, interest, &c., is a charge that should properly be paid.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that these sums should be deducted from the amount of the account presented, and the balance of \$36,838.15 be paid, deducting the sum of \$20,000 already paid.

He further recommends that he be authorized to pay the remaining accounts to an extent not exceeding in the whole, the said sum of \$50,966.27, as soon as such vouchers are presented as shall be satisfactory; first, as to the character and usefulness of the works at French River; and secondly, the actual payment of the several sums for purposes defined in the Order in Council of February 25th, 1876. The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works.

—————

Copy of a report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th May, 1876.

On a memorandum, dated 11th May, 1876, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, reporting that Your Excellency, by Order in Council, dated 25th February, 1876, was pleased to approve of the cancelling of the contract entered into with the Government, by the Hon. A. B. Foster, for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the reasons set forth in said Order in Council;

That authority at the same time was given to pay to Mr. Foster, the fair value of the works of exportation, survey, and construction, performed by him, in so far as they were necessary or could be made available for the future prosecution of the work;

That the sum of twenty thousand dollars was authorized to be paid in the meantime, as an instalment of the amount that might be found to be due to Mr. Foster;

That the total sum claimed by Mr. Foster is \$50,966.27, composed as follows:—

Buildings, &c., at mouth of French River.....	\$ 9,494 83
Surveys	31,838 15
Head office, expenses and fees to consulting engineers...	5,000 00
Contingent expenses, say ten per cent., and outstanding accounts	4,633 29
	\$50,966 27

That the accounts having been submitted to the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that officer reported that, after full enquiry, he felt assured, in the event of the Branch being proceeded with, the expenditure incurred would be generally available in the prosecution of the work.

That Mr. Walter Shanley, C.E., who was employed by Mr. Foster, as consulting engineer of the work, has certified that the expenditure on the survey, considering its length, is by no means extravagant or unreasonable; and that the whole outlay, exclusive of that at the mouth of French River, of which he was not in a position to speak, is fair and reasonable for the work performed.

That the Department has not yet been furnished with the necessary information to judge properly the value of the expenditures at the mouth of French River, nor is there any evidence to show that the sum of \$4,633.29 charged as for "contingent expenses, outstanding accounts, interest, &c.," is a charge that should properly be paid.

The Minister therefore recommends that these sums should be deducted from the amount of the account presented, and the balance of \$36,838.15 be paid, deducting the sum of \$20,000 already paid.

The Minister further recommends that he be authorized to pay the remaining accounts, the gross amounts paid not to exceed the said sum of \$50,966.27 as soon as such vouchers are presented as shall be satisfactory, first as to the character and usefulness of the works at French River; and, secondly, as to the actual payment of the several sums for the purposes defined in the Order in Council of February 25th, 1876.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH

15th May, 1876.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that such of the materials or provisions you have on hand in connection with the Georgian Bay Branch Railway as may be required by the Government, will have to be delivered at the mouth of French River.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

A. B. CHAFFEE, Esq.

Sec.-Tres., C. C. Railway,

202 St. James Street, Montreal.

PAKENHAM, 29th June, 1876.

I find on meeting Superintendent that we shall want two hundred rails to-day to complete laying track in the limits of village Pembroke to-morrow, to comply with terms of their By-Law, 1st July limit. Please arrange matters and telegraph me at Renfrew before two o'clock to-day. I will be in Ottawa to-morrow and arrange satisfactorily.

(Signed) A. B. CHAFFEE.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1876.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of five hundred iron R.R. Rails, 54 lbs. to the yard, (one hundred tons), which I hereby agree to return to the Government at Renfrew within three months from this date; and as a pledge and guarantee for my agreement to return the one hundred tons of rails, the same kind and quality as borrowed, I have this day deposited with the Government twenty-five bonds of the South-Eastern Railway Company, from numbers 4451 to 4475 inclusive, of two hundred pounds sterling each, with coupons attached amounting to five thousand pounds sterling.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. B. FOSTER,
Manager, Canada Central Ry. Sec.
per A. B. CHAFFEE.

The Hon. the Minister of Public Works.

MONTREAL, 10th July, 1876.

I did leave bonds with Mr. Trudeau, Deputy Commissioner Public Works, the day I saw you.

A. B. CHAFFEE.

Mr. Braun sent a note last week to Mr. Tobin enquiring about these bonds.
Hon R. W. SCOTT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
13th January, 1877.

Memorandum in connection with rails delivered at Renfrew for use on the subsidized portion of Canada Central Railway.

1. Rails 60 lbs. per yard.	{	25 ft.	22 ft.	19 ft.	Weight, tons.
		2,406	488	92	648.5

Letter from Engineer-in-Chief recommending payment of \$23,346 on account of above.

2. Rails 56 lbs. per yard.	{	24 ft.	21 ft.	—	1,258
		5,826	530		

Letter from Engineer-in-Chief recommending payment of \$45,298 on account of above.

Total weight 1,906½ tons; advance allowed at rate of \$36 per ton, \$68,635.

Actually paid on account, \$68,000.

Telegraph from Messrs. A. B. Chaffee to Hon. R. W. Scott, asking for two hundred rails to complete laying track, dated 29th June, 1876.

Telegraph dated 30th June, 1876, from Mr. Foster, for Mr. Chaffee, acknowledging receipt of 500 iron rails, 56 lbs per yard, and again to return same within three months from date, and as a pledge and guarantee deposits with Government bonds of South Eastern Railway Company for £5,000 sterling.

Mr. Chaffee fixes weight of rails taken at 100 tons.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 30th June last, acknowledging receipt of 500 (five hundred) iron rails, 56 lbs per yard, delivered by this Department at Renfrew for use on the subsidized portion of the Canada Central Railway, I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to request you will be pleased to return the rails in question, or pay for same, as per agreement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Hon. A. B. FOSTER,
Russell House, Ottawa.

LOCATION SURVEY BY MR. LUMSDEN.

French River to proposed eastern terminus at Lac Amable du Fond.

This line commences at Contin's Bay, about twenty miles up from the mouth of French River and terminates a quarter of a mile south of the south-west end of Lac Amable du Fond; its length is eighty and a half miles.

The gradients are undulating, the maximum is 1 per 100-52.8 feet per mile, of which the aggregate length is about 7 miles, rising eastwards, and 3 miles rising westwards.

The altitude at French River is 594 feet above sea level. From this the line gradually ascends eastward, with slight undulations to the fifty-fourth mile, where it is 1,215 feet above sea level. Thence to the end it is nearly level, the highest point being 1,240 feet above sea level.

A very large proportion of the line is on rock, either cropping up to the surface, or covered with a thin coating of soil.

The profile shows a tolerably uniform surface, and the works on the whole cannot be considered heavy. Had the excavation been in earth instead of rock, the whole might have been classed as moderate work.

The cuttings are generally short, probably not averaging more than 300 or 400 feet in length, and, few, if any, will exceed 1,000 feet. On lengths where the maximum depth would not exceed 5 feet, I have classed as light work; and where it does not exceed 12 feet, I have classed as moderate; above that, as heavy works.

I may observe that none of the cuttings, or very few of them, maintain a maximum depth for any considerable length—they generally fall off from the centre rapidly towards each end.

Classification.

Approximately:—

27 miles.....	Works light.
39½ "	" moderate.
14 "	" heavy.

Very little bridging will be required; the largest stream crossed is 50 feet wide.

(Signed)

MARCUS SMITH.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 9th Feb. 1877.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of Mr. Buckingham, I have hurriedly gone over with Mr. Smith the profile of Lumsden's Location of the Georgian Bay Branch. Mr. Lumsden is not here, however, to give explanations, and we have obtained our information from the profile and his assistant.

The accompanying plan shows the general direction of the line surveyed, and the memorandum enclosed will give you the general features of the line and an idea of the character of the work. The line located is 80½ miles from Contin's Bay to within about three miles of the middle of the four towships, A, B, C, D. The light gradients ascending eastward, which we expected have not been obtained, the maximum is 52·80 per mile.

(Signed) &c., &.,
SANDFORD FLEMING.

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
&c., &c.,

[Translation.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 17th February, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you, enclosed herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of the Resolutions hereto annexed, adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, respecting the locating of the Pacific Railway.

I beg you will submit these Resolutions for the consideration of His Excellency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

ED. CARON.
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon. the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, 13th February, 1875.

Whereas the Province of Quebec will be called upon to pay a considerable proportion of the amount required to construct the Pacific Railway, and to subsidize the line which shall connect its terminus with the railways now existing or building, and that no part of these works about to be built will be on its territory;

That in consequence the Province should wait the localization of the terminus of the Pacific Railway, as well as the tracing of a line of railway to connect the terminus to the lines of railway now existing or building, its just rights be recognized, so that they do not injure the general interest of the Dominion;

Whereas according to the reports of eminent men on the nature and configuration of the ground, it appears that a trace which would follow the "Matawan" would present the cheapest, the easiest, the shortest route for the development of the vast commerce of the west and of the Pacific, as well for the branch of the Pacific to the east of the Georgian Bay, as for the line to be subsidized by the Government;

Resolved, That the Province of Quebec pray His Excellency the Governor General to be pleased to order a minute exploration of the country and the different proposed routes before deciding on the adoption of any of them;

And that in the event the exploration proves that a preferable line to that of the

Matawan exists to the south of the River Ottawa the line to be subsidized by the Government be brought to Pembroke, and not to Renfrew, where a junction with the railway system of the Province of Quebec is impossible, seeing the enormous expenses which it would entail;

That the line to connect the Pacific with the other railways be sufficiently under the control of the Federal Government to insure full and equal justice to all the railway companies which desire to connect with the Pacific;

That the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec be respectfully prayed to transmit these resolutions to the Governor General.

(Signed) G. M. MUIR,
C. L. A.

Attest.

Georgian Bay Branch.

1876.

March 13--	Cert. 1,242—	Paid Hon. A. B. Foster on acc't. exploratory survey.	\$20,000
May 6	" 1,394—	" "	4,000
" 9	" 1,418—	" "	4,000
" 10	" 1,423—	" "	8,000
" 30	" 1,478—	" "	5,000
			\$41,000

Canada Central Railway.

1875.

Sept. 25--	Cert. 557—	Paid Hon. A. B. Foster on account of rails.	\$23,000
Oct. 27	" 683—	" "	45,000
			68,000
			\$109,000

O. G.,
Assistant Accountant.

March 17th, 1877.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH.

Sealed proposals for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be received by the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, until the hour of noon on Monday, the 21st day of December next.

Intending contractors must give satisfactory evidence that they possess a capital of at least four thousand dollars per mile, of which twenty-five per cent. must be deposited with the Receiver-General, or placed to his credit in one of the chartered banks of the Dominion, in money or in Government securities, before their tender can be accepted.

The length of this Branch will be about 85 miles.

Specifications and general conditions, with a plan or map showing the route, and such information as the Government possess, concerning the country through which the line passes, may be obtained of this Department on and after Monday, November 16th.

Forms of tender will also be supplied on application after the above date, and no tender will be received except on such form.

Tenders to be endorsed "Georgian Bay Branch."

The Government will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Public Works Department,
OTTAWA, November 6th, 1874.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 9th March, 1877;—For copies of all correspondence between the Government and the contractors for the construction of the Pacific Telegraph and copies of contracts for the several portions thereof.

By Command

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
5th April, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the contracts and agreements are not printed.]

OTTAWA, 1st June, 1875.

By Telegraph to F. J. BARNARD,
Victoria, B. C.

You are authorized to transport wire to Tête Jaune Cache and Athabasca Depot.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, 4th June, 1875.

By Telegraph to F. J. BARNARD,
Victoria, B. C.

No objection to wire for line between Tête Jaune Cache and Edmonton being forwarded to former place and Athabasca Depot.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

VICTORIA, B.C., 26th May, 1875.

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before the Department of Public Works a statement of the position of my contract for the construction of the western section of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line at the time that your telegraphic despatch of the 13th ultimo, ordered the discontinuance of the work.

I stood prepared to send two hundred and fifty (250) men forward; and to secure the successful carrying on of the work. I had, during the past winter, made every possible preparation, at the outlay of such a sum as will cripple me financially, if the Government do not come to my assistance.

The following is an approximate exhibit of the liabilities which I have incurred and of the property on hand; and I respectfully request that the Government will render me what assistance they can under the circumstances:

1st. I purchased the steamer *Martin* which was built by the Hudson's Bay Company at a cost of \$63,000, in 1866. She ran for two months and was then laid up for want of trade. She is, therefore, a new boat. Since the purchase was made she has been completely overhauled and fitted up, and has made a trip to a point 16 miles above Clearwater, showing that she is a success for the purpose for which she was obtained. This has been effected at a cost of..... \$16,000 00

2nd For purposes of transport, and for working the line, I purchased 10 yoke of of work cattle, with yokes and chains; 65 head of pack mules with rigging complete; two team mules and two large waggons, all at a cost of..... 7,720 00

3rd. Contractors' plant, tents, blankets, axes, shovels, tinware, bars, brush knives, kitchen stuff, camp outfit, &c., &c., at a cost of..... 2,500 00

4th. I have contracted for (now on the way here) 90 tons of wire and 16,000 brackets and insulators, invoices of which are yet to arrive, at a cost of..... 13,500 00

5th. I have a contract with S. McDonald to carry 100,000 lbs. of freight to Savanas' Ferry; if not permitted to go on, have no other course but to settle by compensation..... 4,000 00

6th. I have also contracted with Messrs. Mara and Wilson for the supplies for 250 men for one year. As this is a continuing contract, all the supplies are not necessarily on hand, but enough to make a good start, of which I have turned over a portion to Mr. Robson, Purveyor of the C. P. R. Survey, and hope still further to reduce this item in that way.

7th. I had completed 50 miles of the line, with the exception of erecting the poles and attaching the wire (which can be done at a small cost), receiving a certificate for \$8,000, which has been paid.

\$43,720 00

This statement, then, shows that I have incurred liabilities to the extent of \$43,720, exclusive of the liability to Messrs Mara and Wilson, with whom I had arranged, as above mentioned, to keep me supplied at Kamloops with everything necessary in the way of provisions. They have already made large purchases on my account which, of course, are not necessarily lost, but which I shall have to carry over until construction is recommenced.

In view of these circumstances I now ask :—

1st. That I may be granted certificate and payment for the wire and material to arrive, on my handing the same over to the Government agent here.

2nd. That the Government advance me the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) on the security of the steamer *Martin*, the animals, and the plant.

3rd. That the Government issue instructions to the Purveyor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, to take over, at market price, any provisions that he may require for the survey, with a view to relieve me of the burden of my contract with Mara and Wilson.

Should the Government see proper to accede to my present request, I will feel thankful if they will communicate by telegraph.

I would respectfully remind the Government that the current rate of interest here is one per cent. per month; and that the burden of carrying this load for one year (for to lose this summer is to lose a year) will seriously embarrass me.

From the preceding brief review of the case, I think the Government will readily perceive the difficult position in which I have been placed, and that by no act of my own, but purely in the legitimate determination to place myself in a position to carry out faithfully a weighty contract amid the obstacles incident to a frontier territory like British Columbia, a contract for the due fulfillment of which I am held under heavy bonds; and that it is only reasonable, that inasmuch as I was and still am prepared to accomplish my undertaking, I should not, when the Government has felt it to be necessary to suspend operations for the time, be made to suffer, as suffer I must, if they do not apply an adequate remedy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD,
Contractor.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 9th September, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Assistant Auditor to forward the enclosed draft for a claim by your Department.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER.

W. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

OTTAWA, 9th September, 1875.

SIR,—Please find enclosed draft on the Hon. Minister of Public Works, for \$3,349.91, for which please issue the usual warrant.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. H. THOMPSON,
Pro Manager.

J. LANGTON, Esq.,
Auditor General.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to inform you that the work in connection with your contract for construction of Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Line should be proceeded with, leaving the question of additional compensation for extra cost, if any, on account of change of route west of Tête Jaune Caché, to be fairly considered on final settlement.

In the mean time, the clearing from the latter place to Fort George may be made narrower than originally specified, in order that the acreage of clearing on the new route may not exceed the acreage to Caché Creek, provided such reduction do not in any way affect the contract for maintenance.

The work to the east of Tête Jaune Cache is to be completed as originally contracted for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

F. J. BARNARD, Esq.,
Contractor, &c.

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to request that an advance be made to me on the security of the steamer *Martin*, now lying at Kamloops Lake, and on my train of 54 mules. Both the steamer and mules were purchased for the purpose of transporting men, provisions and material to be used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph. The steamer to be used between Ferry and Raft River or Thompson River, some one hundred and twenty miles.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works Department.

VICTORIA, B.C., 13th May, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact stated to you last fall:—That the Government rendering of your arrangement with the Department of Public Works—by which you are under your contract (as you affirm) entitled to send telegrams free over the British Columbia line—is that only such telegrams as are signed by yourself, and not those of your agents, shall be sent free; and that even the answers sent to those signed by yourself must be paid for.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

(Signed) R. B. McMICKING,
General Supt. Telegraphs.

To F. J. BARNARD,
Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA, B.C., 16th May, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of the Department of Public Works to the enclosed letter from the Superintendent of the C. C. Telegraph Line.

It is in reference to a clause in my Canadian Pacific Telegraph contract, by which I was to have the free use of the line for telegrams respecting my contract. To say that I may have telegrams free, but that agents acting on my behalf may not, or to say that even telegrams to me on telegraph contract business cannot be passed free, must be contrary to the spirit of the agreement.

Will you please instruct Mr. McMicking that the intention of the Government was that all telegrams to or from me, or to or from my agents, provided they are on strictly contract business, shall be passed free of charge over the wires of the B.C. Telegraph Line. Your early attention will much oblige
 Yours respectfully,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
 Secretary, Public Works Department,
 Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1876.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a letter addressed to you on the 13th ultimo by Mr. R. B. McMicking, General Superintendent of Telegraphs in British Columbia, on the nature and extent of the privilege accorded to you of using the telegraph line free of charge during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line in British Columbia ;

I am to inform you that your privilege of telegraphing over the line now in operation is confined to subjects relating only to your telegraph contract, and the Superintendent of Telegraphs has been advised accordingly.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

F. J. BARNARD, Esq.,
 Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., 1st May, 1876.

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa,

To F. J. BARNARD,
 Contractor.

To fifty miles of telegraph line, constructed according to contract, between Cache Creek and Kamloops, at \$495 per mile	\$24,750 00
1875	Cr.
March,—By Cash	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,750 00

Less—Cost of stringing wires to poles as may be agreed upon

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st May, 1876.

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dr.

To F. J. BARNARD, Contractor,

With interest to 1st May, 1876, at 12 per cent. per annum.

Date.	Items.	Amount.	Due Date.	Time.	Interest.
		\$ cts.		Days.	\$ cts.
	For following disbursements, &c., incurred on the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, Section 4, for material, &c., and expenses consequent upon the stoppage of the works, viz.:-				
	<i>Material.</i>				
1875.					
Jan. 30..	To Wood and Leggat for 413 bundles wire (60 t. 2 c. 22 qrs.); shipping charges and insurance in Britain, £1,445 17s. 10d. sterling, at 10½ per cent. exchange due in Hamilton 21st April, 1875	7,100 92	1875. April 21..	376	877 76
do 30..	Wood and Leggat for battery	159 96	Jan. 30..	457	23 98
March 30..	Paid Fort on battery, ex <i>Mohonge</i>	58 10	March 30..	398	7 56
May 1..	Wood and Leggat (16,000 brackets).....	441 00	May 1..	366	53 04
July 26..	Paid Consul's fee on battery.....	5 00	July 26..	280	0 46
Aug. 17..	Paid Wood and Leggat, for telegrams consequent on stoppage of work	37 16	Aug. 17..	258	3 12
do 29..	Wood and Leggat, two insulator moulds and 88 cases insulators	730 63	do 29..	246	59 10
do 30..	Paid duties on 413 bundles wire, ex <i>Blanche</i>	298 45	do 30..	245	23 98
do 31..	Wood and Leggat, freight and insurance on insulators and brackets, cartage and Consul's fees	29 49	do 31..	244	2 32
Sept. 21..	Paid H. Rhodes & Co., freight and storage on wire ex <i>Blanche</i>	947 27	Sept. 21..	223	69 42
Nov. 22..	Paid H. Rhodes & Co., storage and wharfage on wire ex <i>Blanche</i> consequent on stoppage	107 00	Nov. 22..	161	5 64
Dec. 9..	Paid freight 60 tons wire, Victoria to New Westminster	150 00	Dec. 9..	144	7 08
1876.					
March 17..	Paid H. Rhodes & Co., freight and charges 174 cases brackets and insulators ex <i>Big Bonanza</i>	682 28	1876. March 17..	45	10 06
April 26..	Loss on freight per steamer between New Westminster and Yale—difference between \$2 and \$8 per ton freight—having advanced on 60 tons at \$6.....	360 00	April 26..	} 5	0 72
do 26..	Storage 60 tons wire at New Westminster	70 00	do 26..		
do 27..	Paid H. Rhodes & Co., paid storage on brackets and insulators.....	28 50	do 26..		
	<i>Animals.</i>				
May 1..	To interest on \$6,130 from 12th April, 1875, to date		1875. April 12..	385	775 86
do 1..	Wages of Packer in charge of train, 12 months at \$80.....	960 00	Nov. 1..	} 182	114 84
do 1..	Board of Packer, 12 months at \$30.....	360 00	do 1..		
do 1..	Wages of Indian do	360 00	do 1..		
do 1..	Board of Indian, 12 months at \$20.....	240 00	do 1..		
do 1..	Deterioration on animals, 15 per cent. on \$6,130	919 50	1876. May 1..	24	

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dr.

To F. J. BARNARD, Contractor,

With interest to 1st May, 1876, at 12 per cent. per annum.

Date.	Items.	Amount.	Due Date.	Time.	Interest.
1875.	<i>Plant.</i>	\$ cts.	1875.	Days.	\$ cts.
July 31..	Sundry items from plant of sundry parties....	292 68	July 31..	275	26 48
	<i>Steamer Martin.</i>				
Aug. 7..	To Paid Goulding's wages, five months and five days, at \$150.....	775 00	Aug. 7.	268	68 26
do 7..	Paid Goulding's expenses, fares to Kamloops and return, and roadside expenses.....	180 25	July 1..	305	18 04
do 31..	Broadus' wages.....	314 17	Aug. 31..	244	29 18
do 31..	Expenses, Broadus, fares to Kamloops and return, and roadside expenses...	145 25	July 1..	305	14 52
1876.	Interest on steamer <i>Martin</i> , \$6,000, from 1st March, 1875 to date.....		March 1..	427	2,246 10
May 1..	Deterioration of steamer, one year.....	3,000 00	May 1..		
1875.	<i>Transportation.</i>				
April 12..	To Supplies from Jas. Wren & Co.....	23 75	April 12..	385	3 02
May 16..	1,164 lbs. hay at Tielines.....	29 10	May 16..	351	3 32
do 18..	Five meals and beds, Packers', at Yale...	3 75	do 18..	349	0 44
do 31..	Feed supplied to animals.....	126 74	do 31..	336	15 22
do 31..	Expenses, one mule at Yale.....	11 51	do 31..		
June 5..	Pay telegrams.....	1 75	June 5..	331	0 20
do 11..	Mr. McCulley, shoeing mules, 1st April to date.....	261 25	do 11..	325	27 86
do 11..	Fern's bill of supplies.....	98 36	do 11..	325	10 46
do 27..	Mr. Thompson's wages and expenses.....	89 50	do 27..	309	9 04
do 30..	J. A. Newland's wages, 2½ months, at \$225	562 50	do 30..	306	55 62
July 6..	J. McCulley, 104 pack shoes.....	39 00	July 6..	300	3 84
Aug. 3..	Six meals for Indians, at Boston Bar.....	3 00	Aug. 3..	272	0 26
Sept. 30..	Paid freighting supplies to 30th August ..	198 45	Sept. 30..	214	13 90
May 1..	Interest of \$15.60, freight on beans by telegram, 1st April, 1875, to date		April 1..	396	2 08
April 30..	Ely Perry, hauling 5,000 beans, Clinton to Cache Creek.....	20 00	do 30..	367	2 40
1874.	<i>Construction.</i>				
Dec. 31..	To Paid F. J. Barnard's expenses in Canada, on telegraph business.....	1,000 00	Dec. 31..	487	160 10
1875.	Paid Decker, for wages.....	25 00	June 15..	472	3 84
Jan. 15..	Paid telegram to F. J. Barnard, and advertising for axemen.....	10 30	Feb. 6.	450	1 44
Feb. 6..	Paid Men's account for supplies (M.N.S). Paid advertising at Ottawa, and telegram per E. Dewdney.....	4 50	do 24..	432	9 20
do 24..	Paid telegrams in February.....	60 62	do 24..	426	5 04
do 24..	Paid F. J. Barnard's expenses to Portland on telegraph business.....	36 00	March 2..	424	41 80
March 2..	Paid telegrams in March.....	300 00	do 4..	424	41 80
do 4..	Paid freighting supplies.....	46 76	do 31..	397	10 42
do 31..	Paid Indians to Stump Lake, for horses by Mara & Wilson.....	33 50	do 31..	397	10 42
do 31..					
April 2..		2 00	April 2..	395	0 24

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dr.

To F. J. BARNARD, Contractor,

With interest to 1st May, 1876, at 12 per cent. per annum.

Date.	Items.	Amount.	Due Date.	Time.	Interest.
1875.	<i>Construction.</i>	\$ cts.	1875.	Days.	\$ cts.
April 14..	To Paid Indians hunting mules, per M. & W.	4 00	April 14..	383	0 48
do 15..	Paid supplies for Indian Herder, per J..	6 12	do 15..	} 382	3 88
do 15..	Paid Decker for wages.....	25 00	do 15..		
do 19..	Paid Indian, ferriage and bacon for M. & W.	9 71	do 19..	} 378	40 60
do 19..	Paid Napier for labor, and Sullivan for supplies.....	17 50	do 19..		
do 19..	Paid Hinkley for wages, M. & W.....	300 00	do 19..	} 378	6 20
do 19..	Paid F. J. Barnard's expenses, Hamilton to Ottawa, on C. P. T. business.....	50 00	do 19..		
do 26..	Paid R. Carson, hauling supplies.....	100 00	do 26..	371	12 18
do 27..	Paid supplies for M. Thompson, per M. & W.	8 27	do 19..	370	0 96
do 30..	Paid freighting supplies.....	24 85	do 30..	} 367	3 36
do 30..	Paid three days' keep of horse at Ashcroft	3 00	do 30..		
May 1..	Paid Joe, herding & driving; McPhaden's and Bill Showers' expenses per M. & W.	37 00	May 1..	366	4 44
May 6..	Paid telegrams in April and Showers' fare for enterprise.....	33 24	do 6..	361	3 90
do 10..	Paid F. Barnard's expenses to Portland on telegraph business.....	50 00	do 10..	357	5 86
do 18..	Paid Showers' expenses, Yale to Savonas.	35 75	do 18..	349	4 12
do 30..	Paid expenses of mule at Yale.....	9 00	do 30..	337	0 98
do 31..	Paid telegrams in May.....	4 25	do 31..	} 336	4 16
do 31..	Paid Showers' travelling expenses.....	33 50	do 31..		
June 3..	Paid Duffy balance of contract for hauling poles, per Mara & W.....	87 07	June 3	333	9 52
do 12..	Paid A. T. Wood's expenses to Ottawa...	27 00	do 12..	324	2 86
do 19..	Paid J. Reid for Showers' supplies.....	37 00	do 19..	317	3 84
do 24..	Paid telegram to Showers.....	0 50	do 24..	312	0 05
do 25..	Paid freighting, Clinton to Soda Creek...	26 50	do 25..	311	2 76
do 30..	Paid telegrams in June, and pattern of Insulator.....	6 45			
do 30..	Paid Showers' expenses at Quesnel and down to Kamloops.....	67 50			
do 30..	Paid J. A. Newland, supplies at Clinton.	277 50			
do 30..	Paid J. A. Newland two months' wages, at \$225.....	450 00			
July 1..	Paid rent of house at Kamloops under lease, 1st March to 1st July, five months, at \$12.....	60 00	July 1..	305	6 00
do 5..	Paid letter to <i>Standard</i>	2 50	do 5..	301	0 18
do 13..	Paid Hardie balance of contract, per M. & W.....	43 60	do 13..	293	4 22
do 31..	Paid telegrams in July.....	3 80	do 31..	} 275	0 36
do 31..	Paid freight packages from McCulley.....	0 50	do 31..		
Aug. 7..	Paid McPhaden, stabling, per M. & W., and Guerin's blacksmithing account.	32 50	Aug. 7..	268	2 90
do 24..	Paid hotel bill at New Westminster.....	16 50	do 24..	251	1 32
do 31..	Paid telegrams in August.....	12 10	do 31..	244	0 96
Oct. 16..	Paid Showers' wages, 3 months and 8 days, \$200.....	653 30	July 15..	} 291	97 56
do 16..	Paid Showers' wages, 3 months and 20 days, at \$100.....	366 70	do 15..		
Nov. 2..	Paid Peterson for account of supplies, June to August.....	99 50	Nov. 2..	181	5 88
do 15..	Paid judgment obtained by Nic Hare in suit for loss of stock in post holes.....	64 50	do 15..	168	3 58
Dec. 8..	Paid advertising in St. John's <i>Telegraph</i>	9 80	Dec. 8..	145	0 46

The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dr.

To F. J. BARNARD, Contractor,

With interest to 1st May, 1876, at 12 per cent. per annum.

Date.	Items.	Amount.	Due Date.	Time.	Interest.
1875.	<i>Construction.</i>	\$ cts.	1875.	Days.	\$ cts.
Dec. 23..	To Paid E. Marshall, storage of beans at Clinton to date	102 50	Dec. 23..	130	4 34
do 31..	Paid Dreyage wire at Yale	29 75	do 31..	122	1 20
do 31..	Paid travelling expenses and F. J. Barnard's attending to business of C. P. Telegraph 1st Oct., 1874, to 1st Dec., 1875, 14 months, at \$150	2,100 00	May 1..	366	252 64
1876.			1876.		
March 31..	To Paid telegrams in March	17 12	March 31..	} 31	1 16
do 31..	Paid Carmichael compensation for broken engagement as Operator	100 00	March 31..		
April 29..	Paid telegrams in April	30 00	April 29..	2	.....
May 1..	Paid storage 10 tons beans at Marshall's to date; 5 months, at \$2 per ton per month	50 00	May 1..	.....	.....
do 1..	Paid interest on beans bought from Mara & Wilson, \$472.50, from 1st February, 1875, to 1st May, 1876 .....	.....	1875. Feb. 1..	455	70 72
.....	Paid Black & Bros., supplies in August, 1875	13 65	1876. May 1..	.....	.....
.....		27,329 80	.....	.....	5,461 47
May 1..	To Interest per column	5,461 47	.....	.....	.....
.....	Due 1st May, 1876	\$32,791 27	.....	.....	.....

VICTORIA, B.C., 11th August, 1876.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose herewith, (1) an account of my claims for work done on the telegraph line between Cache Creek and Kamloops, showing balance in my favour of \$16,750, subject to deduction of cost of stringing wires to the poles as may be agreed upon; and (2) a statement brought down to 1st May, 1876, detailing disbursements made by me consequent upon the stoppage of the work on the Cache Creek and Kamloops portion of the section. This statement showing simply disbursements, will be clear in itself.

Circumstances, over which I had no control, have prevented my despatching these documents as early as I could have wished. May I request that the matter may be dealt with at once, as so much time has elapsed that the evidence is gradually disappearing. On the 1st May last a new line was drawn in the accounts, the operations of this season being kept distinct from the previous accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servrnt,

For F. J. BARNARD,
(Signed) G. W. FARGISON.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B.C., 8th November, 1876.

SIR,—I beg leave to refer you to a letter which I had the honour of addressing to you, on 11th August last, on the subject of my claim for work done on the telegraph line between Caché Creek and Kamloops, and for disbursements made consequent upon the stoppage of the work on that section. To that letter I have not been favoured with a reply of any kind.

May I ask that the accounts be referred to some competent person here, with the view to an early settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

(Signed) F. J. BERNARD.

F BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

VICTORIA, B.C., 16th November, 1876.

SIR,—When in Ottawa last winter I was ordered to proceed with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Line, at a point 300 miles from the base of supplies; and in as much as this would necessitate my using the season of 1876 in forwarding supplies and material to Tête Jaune Cache, it was verbally arranged between Mr. Fleming and myself that I should have advances on the supplies and material forwarded during the season. I now find that Mr. Cambie not only declines to certify for the supplies forwarded, but asserts that he has instructions which reached him only last month. As my letter to Mr. Cambie of 13th instant (copy of which is annexed hereto) will show, that gentleman was instructed in my presence, by Mr. Fleming, to certify for such supplies, I cannot but express surprise at the extraordinary and unexpected turn things have taken, and I beg to request that the Government will reconsider the instructions lately sent to Mr. Cambie, and order the advances to be made to me as Mr. Fleming directed.

I can only add that the non-settlement of my claim for disbursements, made previously to the stoppage of works on my contract, the not advancing the money promised on the security of the steamer *Martin* and train of mules; (a mortgage on which property I have given, and is, I believe, registered against me), and the refusal above alluded to, are all causing me serious inconvenience and loss.

May I request the early attention of the Government to my letter of 11th August last, and to the other matters detailed therein.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Enclosures :

- No. 1 copy—My letter to Mr. Cambie of 8th November, 1876.
2. „ Statement of supplies.
3. „ „ Material.
4. „ Letter of Mr. Cambie to me, of 10th November, 1876.
5. „ My letter to Mr. Cambie of 13th „
6. „ Letter from Mr. Cambie of 14th „

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEY.

VICTORIA, 14th November, 1876.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of yesterday, I beg to inform you that my instructions regarding your contract, only reached me last month; and that I took the first opportunity which offered, to let you know the tenor of them.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

H. J. CAMBIE.

To F. J. BARNARD, Esq.,
Victoria.

VICTORIA, B.C., 13th November, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 10th instant, in which you decline to certify for advances on supplies forwarded, alleging that your instructions on the point are explicit. Allow me to express surprise in the course you have thought proper to adopt in relation to this matter.

Mr. Fleming distinctly promised me that he would make advances on supplies and material; and the reason I applied for those advances was, that the Government required me to commence the work of construction at a point 300 miles from the base of supplies, instead of commencing where the requirements could be supplied weekly.

Mr. Fleming understood perfectly that to comply with the instructions of the Government, I would require to have a year's supplies ahead; and that to forward those supplies, would take a whole season; hence the arrangement that I should have advances as transportation progressed. I naturally required of Mr. Fleming a letter, to show the Inspecting Engineer on the subject, when he replied, "Mr. Cambie is here; and I will instruct him in your presence;" which he did.

I am at a loss to know why it was that, having instructions not to certify on supplies, you permitted me to continue under the impression for so long a time, and did not make the fact known to me until the close of the season, when you must have been aware from conversations had with you, that I was calculating on such advances.

I am, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. J. BARNARD.

H. J. CAMBIE, Esq.,
Victoria.

C. P. R. S., VICTORIA, November 10th, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 8th inst., inclosing statement of supplies forwarded up North Thompson River for use during construction of Canadian Pacific Telegraph line; also statement of material forwarded in same direction, with a request for a certificate on which to obtain advances.

The bill for supplies forwarded I cannot entertain, as my instructions are explicit that I am not to estimate on material only.

The bill for forwarding material I shall attend to at once.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. J. CAMBIE.

F. J. BARNARD, Esq.,
Victoria.

STATEMENT of Material forwarded during the season of 1876, for the use of the Canadian packages by F. J. Barnard, Contractor.

Freight on 174 Packages, insulators, wire and brackets from Victoria to Yale, 767 ft., at \$12 per ton.....	\$230 10
Freight on 60 tons wire from Victoria to Yale, \$12 per ton.....	720 00
Freight on 106,960 lbs. wire insulators and brackets, from Yale to Savona's Ferry, at 3½c.....	3,743 60
Road tolls on 106,960 lbs., at ½c.....	534 80
Freight on 2,295 lbs. wire insulators and brackets, Savona's Ferry to Kamloops, and now lying there, at ½c.....	261 47
Freight on (to Peavine) 115 coils wire, 46,970 lbs., 40 cases brackets and insulators, 7,695 lbs; total, 54,660 lbs., at 5c.....	2,733 25
Freight on 175.73 lbs. wire insulators and brackets, from Yale to Savona's Ferry, at 3½c.....	615 05
Road tolls on above, at ½c.....	87 87
	\$8,926 14

STATEMENT of Supplies forwarded during the Season of 1876, for the use of Canadian Pacific Telegraph, by F. J. Barnard, Contractor.

	Value at Savona.	Cost of Transport.	Total Cost.	Present Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Delivered at Little Portage Cache, Thompson River.</i>				
17,350 lbs. Flour.....	0 06	0 15½	0 21½	3,730 25
200 " Rice.....	0 15	0 15½	0 30½	61 00
200 " Salt.....	0 10	0 15½	0 25½	51 00
880 " Bacon.....	0 23	0 15½	0 38½	338 80
16 doz. Axes at \$20.....	320 00	0 15½	83 70	403 70
250	0 50	0 15½	0 65½	163 75
<i>Delivered at Murchison Cache, Thompson River.</i>				
16,300 lbs. Flour.....	0 06	0 11½	0 17½	2,852 50
14,800 " Beans.....	0 05	0 11½	0 16½	2,442 00
300 " Salt.....	0 10	0 11½	0 21½	64 50
300 " Bacon.....	0 23	0 11½	0 34½	172 50
<i>Delivered at Beauce Cache, Thompson River.</i>				
3,558 lbs. Bacon.....	0 05	0 05	0 10	355 80
				\$10,635 80.

VICTORIA, 8th November, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed herewith please find (1) statement of supplies forwarded during the season of 1876, for the use of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph contract, amounting to \$10,635.80; (2) statement of material forwarded during the same period, for the same purposes, amounting to \$8,926.14; in all amounting to the sum of \$19,561.94.

I beg to ask that the certificate promised by Mr. Sandford Fleming, for advances on the above, may now be granted to me.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

H. J. CAMBLE, Esq.,
Victoria.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

18th December, 1876.

(By telegraph from Victoria, B.C.)

Referring to letter of 16th November, I beg you arrange by telegraph for money; am in great straits.

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

To F. BRAUN.

VICTORIA, B.C., 29th December, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In my last I executed a mortgage on the steamer *Martin* and on a band of mules, to the Government, as security for an advance promised me last spring. The mortgage is registered at Yale and also in the Chattel Mortgage Office, at Victoria.

As the money was never advanced to me as proposed, will you kindly represent the facts to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, with the request that a release be prepared and placed on record with a view to relieving my property?

I may add that I have been compelled to raise money on the property, and have parted with a two-third interest in the steamer. Hence you will perceive the necessity of my having the property freed from the incumbrance above alluded to.

I am, your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 25th January, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that a certificate, No. 804, has been issued in your favour for \$8,900.00 for work performed on Contract No. 3, Telegraph Line, Edmonton to Cache Creek, as per estimates to 31st December last.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Mr. F. J. BARNARD,
Contractor.

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st February, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$8,900 through the Bank of British Columbia, for work done on telegraph construction, for which amount I have given the bank a receipt in the form prescribed by them. I am at a loss to understand how the amount of this payment is arrived at, as the vouchers and claims forwarded by me to the Department represent a much larger sum, and I presume, therefore, that further remittances are on the way, and that particulars of this payment will reach me by mail. I trust that further remittances will not fail to come forward at an early date, as my operations are seriously hampered for want of funds.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. J. BARNARD.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

No. 4891.

OTTAWA, 7th April, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 27th of February last, offering to operate that part of the line of the Pacific Telegraph, the building of which is under your contract, I am directed to ask you to state the terms upon which you would undertake to operate the same, either with or without taking profits and at what price.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Mr. R. FULLER,
Contractor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

FORT GARRY, 5th May, 1875.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 7th April, No. 4891—Sub. 961,—I have the honour to state that I will operate the line from Pelly to Edmonton without profits, at the following rates:

All messages from Pelly to Edmonton and *vice versa*, or any intermediate station, one (1) dollar per message of ten words or less; and two (2) cents per word for all words over ten (10).

Messages through from British Columbia, half the above rates.

If, at the end of the contract, the Government takes over the line, then the Government to take the stations, materials, plant and fixtures at valuation.

Batteries, &c., will be placed on the line, so that parties west, and going west this summer, may communicate with Pelly as the line progresses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1876.

SIR,—As the service of the telegraph line between Pelly and Edmonton will likely be required at an early date, I have the honour to submit that I will operate the same for four thousand five hundred (4,500) dollars per year, and the proceeds of messages between private parties. All Government work to be free.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

The Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works, &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, that I will undertake to run the telegraph from the direct line between Pelly and Edmonton to Fort McLeod, touching the Mounted Police Post, at the junction of the Elk and Trail River, and Bow River Station, for the sum of ninety thousand (90,000) dollars, and maintain and operate the same, all Government messages free, for the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred (13,500) dollars per year, and the proceeds of any messages between private parties.

To enable me to build the line at the above named price, it would be necessary I should have notice by the middle of March, to enable me to have supplies on time for my party, who will be at Edmonton Station, 1st July next.

The duration of maintenance and operating to run concurrent with the Pelly and Edmonton division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

The Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, please add the following:—
That if I am permitted to choose my own point of departure from the Main Line, and my route to the various stations mentioned, then the price to be as follows:

For construction.....	\$59,106 76
Maintenance per year.....	7,000 00
Operating per year.....	3,000 00

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

The Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1876.

SIR,—I have to return home to night on account of my children being sick with diphtheria.

Could you decide the question of operating, and running the line to the Police Post before I leave. If not I will run down again before leaving for the North-West.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

(Private.)

OTTAWA, 3rd April, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be kind enough to obtain the Minister's instructions on Mr. Flemings reports, on the operating and chopping on the Telegraph Line—Pelly and Edmonton division.

I would not trouble you only that I am very desirous of having these two questions decided before leaving for the North-West. It is of the greatest importance that I should be able to leave in a day or so, on account of the condition and distance of travel.

If you could do anything to facilitate an early decision you would much oblige.
Yours, &c.,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, January 12th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose the following bills for settlement.

No 1. \$2,822.26, less \$600—charges caused by Indians refusing to allow work to proceed in 1875.

No 2. \$1,391—charges for removing materials from Mr. McLeod's trail to line.

No 3. \$5,515.16—maintenance of 350 miles, 1st November, 1875 to June 30th, 1876.

No 4. \$680—interest on drawback, \$17,000, held November 30th, 1875 to July 31st, 1876.

No 5. \$3,250—maintenance of line, quarter ending 30th September, 1876.

No 6. \$3,250—maintenance of line, quarter ending December 31st, 1876.

No 7. \$661.28—interest on \$22,066, July 1st to December 31st, 1876.

I have likewise to ask the payment of one half the twenty per cent., held as drawback, so that I be placed on a par with other Contractors of the Department in this respect. I think I am entitled to this consideration, the line having been finished throughout since July 1st, 1876, and operated successfully and voluntarily by me as far as Hay Lakes, within twenty miles of the west end of the Line, and from Pelly to Battleford for 15 months. The number of messages transmitted between Battleford and Pelly, 1st May to 16th December, 1875, was 517. Between Battleford and Hay Lakes 80. Between Pelly and Hay Lakes 53. The line between Pelly and Battleford has been down once only, and then maliciously cut, and over 100 feet of wire taken out. The line between Battleford and Hay Lakes or Edmonton has been down once only; no other line can show as good a record.

At the same time I have to call your attention to my letters of the 23th February and August 31st, 1875, respecting the operating. I have operated the line so far

at very great inconvenience and loss, in the first instance to prove the line and since then that the public service may not suffer. It is impossible for me to continue to do so without remuneration; the most westerly station of the line I placed on Hay Lake, on plain trail, twenty miles from west end of line, on account of the proximity of the police fort (Saskatchewan). Should the Government decide to give me the operating it could be placed at extreme west end if desired.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

HAMILTON, January 25th, 1877.

SIR,—In an interview with the Honourable the Premier, Minister of Public Works, on Saturday, the 20th inst., respecting claims made for payments in my letter of the 12th, the Honourable Minister was pleased to state that I had submitted no proof of stoppage by Indians, &c.

I have, therefore, respectfully to request that the Department state categorically what objections exist to any of the claims mentioned in my letter, and the proofs the Department require.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, January 22nd,
BATTLEFORD, February 2nd

On and after February 1st, the rates for messages on the Pelly and Edmonston Division will be five dollars and fifty cents per word for all over ten. Cash must be paid before any message is forwarded; collections to be paid before delivery. Give no credit to Government or other persons. Instruct all stations.

(Signed) R. FULLER.

J. LITTLE.

No. 1.

HAMILTON, 8th April, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, that I leave for Winnipeg on Monday next, and that a party will leave that place for Pelly, between the 5th and 15th of May, to work westward, at the same time Mr. Milne will leave with parties to work west from the elbow of North Branch, himself and party, commencing at Edmonton, working east. A party will be sent to the south branch of Saskatchewan to cut and plant poles to the crossing of that river.

By the maps which accompany the report of the Honourable Minister of Interior it is shown that most of the territory that the line runs through is unsurrendered, and a

great deal of it through the country often chosen as the battle ground of various tribes, and, more recently, if I am correctly informed, disputed hunting grounds between the Half-breeds and their friends of the North Branch and the Indians south. It is not for me to suggest what steps should be taken by the Government to secure the peaceable working of the line, but to call their attention to the facts, and that it would be a source of a great deal of trouble and expense to the Government if my parties should be stopped, or interfered with in their progress. If the Government wish it, I will make a proposition to them, for my dealing with the Indians, and assuming all responsibility on that head, until a surrender of the country takes place.

After Monday, the 12th, any communications will find me at Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul's, until Monday, 19th, after that at Winnipeg.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Engineer in Chief,
Ottawa.

—
No. 2.

HAMILTON, 8th April, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of your Department, that parties will leave Fort Garry for Pelly, south branch of the Saskatchewan, junction of Battle River and north branch, hence west, between that and Edmonton, and from Edmonton east to west telegraph line.

I have to call your attention to the fact that most of this is unsurrendered territory, and the serious results that may follow resistance by the Indians. If the Government wish me to deal with the Indians and take the responsibility of satisfying them, until a regular treaty is made, I can make propositions to you to that effect.

The Hon. D. LAIRD,
Minister of Interior, &c., &c.
Ottawa.

—
No. 3.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 8th April, and laid it before the Minister of Public Works, and in reply beg to inform you that steps have already been taken to satisfy the Indians along the route of the railway and telegraph lines west of Fort Pelly; but I must warn you that the Government will not be responsible for any imprudence on the part of any of the men under your control.

Mr. H. A. F. McLeod has received full instructions with regard to the location of the line on which you are to erect the telegraph, and I refer you to him.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

R. FULLER, Esq.,
Contractor for Telegraph,
Winnipeg.

No. 4.

CARLTON HOUSE,
20th July, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Ellis, of the Geological Survey, has just returned from the Elbow, having been turned back by the Cree Indians. The Indians say they will not allow him to proceed with his work, so he has brought all his freight back to Carlton to be stored. Lavallee succeeded in laying his wire all through, and in cutting some poles; how many I do not know.

Weston has gone out with Marion to Battle River, to where the provisions are to be stored, and will remain with them until further orders; the Indians did not stop him; the Hudson Bay Company's post at Battle River is deserted in the summer.

I shall proceed with the wire in my charge until stopped, or until we have laid as instructed.

In case of stoppage by the Indians before we reach Battle River, I shall stow the wire at Carlton, but if I reach Battle River, and am stopped there, I will stow it with Weston, and immediately communicate with Mr. Milne.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HUARD D. MULKINS.

P.S.—Mr. Clarke has given me permission to stow the wire at Carlton. The Indians about the Fort say, and the chief is here, "Star Blanket," that they will not allow a stick to be cut until a treaty is made.

R. FULLER, Esq.,
Winnipeg.

No. 5.

SNAKE CREEK, July 31st, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for your information, that I have been informed by General Smyth that there is some trouble among the Half-breeds at or near Carlton; likewise of a rumor that some of my parties had been stopped by the Indians. Of this, his information was not definite.

There are likewise rumors here that the surveyors' provisions have been taken, but this, I think, must be a mistake, as I should likely have had information from Mr. Lucas by wire.

The Mounted Police left Wednesday last with General Smyth and Colonel French, from whom I shall likely have definite information in the course of 10 days or a fortnight, as the wire will be closely approaching the Carlton Trail by that time.

A large number of my men and carts have had to return to Winnipeg for want of the line.

I will inform you as soon as I receive any definite information about instructions, &c.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

J. H. ROWAN, Esq.,
Civil Engineer, &c., Winnipeg.

No. 6.

SNAKE RIVER, 31st July, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for your information, that I have been informed by General Smyth that there was some trouble among the Half-breeds at or near Carlton; and that he had rumors of some of my parties being stopped by Indians; but of this his information was not definite.

I may likewise state that rumor exists here that some surveyors' provisions have been taken possession of. I think this must be a mistake, or I should have heard it from Mr. Lucas by wire.

The Mounted Police left here on Wednesday for Carlton, with General Smyth and Colonel French, from whom it is likely I shall receive definite information in the course of ten days or a fortnight, as my party from here will then be closely approaching the Carlton Trail. As soon as I receive anything certain, will write or telegraph to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

No. 7.

POPLAR PLAINS, 4th August, 1875.

To R. FULLER.

Indians say that Government has not paid them for right of way for road and telegraph line, and say they will stop us unless paid; they also demand fifty cents for each pole used in construction of line and buildings, and unless paid they will cut line as fast as constructed. Twenty-five lodges camped near us; no trouble from them yet, but soon expected. I have issued instructions not to interfere with them, except in defence of life or property. Arms and ammunition should be forwarded as soon as possible; willing to avert trouble, but if forced upon us, we must fight.

(Signed) A. T. WESTFALL.

No. 8.

SNAKE CREEK, 5th August, 1875.

SIR,—Enclosed please find letter for Sandford Fleming, Esq., Chief Engineer, &c. I enclose to you that you may forward by mail or telegraph as you, on its receipt, may judge best.

The Indians referred to are, I believe, the Egg and Quill Lake Bands.

It is possible before the mail leaves, that I shall hear something more; if so, will write you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

J. H. ROWAN, Esq.,
Engineer in Charge, C.P.R.,
Winnipeg.

No. 9.

SNAKE CREEK, 5th August, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, yesterday the 4th, I received the following telegraph from the foreman of party constructing line from here west :

(Copy.)

" R. Fuller,—

" Indians say that Government has not paid them the right of way, for roads or telegraph line, and say they will stop the line unless paid. They also demand for each pole used (50) fifty cents, and, unless paid, will cut line as fast as constructed. Twenty-five lodges camped near us. No trouble from them yet, but expected.

"(Signed) G. T. WESTFALL."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, &c., C.P.R.R.,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

SNAKE CREEK, 12th August, 1875.

SIR,—Please find enclosed letter dated this day, for Sandford Fleming, Esq., which please forward to him by mail or telegraph, as you judge best.

You will see that my parties have been stopped west of South Branch, but the construction party will soon be there, and resistance by the Indians might lead to trouble, as, at present, I have no alternative but to go on.

I have notified Mr. Lucas, by telegraph, but I am afraid, in the present temper of the Indians, very little can be done. I shall leave here for Winnipeg about the 1st or 2nd of September, and expect to be there about the 12th.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

J. H. ROWAN, Esq.,
Civil Engineer, &c., C.P.R.R.,
Winnipeg.

No. 11.

SNAKE CREEK, 12th August, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to state for your information, that after allowing the wire and other materials for the line to be laid down between the South Branch and Edmonton, that the Indians have stopped all my parties west of South Branch from cutting poles or hay for stock, and state that they will not permit the line to be built till after a treaty is made with them; this has caused my parties to return.

As the construction party from here will shortly be at the South Branch, any probable resistance to the progress of building the line may lead to serious difficulties.

The Indians are not as likely to interfere with Mr. Lucas as with the constructing party, who are taken possession of what they call their lands.

I have notified Mr. Lucas of the stoppage, by telegraph.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

SANFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Chief Engineer' C.P.R.R.,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, MANITOBA DISTRICT,
ENGINEERS' OFFICE, WINNIPEG, 11th August, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letters, of the 31st July and 3rd August, this morning in which you refer to troubles with the Indians.

Immediately on the receipt of your letters I had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, and he informed me that he had despatched the Reverend Mr. McDougall on a mission to the Indians, informing them that the Dominion Government will send out representatives next summer to make treaties with them at Fort Pill and Carleton, in the meantime requesting them to let the railway work proceed.

I am, therefore in hopes that you will have no further trouble from this cause. "Yellow Quill," from Egg Lake is a good Indian, and is quite disposed to make a treaty. I do not understand what you mean when you say that your men and carts have had to return to Winnipeg "for want of the line."

I have instructed Mr. Lucas in reference to your estimates.

Truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES H. ROWAN.

To R. FULLER, Esq.

No. 13.

HAMILTON, 12th November, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose extracts from a letter to me dated Winnipeg 21st October, from the Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, M.P., the Mr. Sinclair referred to was employed by me to fit wire and to cut hay.

Since receiving Mr. Bannatyne's letter I have received a telegraph which states, that above 40 head of stock had to be returned to Winnipeg to winter, as it was impossible to obtain so late in the season sufficient hay for all the stock. As the maintenance of this stock will be charged to the Government, I would suggest that they be employed during the winter in hauling iron from Red River to the track of Pembina's Branch, or in hauling ties, or such other work as the Government may have to perform.

I shall be in Winnipeg from Monday next till 18th December.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

SANFORD FLEMING, Esq.,
Engineer in Chief, C.P.R.R.,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

SWAN RIVER, 22nd December, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—As I have not my memorandum book of last summer here I am unable to give you any dates of delays or stoppages of Sinclair's trains last summer. We had no stoppages, or delays, until we arrived at Carleton House, which was in the latter part of July. Here a number of Indian and Chiefs came to our camp led by Mistawasis and Altacoupe, head Chiefs; they enquired where we were going, and asked if we were going to cut any poles. I told them we intended cutting some poles and hay for wintering a number of cattle. The Chiefs brought Peter Balentyne to act as interpreter for them; they spoke for some time, repeating their words over and over; they said how the Government had promised them a treaty; that they had received a letter from Governor Archibald, making them all sorts of promises, of which none had never been fulfilled, and now the Government was sending the telegraphs (or speaking iron as they called it) through their country without saying anything to them, or asking their permission; now they wanted their rights, they were not going to let the constructing party come any farther than the south branch; the Government had made a treaty with the Indians as far as the south branch, and if Sinclair wanted to cut any hay or poles he might cut them on the east of the above-mentioned river; and they strictly forbade us cutting any hay or poles until a treaty was made with them; and they were not going to allow Sinclair to go any farther: but, after a short confab amongst themselves, they said we might go on and lay down our wire, plant, etc., but cut nothing. I went and saw Mr. Clarke, H. B. Co.'s officer, who is a Magistrate, told him what the Indians had said, and asked his advice, as a private citizen, what I should do. He told me not to cut any hay or poles if the Indians had forbidden me. He said he had wrote several letters to the Government, and told them something ought to be done for the Indians, but they always treated his letters with contempt. He told me that it would be perfectly safe in going on and laying down our wire, etc., as we intended doing, but it would not be safe to cut any hay or poles. After laying at Carleton two days, I got a Half-breed to carry a letter back to the constructing party. Sinclair left his mower and horse-rake at Carleton, and we continued on our trip west. According to my instructions, I laid two loads of wire (4) four miles west of Cook's last pile; and had only gone about four miles farther west when we were met by more of the Indians, but these belonged to the bands west of Fort Pitt; they numbered three (3); one of them reported himself as head speaker; he went in front of the head cart and told David Harcrow, of Portage la Prairie, who understood their language fluently, that he forbid this train (Sinclair's carts) of going any further, in behalf of himself and his friends; and that he was authorized by his chief ("the little man" as he is called in English) to stop any Government proceeding until a treaty was made; he said he had never saw wire like that before, and that if they allowed this to be put up it would frighten all their game away; now he wanted the Government to send out a man and tell them what their intentions was, whether the Government hated them or liked them, or was they going to make a treaty with them or take their country by force.

I told them that a treaty would be made with them, but I did not know when. I asked him who gave him his information about our coming with this wire; he said he knew nothing of our coming only what he had got from a Half-breed the day before, and from him he had learned we would be along the next day; but he said he had been expecting a Commissioner up to speak to them (meaning all of his friends), and when he saw the wire first and heard nothing of the Commissioner, he felt as if something was sticking in his throat. He said that if we insisted on going ahead that they would soon get enough Indians that would make us stop, and that we had only been delayed by him for two days, but they would keep us for weeks; he said all the Indians were of the same mind; when a treaty was made with them all their rights of the land and country would be the Government's. Now, in my instructions from Mr. Fuller, I was not to have or permit any dispute with Indians, and if I was stopped by them, or from any other cause, I was to take and keep au

accurate account of the same, communicating with Messrs. Westfall or Milne, who were in my rear, which I did, as you already know. Under the circumstances I was placed in, I could do nothing but put all the wire, insulators, brackets, etc., etc., in one large pile, protected from fire, and turn the train.

(Signed) GEO. W. WRIGHT.

No. 15.

Extract from Letter of Instructions to Men.

"Should you be stopped proceedings by Indians, you will act civilly to them, and refer them to the officer surveying the line; you will do your best to persuade them to permit you to go on, but on no account whatever will you permit any forcible progress, as it is absolutely imperative that no disturbance should take place with the Indians."

(Signed) R. FULLER.

OTTAWA, 7th March, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in a letter dated 1st October, 1876, I transmitted to Marcus Smith, Esq., then acting for the Engineer in Chief of C. P. R., certain accounts and claims.

That in December I came personally to Ottawa to have the said claims settled, and was informed that they could not be taken up till the return of H. F. McLeod, Esq., Engineer of the District.

In January I again returned to Ottawa, and, after some delay, I repeated my claims in a letter to the Department, dated 12th January, inst., upon which Marcus Smith, Esq., reported at an interview with the Hon. Minister of Public Works on the 20th January. I was informed by him that he was then too busy to take it up at once, at the same time informing me that the report of Mr. Smith stated no proofs of hindrance by Indians had been submitted.

On my return to Hamilton I wrote a letter, dated 25th January, asking the Department to state categorically what objections existed to any of my claims, and what proof the Department required. After waiting some weeks for a reply I came to Ottawa. At an interview with the Deputy Minister of Public Works and the Engineer-in-Chief of the P. R., on the 5th inst., it affirmed that the allowance of items 1, 2, 3 and 4 in my bill of claims, depended on the fact as to whether any parties who were engaged distributing material and securing poles, &c., for the construction of the line of telegraph had been obstructed, or turned back by the Indians. As the Engineer-in-Chief did not raise any question as to the moderation of the amounts claimed in the items above mentioned, I think it fair and proper here to state that the real issue lies in doubting the fact of obstruction. I will, therefore, as briefly as possible, submit such evidence as I possess to the Department, in the confidence it will be conclusive on this point.

In a letter to Sandford Fleming, Esq., dated 8th April, 1875, in which, after detailing my operations for the construction of the line, I desire him to call the attention of the Honourable Minister of Public Works to the fact that the ground I was going over in constructing the line was unceded territory, and offering to make a proposition, to make provision for the Indians and to take the responsibility myself, at the same time officially notifying the Indian Department. See letter marked 1 and 2.

I afterwards received a letter dated Ottawa, April 13th, 1875, from the Engineer-in-Chief, stating that he had brought the matter before the Honourable Minister of

Public Works, and that he was instructed to say that the Government had provided for the Indians, warning me that the Government would not be responsible for the imprudence of any men under my control.

This reply from the Engineer-in-Chief, it will be seen, left nothing for me but to instruct my men to use the greatest caution in their dealings with the Indians, and in case they were obstructed from proceeding with their duties, they were in no case to use force. See extract from my general letter of instructions, marked No. 15.

After all my men and material had left Winnipeg, I proceeded personally to Swan River, and there received a letter from one of my men in charge of a party of carts, with material, &c., dated Carlton, July 20th, 1875. See letter marked No. 4, in which it is stated that the geological party under Mr. Ellis had been turned back from the Elbow by the Indians, and that he had brought back his materials to Carlton, and in a postscript states that the Indians will not allow a stick to be cut. I submit this as a collateral proof of the prudence of my proceedings, that a Government party under Government officers had, and did, adopt the same course.

In the latter part of July I received information that some of my parties further west had been stopped. See letter 5 and 6, dated Snake Creek, 31st July, 1875.

In the beginning of August, 1875, I received telegrams from Mr. Westfall, Superintendent of my construction party about 120 miles from Pelly, stating that the Indians of Egg and Quill Lakes were obstructing his progress, and asking for arms to defend themselves with; at the same time one of the chiefs of the same bands came to me at Pelly, demanding payment for land, poles, &c., stating that he had not signed the treaty the previous year, although the country this party was then in was marked as ceded territory. After trouble from these Indians for several days, and advising them by telegraph that a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor was then awaiting them at Fort Pelly, and giving them some presents, we were enabled to get rid of this lot. Of these facts I notified Mr. Rowan and the Engineer-in-Chief, sending copy of extracts from a despatch then received from Westfall by me. See document marked Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

A few days later in August I received telegrams informing me that my parties west of South Branch had been stopped, after allowing wire, &c., to be laid down to Edmonton. Subsequently I ascertained that the Indians did not allow even the wire to be distributed but a few miles west of Blackfoot Hills. Of these facts I notified Mr. Rowan and the Engineer-in-Chief. See letters marked Nos. 10 and 11.

And in the latter part of August I received a letter from Mr. Rowan, see letter No. 11, acknowledging receipt of mine, that he had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, who informed Mr. Rowan that he, the Lieutenant-Governor, had despatched the Rev. Mr. McDougall on a mission to the Indians. See report of Minister of Interior, 1877, page 10. This action on the part of the Government at this time, when taken in connection with the letter I received from the Engineer-in-Chief, marked No. 3, is most significant, and I do not propose at this time to make any observation upon it.

In the early part of November I received a letter from the Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne respecting the claims of Mr. Sinclair and men for being stopped work by the Indians, extracts of which were sent to the Engineer-in-Chief; see letter marked 13. After receiving notice of the number of my men, teams, &c., that had to be returned to Winnipeg for the winter, I notified the Engineer-in-Chief; see letter marked 13.

The document marked No. 14 is a detailed report from G. W. Wright, of the stoppage by Indians at or near the Blackfoot hills.

I informed the Government it was my purpose to finish the construction of the line during the season of 1875, and the provisions made to that end were most ample to carry it out, but for the unfortunate hindrances above detailed, and which compelled me to return the majority of my men and teams to Winnipeg for the winter so long a time before the close of the season. The expense incurred by me is in no wise covered by the amount in my bill of claims. No one knows better than the Government what the results would have been if I had acted with indiscretion or imprudence in these matters, in the then state of the Indians; a blow struck, or

persistence in going on, would have been most disastrous, and the consequence of which I should have been held responsible either in loss of life or property at that time. I considered the course adopted was a proper one, and, in the light of all subsequent events, I still think wise and judicious.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. FULLER.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

We certify that Mr. Sinclair and others of the parties mentioned in the documents accompanying the above letters are personally known to us, and that we believe them honest and reliable men, and from our intimate knowledge of the Indian character, we consider Mr. Fuller's proceedings were most judicious under the circumstances.

(Signed)

A. G. BANNAITYNE.
JOSEPH RYAN.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of THE SENATE, dated 9th March, 1877; For a statement showing the quantity of land purchased for railway purposes by the Government on the Kaministiquia for a terminus for the Canadian Pacific Railway, the persons from whom such purchase was made, and the amount paid therefor. Also, a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the municipality of Shuniah, Prince Arthur's Landing, touching the terminus of said Railway, or aid thereto.

By Command,

(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1877.

OTTAWA, April 17th, 1873.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to forward a petition from the inhabitants of Prince Arthur's Landing to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that Thunder Bay, instead of Nipigon, may be selected as a point of junction with the Canada Pacific Railroad.

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. B. ROBINSON.

To His Excellency Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., Governor General of Canada, and to the Honourable House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled:—

This petition of the inhabitants of Thunder Bay humbly sheweth:—

That the attention of the Governor General and House of Commons may be directed by the following facts in the selection of the proposed junction of the Canada Pacific Railroad with Lake Superior, and may be induced to select Thunder Bay as the point of such junction in preference to the proposed one of Nipigon, or any other point on Lake Superior.

That it is an established and well-known fact that Thunder Bay has the preference in a most essential point, viz.: that open communication by steamboat or vessel with the railroad system of the United States, touching at Marquette or Duluth, is fully a month to six weeks later in closing, and opens in spring three weeks earlier than Nipigon, making, at the very least, a difference of two months in the length of the trading season.

That at Thunder Bay there has sprung up a large and prosperous settlement—the town of Prince Arthur's Landing—having nearly a population of a thousand inhabitants.

That the country surrounding Thunder Bay is one of the finest silver regions of the world, and although in its infancy as regards mining enterprise, has now amongst its working mines one of the richest deposits of silver known. Not only does it produce silver, but rich mines of iron, lead and copper are being daily discovered.

Also, the line of railway terminating here would pass through the gold fields of the Shebandowan and the Height of Land; in fact, through the whole mineral range of the North-West. So that the line starting from here would aid and assist in the direct development of the mineral wealth of the country—mines in the interior having an outlet for their products, as well as a means of easily supplying themselves with the necessaries needed in opening and working them to advantage, thus proving a paying and permanent enterprise to any railway company building this line.

Agricultural land, as is well known, is very scarce on Lake Superior, but the junction line terminating here would pass through a large track of it, which the Nipigon route can neither offer as an inducement mineral nor agricultural lands, being entirely destitute of both.

That along the proposed railway work, which is now being surveyed, the established road and water communication of the Dawson Route would greatly add to the cheap construction of the railway, as the line would run parallel with it, and with its aid could be commenced in several sections, with provisions and plant deposited at them, thus overcoming the great difficulty of constructing a railway through an unsettled country, and consequently shortening the time of construction.

That a wharf at which six of the largest class of vessels could lie, be loaded and discharge freight, is now already constructed at the terminus of the Dawson Route, and in its present state only awaits the track to be laid upon it.

Added to all this, Thunder Bay has the advantage of being one of the finest harbours in the world: entirely land locked; easily entered, free from shoals, and the best anchorage on Lake Superior.

Should the above incontestible facts meet with your favourable consideration,

We, your petitioners, will ever pray,

(Signed) &c., &c.,
ROBERT BLACKWOOD,

And over 200 others.

To the Honourable Minister of Public Works, and to the Honourable House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled:—

The petition of the inhabitants of Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, February 26th, 1875, humbly sheweth:—

That the inhabitants of Prince Arthur's Landing having learned with surprise and regret that it is the intention of the Government to make the town plot of Fort William, on the Kaministiquia River, the terminus of the Fort Garry branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, beg to bring before you our claims to a continuation of the railway to this point.

Prince Arthur's Landing is a flourishing town of twelve hundred inhabitants, composed chiefly of active and enterprising men, who have been the means of opening up this isolated section, enduring the usual disadvantages and hardships of pioneers, and deserving therefore of recognition at the hands of the Government, a large amount of capital, over \$300,000, has been expended in actual building improvements, and consequently the value of the land greatly enhanced; whereas the town plot of Fort William is almost uninhabited, and is owned almost entirely by speculators, so we pray that Prince Arthur's Landing, being the older and already established settlement, may not be ignored, but receive the advantages of the railway starting from it.

There is already at the Landing, besides an open roadstead for any number of vessels, a good substantial dock, which, with a comparatively small additional expenditure, would be amply sufficient for all the requirements of trade for several years to come. There are only two or three days during the season when vessels would have any difficulty in discharging or shipping, with the accommodation the dock possesses at present, but a breakwater of six hundred feet or less would obviate this, and as only four miles of a perfectly level country intervene between Fort William and this point, the cost of continuing the railway would be very small.

It is an undisputed fact that the Kaministiquia River is closed by ice several weeks earlier than the Bay, the average time of the River freezing up, being the first week in November; this is a disqualification affecting the River for being made the final terminus of the railway on Lake Superior, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, as the fall of the year is the period during which the heaviest shipments are made; therefore, if the railway terminate at Fort William, all late freight would have to go by Duluth, thus losing a large amount of money to Canada, besides building up American lines in opposition to ours; in the same way shippers in the West would ship *via* Duluth, rather than risk having their freight left over for an entire season at Fort William.

We do not deem it necessary to enlarge on the well-known fact of there being at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River an extensive bar of some three quarters of a mile in length, involving a large expenditure in dredging, keeping dredged, and cribbing; sailing vessels would also require towage for several miles to reach the terminus as at present located, whereas at the Landing, vessels can enter or leave, by night or in fog, without the assistance of tugs.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray that, in consideration of these facts, your Honourable House may be moved to favourably entertain their petition and cause the railway to be extended to Prince Arthur's Landing.

(Signed)

PETER NICHOLSON

And over 100 others.

LAND PURCHASED FOR TERMINUS IN TOWN PLOT OF FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Owners.	Lot.	On what Street situated.	Area of Block between the following Streets.	Amount awarded.	Date of Deed to Government.	Remarks.
Archibald C. Thompson	1	Hector street, east side	Between Hector street, Water street, Rebecca street and Francis street.	\$ 250 00	.....	He sold to John C. Gray.
do	2	do	do	250 00	.....
do	3	do	do	250 00	.....
Joseph Davidson	4	do	do	275 00	Aug 10, 1876	
do	5	do	do	275 00	do	
Joseph Davidson and Helen E. Leys	6	do	do	250 00	.....
do	7	do	do	250 00	.....
do	8	do	do	250 00	.....
do	9	do	do	250 00	.....
do	10	do	do	250 00	.....
S. Wakeland	11	do	do	250 00	.....
Joseph Davidson and Helen E. Leys	12	do	do	250 00	.....
do	13	do	do	250 00	.....
John McLeod and Edward McCarron	1	Water street, west side	do	340 00	.....	Buildings.
Donald McDonald and Charles Baker	2	do	do	550 00	.....	do
Matilda Newton	3	do	do	437 66	.....
Robert Thompson	4	do	do	300 00	.....
John McIntyre	5	do	do	275 00	.....
John Ray	6	do	do	300 00	.....
Joseph Davidson and Helen E. Leys	7	do	do	300 00	.....
Mary I. Street	8	do	do	300 00	.....
Joseph Davidson and Helen E. Leys	9	do	do	300 00	.....
do	10	do	do	300 00	.....
S. Wakeland	11	do	do	300 00	.....
Joseph Davidson and Helen E. Leys	12	do	do	300 00	.....
do	13	do	do	300 00	.....
			15-00 acres			
		Part of Francis street	0-62 acres			
		Part of Water street	2-78 "			

Owner	Hector street, east side	Between Hector street, Water street and Francis street.	Value	Lot Buildings, &c.
John McLaren	14	do	350 00	Lot
do	15	do	1800 00	Buildings, &c.
do	16	do	250 00	
do	17	do	3 1/2 00	
Henry DeLorme	18	do	3 00	
do	19	do	250 00	
John McIntyre	20	do	300 00	Lot 19 is claimed by Jno. McIntyre, but no patent issued as yet.
do	21	do	300 00	
Moses Street	22	do	300 00	
do	23	do	300 00	
Samuel Hazlewood	24	do	450 00	
John McLaren	14	Water street, west side.	350 00	
do	15	do	360 00	
do	16	do	350 00	
do	17	do	350 00	
Henry DeLorme	18	do	300 00	Lot.
John McIntyre	19	do	250 00	House.
do	20	do	300 00	Lot.
Moses Street	21	do	225 00	House.
do	22	do	300 00	
do	23	do	300 00	
do	23	do	175 00	Lot No. 21 is claimed by John McIntyre, but no patent issued yet.
Part of Water street			11.75 acres	
			30.15 acres	
			2.68 "	
			32.83 acres	

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Continued.
 LAND PURCHASED FOR TERMINUS IN TOWN PLOT OF FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO —Continued.

Owners.	Lot.	On what Street situated.	Area of block between the following Streets.	Amount Awarded.	Date of Deed to Government.	Remarks.
Katie McKellar.....	8	Frederica street, north side.....	Acres. Between Frederica street, Hector street, Chief street, and Spraggs street.....	\$ cts. 250 00	.....	.....
Caroline Davidson.....	9	do	do	200 00	.....	.....
do	10	do	do	200 00	.....	.....
S. Sevdett.....	11	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
do	12	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
Caroline Davidson.....	13	do	do	200 00	.....	.....
Helen E. Leys.....	14	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
do	15	do	do	215 00	Aug. 14, '76	do
John Taylor.....	8	.....	do	225 00	.....	.....
do	9	Chief street, north side.....	do	225 00	.....	.....
do	10	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
S. Sevdett.....	11	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
do	12	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
Alex. McNab.....	13	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
Helen E. Leys.....	14	do	do	225 00	.....	.....
do	15	do	do	300 00	.....	.....
		Part of Hector street	7.75 acres. 1.15 "			
		Chief street	1.53 "			
M. & N. R. Street	9	Chief street, south side	Between Chief street, Hector street, and Water street.....	300 00	.....	.....
do	10	do	do	300 00	.....	.....
do	11	do	do	300 00	.....	.....
do	12	do	do	300 00	.....	.....
do	10	Water street, north side.....	do	300 00	.....	.....
do	11	do	do	300 00	.....	.....
do	12	do	do	300 00	.....	.....

Mary J. Street.....	13	do	Between Frederica street, Water street, Spragge St., and Tarbut street.....	400 00	
do	14	do	do	300 00	
Part of Water street.....					4.50
Part of Spragge street.....					1.45
Part of Water street.....					0.50
Part of Water street.....					1.99
M. & N. R. Street.....	16	Frederica street, south side.....	do	300 00	
Samuel Hazlewood.....	17	do	do	250 00	
do	18	{ Frederica street. }	do	300 00	
do	19	{ Water street, north side. }	do	275 00	Aug. 10, '76
Jos. Davidson	20	do	do	275 00	do
do	21	do	do	275 00	do
do	22	do	do	250 40	Lot 25.
Alex. Stevenson		do	do	40 00	Interest since 1874.
Jos. Davidson.....	23	do	do	250 00	Aug. 10, '76
James Rearson	24	do	do	275 00	
C. L. Elways.....	25	do	do	250 00	
M. & N. R. Street	16	Water street, north side.....	do	300 00	Not settled.
Samuel Hazlewood	17	do	do	200 00	
Part of Tarbut street.....					6.25
Part of Water street.....					28

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Continued.

LAND PURCHASED FOR TERMINUS IN TOWN PLOT OF FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—Continued.

Owners.	Lots.	On what Street situated.	Area of Block between the following Streets.	Amount Awarded.	Date of Deed to Govern-ment.	Remarks.
Thos. Marks.....	26	Frederica street, south side.....	Acres. Between Frederica st., Tarboul st., Water st., Gore st. and Ford st.	\$ cis. 380 00	1876.	A. Gyrette & P. Nicholson..... \$80 John Parke..... 70 T. W. Driscoll... 60 Thos. Marks..... 80 Wm. Ramsay 50 D. Cameron 40 To 27 Wm. Hendricke for hotel, \$12-80
Jas. Warnock—F. & Geo. Marks.....	27	do	do	{ 300 00 1,280 00	}	
Edward P. Horton	28	do	do	225 00		
Geo. Murphy—Geo. Faulkner.....	29	do	do	{ 100 00	}	And probably \$100 more for 1/3 of Har- mon's.
Henry Moysey	30	do	do	225 00	Aug. 10.....	
do	31	do	do	225 00	do 10.....	
J. L. & A. Baker,	32	do	do	250 00	do 18.....	
Jos. Davidson.....	33	do	do	250 00	do 10.....	
James A. Musgrove.....	34	do	do	225 00		
Jos. Davidson.....	35	do	do	250 00		
Peter W. Bell.....	28	Water street, north side.....	do	275 00	Aug. 10.....	
M. & N. R. Street.....	29	do	do	300 00		
John W. Plummer.....	30	Gore street, north side	do	275 00		
Jas. D. Banks.....	31	do	do	250 00		
J. L. & A. Baker, W 1/3.....	32	do	do	81 00	Aug. 18.....	Alex McGregor 1/3 of 32, \$250; area 1/3 of an acre.
John A. King.....	33	do	do	250 00	do 10.....	
Edward E. Horton	34	do	do	220 00		
Mary J. Street	35	do	do	300 00		
		Part of Gore street.....	9-50 acres.			
		do	1-37 do			

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PART OF LOT No. 6, IN TOWNSHIP OF NEEBING, FOR TERMINUS.

Owners.	Lots	Block and Street where situated.	Area of Blocks.	Amount awarded.	Date of Deed to Government.	Remarks.
Jos. Davidson	1	Block V., Agnes st., south side.	Between Edward st., Brown st., and both sides of Agnes st.	\$ cts 140 00		
Alex. Stevenson	2	do	do	140 00		
Jos. Davidson	3	do	do	115 00		
do	4	do	do	115 00		
do	5	do	do	125 00		
do	6	do	do	125 00		
do	7	do	do	130 00		
do	8	do	do	140 00		
Alex. Stevenson	9	do	do	160 00		
Jos. Davidson	10	Block I., Agnes st., north side.		125 00		Lot, house, &c.
do	11	do	do	200 00		
do	12	do	do	110 00		
do	13	do	do	100 00		
do	14	do	do	100 00		
do	15	do	do	100 00		
do	16	do	do	110 00		
do	17	do	do	110 00		
George Monroe	18	do	do	115 00		Lot, house, &c.
do	19	do	do	522 00		
Jos. Davidson	20	do	do	120 00		
do		Part of Agnes street.	4.00 acres.	140 00		
			1.00 acres.			
Jos. Davidson	1	Block V., Agnes st., south side.	Between Brown st. and the end of Broad st., the end of St. Paul st., and lot between the two last sts., on both sides of Agnes street.	120 00		

(No. 57.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 7th April, 1876 ;—For copies of all tenders received for the construction of Contract No. 15 Canadian Pacific Railway, also all correspondence with reference thereto ; together with copies of instructions, if any, issued by the Department of Public Works to the Engineer in charge, having reference to said contract.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th March, 1877.

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

RETURN TO ADDRESS.

PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE AWARDING

OF

SECTION FIFTEEN

OF THE

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY MacLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1877.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 26th March, 1877;—For all papers connected with the awarding of Section Fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway, including copies of advertisements for tenders: all tenders sent in, with the names of the parties tendering; the names of all sureties offered, and the amount of such tenders; a statement of all sums of money deposited at the time of tendering, or subsequently, as security in part or in whole for the performance of such contract, and whether such sums, or any portion of them, have been returned, and to whom; all telegrams and correspondence with parties tendering, or with any other parties, in relation to the tenders or to the contractors; all protests filed by parties tendering, or by any other parties, in respect of such contracts; all reports to Council by the Minister of Public Works, and Minutes of Council referring to the said tenders and contracts; also copies of contracts for such Section number Fifteen of the said Canada Pacific Railway, and of any order of the Department of Public Works or Minutes of Council altering the terms of the said contracts or extending the time for the completion of the same.

By Command

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th March, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the Tenders and Contracts are not printed.]

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th May, 1876.

On a memorandum, dated 17th May, 1876, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, recommending that he be authorized to publish in such newspapers in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, as he may deem expedient, the following notice in regard to the calling for tenders for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

"The Government of Canada expect to be able, on or before January, 1877, to invite tenders for building and working the sections between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, under the provisions of the Canada Pacific Act, 1874.

"This Act (after reciting that it is expedient to provide for the construction of the work as rapidly as it can be accomplished without further raising the rate of taxation) enacts that the contractors for its construction and working shall receive lands, or the proceeds of lands, at the rate of 20,000 acres, and cash at the rate of \$10,000 for each mile of railway constructed, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for twenty-five years from the completion of the work on any further sum which may be stipulated in the contract, and the Act requires parties tendering to state in their offers, the lowest sum, if any, per mile on which such interest will be required.

"Copies of the Act, maps, showing the general route so far as at present settled, the published reports of Engineers and such other information as is now available, can be seen at the Canadian Emigration Agency in London, and at the Public Works Department, Ottawa.

"This intimation is given in order to afford to all parties interested the fullest opportunity of examination and enquiry."

The Committee advise that the authority requested be granted.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CONTRACT 15.

(Received in May, 1876.)

Names of Contractors.	Name of Sureties.	Penalty or Bonus per day.	Amount of Tender.	Remarks.
		\$	\$	
Hunter & Murray	John Healy, W. Coy.....	5	935,025	
Rodgers & Co.....	O'Brien, Lyons & Martin	1,000	1,063,600	
Sifton & Farewell.....	J. Sifton, J. H. Fairbank.....	1	1,222,310	
Patrick Purcell.....	W. Barrett, Jas. Purcell.....	5	1,244,400	
A. P. McDonald & Co	P. McRae, R. Ray, J. McKintosh..	50	1,286,710	
Brown & Ryan.....	W. Doran, A. Sutherland.....	Nil.	1,323,910	
Joseph Whitehead	J. T. Wilkie, E. Stevenson	500	1,450,510	
J. A. Henry & Co.....	C. W. Phelps, T. Hammill	10	1,616,450	

The contract was not awarded on these tenders. The work was re-advertised and new tenders received in September following.

OTTAWA, May, 1876.

23rd May, 1876.

HUNTER & MURRAY,
St. Catharines.

In the event of your tender for contract fifteen (15) being accepted, when will you be prepared to deposit say forty-five thousand (\$45,000) dollars in accordance with one hundred and fiftieth clause of specification.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
ST. CATHARINES, 30th May, 1876.

To F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Will answer your telegram of twenty-third instant, on June first.

(Signed) HUNTER & MURRAY.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
ST. CATHARINES, 1st June, 1876.

To F. BRAUN,
Secretary, P. W.

We have written Hon. A. Mackenzie in answer to your telegram of twenty-third May.

(Signed) HUNTER & MURRAY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA,
TORONTO, 6th June, 1876.

SIR,—Messrs. Hunter & Murray who have tendered for Section No. 15, Canada Pacific Railway, have made some arrangements to deposit the five per cent. on the amount of their tender, required under the rules of your Department, on its being required or called for.

I may add that the firm is experienced and reliable, and of ample means, and will provide the necessary security through this Bank.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. W. WILKIE.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works,
Ottawa.

10th July, 1876.

J. C. RODGERS,
Contractor, Lachine.

I would like to see you respecting your tender for No. 15, Pacific Railway.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

ST. CATHARINES, 5th July, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—From what we have seen of Contract 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway work, we are reluctantly obliged to confess that we cannot undertake to do the work for the price at which we have tendered for the same.

We therefore respectfully request you to pass by our tender without further consideration.

We are extremely obliged for the consideration you have shown us in this matter, and feel that you have placed us under great obligations.

We are your obedient servants,

(Signed) HUNTER & MURRAY.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister, Department of Public Works.

MONTREAL, 394 ST. ANTOINE ST.,
17th July, 1876.

SIR,—I hear that the contractors to whom Section 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway was awarded have declined their contract. I therefore beg most respectfully to call your attention to the tender of the undersigned, who are anxious to fulfil the work, and to comply at once with every condition of the specifications for security.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT KANE,

for A. P. McDONALD & CO.

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE, Premier,
Minister of Public Works.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
MONTREAL, 19th July, 1876.

To F. BRAUN.

O'Brien and myself will call on you to-morrow.

(Signed) J. C. RODGERS.

19th July, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, respecting the contract for Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. A. P. McDONALD & Co.,
Contractors,
394 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

3rd August, 1876.

SIR,—*Re* Pacific Railway, I beg to enclose herewith a deposit certificate of \$1,000 in favour of the Receiver-General, on the Bank of Montreal, and to request that the same may be returned to the depositor, Mr. J. C. Rodgers, of Lachine, P.Q.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

T. D. HARRINGTON, Esq.,
Deputy Receiver-General,
Ottawa.

3rd August, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to return you herewith the cheque of \$1,000 on the Imperial Bank of Canada, which accompanied your tender for 15th contract of the Canada Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

J. MURRAY, Esq.,
of Hunter & Murray,
St. Catharines.

394 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

August 6th, 1876.

SIR,—I see by the Montreal *Herald* of this morning that Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway is again submitted for tender.

I would beg to call your attention to the fact that I, together with Messrs. A. P. McDonald, Henry McFarlane and Philip McRae, made a regular tender for this work, and deposited the amount required, declaring in a subsequent letter that we were prepared to put up all the necessary security, and push the work to the utmost.

As we have not been called upon to make good our tender, and seeing the work again submitted for competition, I would most respectfully request some explanation, if those who made a lower tender have failed, why we were not allowed the advantage of obtaining the work, as we must then be in the position of having made the lowest, most serious and efficient tender.

I beg to add that our security is ready at any moment, and we are prepared to push the work at once.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT KANE,

Of A. P. McDONALD & Co.

The Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Premier.

OSHAWA, 8th August, 1876.

SIR,—I last had the honour of addressing you relative to Sections 14 and 15, Canada Pacific Railway, on the 26th ult., to which I was, as per your instructions, favoured with Mr. Buckingham's reply, saying that you are not yet able to make any statement respecting either section, and that "you were not at all sure when you would be in a position to do so."

Being, at the time, the only representative of the firm of Sifton, Ward & Co., in Ontario, and being desirous, should Contract 15 be awarded us, of having the matter fully understood and settled between the Government and the Company before my departure for Manitoba, I waited, and still wait, hoping that soon you might be able to state whether Sifton, Ward & Co. are the successful competitors for Contract 15 or otherwise.

Also as to the decision of the Government respecting the track laying of 14.

It is obvious that to complete the work on that terrible Section 15 within the time specified, a large force must be constantly employed both summer and winter. Being desirous (should we obtain the contract) of doing all I can before leaving Ontario, in the way of arranging for supplies and in the organization of working parties with proper machinery, for the successful prosecution of the work. I earnestly hope to be advised at the earliest moment possible as to the decision of the Government in the premises.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed) A. FAREWELL,

For SIFTON, WARD & Co.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Minister Public Works, Ottawa.

15th August, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 8th inst., respecting the tender of Messrs. Sifton, Ward & Co. for Section No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, I am to state that, after due consideration, it has been deemed proper to invite new tenders for said section.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

A. FAREWELL, Esq.,
MESSRS. SIFTON, WARD & Co.,
Oshawa, Ontario.

15th August, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the tender sent in by yourself and others for construction of No. 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

R. KANE, Esq.
394 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

No. 12,073.

MONTREAL, 12th August, 1876.

SIR,—We beg respectfully to notify you, for the information of the Honourable Minister of Public Works and the Government, that we protest against the action of the Government as it affects us in respect to Section No. 15, Pacific Railway.

As soon as we were notified that the contract had fallen to us, by the refusal of Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Co. to take the work, we and our associates, Messrs. Martin & Charlton, immediately went to work to make preparations for the satisfactory performance of a work of such magnitude, involving a large expenditure of money and time in various ways.

We, our Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Rodgers, went to Ottawa, as required, on 20th ult., prepared to execute our contract in accordance with our tender, embracing all the conditions exacted by the Government.

The Minister desires them to modify it by striking out a clause which would deprive us of a considerable sum we calculated upon receiving for finishing the work, if we were so fortunate in advance of the ten years' time given to complete the works.

We contended that no alteration, which would seriously affect our remuneration for the work, should be made at that stage; and we urged our views as we best could on the attention of the representative of the Government.

We were informed that the Minister would take some days to re-consider his determination as to the clause in question, and we returned home with the promise that we should be communicated with.

We have had no such communication, and the work is now re-advertised, as if we had refused to sign our contract, a thing we never did. We, therefore, respectfully urge that the Government will again re-consider the matter, before persisting in what appears to be so great an injustice.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) RODGERS & Co.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works, Ottawa.

3rd August, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the awarding of the contract for Section No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary,

MESSRS. RODGERS & Co.,
Contractors, Montreal.

26th September, 1876.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with your request, I beg to transmit you copy of a letter signed J. C. Rodgers & Co., which was addressed to this Department on the 12th ultimo, in connection with Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

MESSRS. J. C. RODGERS & Co.,
Contractors, Lachine.

30th September, 1876.

Please deposit to credit of Receiver-General the five (5) per cent., required in connection with contract for Section (15) Canadian Pacific Railway and forward Bank certificate.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. McDONALD & KANE,
394 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR GRADING, TRACK LAYING, &c.,

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed: "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon of Wednesday, the 20th September, next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 114 miles, viz:—The track-laying and ballasting only of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as track-laying and ballasting, of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage. For plans, specifications, approximate quantities, forms of tender and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa.

No Tender will be entertained unless on the printed form and unless the conditions are complied with.

By Order.
(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, 1st August, 1876.

CONTRACT 15.

List of Tenders received 20th September, 1876:—

1. A. P. McDonald & Co.	\$1,443,175
2. Martin & Charlton.....	1,562,090
3. Sutton & Thompson.....	1,594,085
4. John A. Green.....	1,679,065
5. Talbot & Jones.....	1,683,085
6. W. Hinkson.....	1,695,665
7. W. S. Booth.....	1,744,120
8. C. C. Gregory.....	1,745,415
9. Mullen & Whelan.....	1,749,595
10. O'Brien & Rider.....	1,806,810
11. A. Farewell.....	1,815,485
12. Hill, Lipe & McKechney.....	1,827,155
13. Wright, Shackhill & Cross.....	1,832,175
14. Kavanagh & Kieran.....	1,895,404
15. W. A. Cleveland.....	1,899,680
16. Joseph Whitehead.....	1,899,790
17. Hunter & Murray.....	1,966,755
18. Campbell & Riley.....	2,052,770
19. Macfarlane & McRae.....	2,093,970
20. Brown & Ryan.....	2,199,125
21. Reid, Davis & Henry.....	2,950,000

(Signed) MARCUS SMITH,
Per W. B. SMILLIE.

7th October, 1876.

McDONALD & KANE,
394 St. Antoine st., Montreal.

In view of advanced state of season Minister requests you to state by twelfth (12) instant at latest the precise time when you will deposit requisite 5 per cent. Section (15) fifteen, C.P.R.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

From Montreal,
To F. BRAUN,
Secretary Public Works.

If there is any such syndicate, as is mentioned in Kane's correspondence to the *Minerve* we know nothing of it. We are ready to go to work.

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON & CO.

OTTAWA, 13th October, 1876.

SIR,—In making out our tenders for Sections 14 and 15, Canada Pacific Railway, our figures were based upon the early completion of Section 14 by the present contractor, as a means of transportation by rail between Section 15 and the Red River, believing that a large quantity of the timber and ties required would have to come by way of that river.

The above-mentioned means of access caused a reduction of 25 per cent. to be made by us in our bid, as we were of opinion that the track-laying on Section 14 would make it available by August, 1877.

This would give us connection with the west end of Section 15, upon which a large amount of work has been done with no other means of access without a very heavy outlay. From the best information we have the contractors of Sections 14 have been granted an extension of time, so that it will take two years before that section could be made available to carry men and supplies. Believing, as we do, that the Government in connecting the track-laying, ballasting, &c., of Section 14 with Section 15, that it would facilitate and lessen the cost of Section 15.

On account of the above-mentioned facts, it would be imprudent in us to enter into contract unless we were put in possession of the advantages which the specification and form of tender lead us to believe and base our calculations upon.

Now if the Government will make good to us the difference between bringing men and supplies by mail over Section 14, and the most available route by land and water from the 1st of August, 1877, until such time as Section 14 is completed, and extend our time of completion in accordance with the delay of getting track to Section 15.

We are prepared to enter into contract and furnish the necessary securities required.

We are certain that it will be difficult for the Government to get good experienced contractors to take the work unless the advantages of access could be granted them.

Hoping you will favourably consider our requests, which we believe we are justly entitled to, and should be fairly understood before entering into contract.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed)

A. P. McDONALD.
ROBERT KANE.

To the Honourable ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

14th October, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you state that you will be prepared to enter into a contract with the Government for the execution of the work on Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Government agreeing to make good to you the difference of cost in the transport of men and materials you may require by rail over section 14, and by any other route that may have to be followed should Section No. 14 not be ready early enough, and on certain other conditions.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Government cannot consent to any modification of the condition laid down in the specification for these works.

I beg to request that you will inform the Department immediately on the receipt of this letter, whether you intend to sign the contract or not.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN.

MESSRS. A. P. McDONALD & KANE,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 14th October, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and beg to say, in reply, that I will answer your communication on Monday next.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT KANE.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works.

LACHINE, P. Q., 15th October, 1876.

SIR,—Your communication of the 25th ultimo, with enclosure of copy of letter or protest No. 12,073 was duly received, and, in replying to the same, would respectfully say, we had nothing to do either directly or indirectly, in authorizing the letter to be written, neither were we aware the same had been written, until a day or two previous to our Mr. Rodgers coming to Ottawa, when he called upon Mr. Trudeau in relation to the same, and we pronounce the letter a forgery, and it can so be considered by your Department.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. C. RODGERS & CO.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works.

17th October, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your tender, dated 20th ultimo, for the 15th contract of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I am directed to request you to state how soon you would be ready to put up the requisite five per cent. deposit in connection with said contract.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. MARTIN & CHARLTON,
Contractors, Montreal

OTTAWA, 18th October, 1876.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honour to state that I shall be prepared to put up the requisite five per cent. security in mortgages on real estate in ten or twelve days.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON,
for MARTIN, CHARLTON & CO.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

MONTREAL, 16th October, 1876.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, we beg to state that we cannot enter into contract for Sections 14 and 15 Canadian Pacific Railway on account of reasons stated in our letter of the 13th instant.

We therefore most respectfully decline to sign said contract, but beg to add that if the Minister of Public Works should see fit to change his decision we would most gladly enter into contract.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. P. McDONALD,
" ROBERT KANE.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

21st October, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my communication of the 14th instant, stating that for the reasons given in your letter of the 13th instant, you decline to enter into contract for Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. McDONALD AND KANE,
Contractors, Montreal.

(Telegram.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

From WINNIPEG, 21st October, 1876.

To F. BRAUN.

What has been done with Contract Fifteen? Full staff of engineers and axemen now on ground; could be reduced if Contractors will not commence work before spring. Navigation just closing, after which contractors plant cannot be brought in except by trains from Moorehead, a distance of over three hundred miles.

(Signed)

MARCUS SMITH.

24th October, 1876.

MARCUS SMITH, Winnipeg.

Reduce staff as work on Contract Fifteen (15) cannot begin before spring.

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

*Secretary.**(Telegram.)*

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

From WINNIPEG, 25th October, 1876.

To F. BRAUN.

If Contract Fifteen not let it may be better to defer it till my return. Last improvement in location and gradients materially alter quantities, reducing timber work and slightly increasing rock. Leave here to-morrow or next day.

(Signed)

MARCUS SMITH.

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 27th instant, offering some timber limits on the Ottawa River as security of the due performance by Messrs. Charlton, Martin, & Co., of the works in connection with Section No. 15 Canadian Pacific Railway, I am to state that the Minister of Public Works declines to accept timber limits as security.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

E. J. CHARLTON, Esq.,
Contractor, Montreal.

October 28th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of 17th instant, respecting the security required for due performance of works on Section 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, I am to state that unless proper security be deposited in your said letter your tender will be passed over.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Messrs. CHARLTON, MARTIN & Co.,
Contractors, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 27th October, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose plan showing the location of property belonging to me and free from all encumbrances, being timber limit berths Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, River Ottawa, comprising a total area of 191½ miles; also showing the adjacent property owned by John Poupore, Esq., lying on the opposite side on the River Ottawa, and known as berths Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. the area of which is 3.0 miles, in all, 571½ miles, the value of which I estimate at \$120,000, my own block having been bought for \$30,000 in 1873.

I also offer as security, additional, if required, the following property in the township of Stamford, District of Arthabaska, P.Q., which I declare to be also free from incumbrance, viz.:—

Lot 9 in Range 1,	350 acres.	Lot 14 in Range 5,	200 acres.
13 do	1, 250 do	10 do	6, 200 do
19 do	1, 200 do	Half lot 20 do	4, 100 do
9 do	2, 200 do	do 22 do	6, 100 do
10 do	2, 200 do	do 24 do	9, 100 do
12 do	2, 200 do		
13 do	2, 200 do		
12 do	5, 200 do	Total.....	2,500 acres.

And which I value at \$15,000.

I shall be in Ottawa on Monday, when I hope to hear that the Department are satisfied and the contract ready for signature.

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

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON,
For CHARLTON, MARTIN & Co.

I am glad to be able to state that we are associating ourselves with a firm of great experience in rock excavations and large means.

OTTAWA, 30th October, 1876.

SIR,—In reply to your two letters, addressed to me at Montreal on 28th October, the contents of which having crossed me on the way up here, being only now known to me, I have to say that, being surprised at the refusal of the Minister to accept the security offered, I have to request a few days' additional time to procure this security.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. CHARLTON.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO. OF CANADA.

From Montreal,
To F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

Theodore Doucet, Esq., Notary Public, has mortgage prepared on property chiefly City of Montreal. First-class ready. He wishes particulars to-night.

(Signed) CHARLTON, MARTIN & Co.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO. OF CANADA.
November 8th, 1876.

From New York,
To F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department.
Charlton & Co. will be well supported.

(Signed) B. DEVLIN,
" V. N. McSHANE.

MONTREAL, November, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested, by Messrs. Charlton and others, to inform you that they have instructed me to prepare a mortgage in favour of Her Majesty, in relation to their tenders for the 15th Contract of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I would be obliged to your direction in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THEO. DOUCET.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Dept. Public Works,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 16th Nov. 1876.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit as security for fulfillment of 15th contract Canadian Pacific Railway, the property known as Decker Park on St. Denis Street, Montreal, consisting of 105 building lots, containing about 416,250 superficial feet, and valued by Mr. Hopkins, Architect and Valuator, at \$83,250 and by Messrs. DeMondeville & Co. at something more.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CHARLTON & CO.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Dept. Public Works,
Ottawa.

We have already given particulars of this property to Theo. Doucet, N. P. Montreal, and we believe he has communicated with you on the subject.

(Signed) C. & CO.

DECEMBER 2, 1876.

Property offered as security by E. J. Charlton, Section 15, C. P. R.

1. Coal yard, Montreal, area 18,000 feet.....	\$10,000
2. Deep water wharf, Quebec.	12,000
3. Land, Stanfold.....	12,000
4. Beauharnois.....	4,000
5. Hawley property.....	60,000
6. Decker.....	80,000
7. Mrs. Charlton's house.....	3,000
8. Oliver's Slip.....	640
9. Lot 14, Stanfold.....	800
10. Stein lots.....	800
11. St. Giles lots.....	800
12. St. Joseph Street houses, Montreal, Mr. Craig. . .	40,000

\$224,040

A. P. McDonald.....	\$1,443,175
Martin A. Charlton.....	1,562,090
Sutton & Thompson.....	1,593,035
John A. Green.....	1,679,065
Talbot & Jones.....	1,683,085

E. J. Charlton, Charles A. Bidder, Montreal; James Hawley, Montreal, W. H. Beard, Brooklyn; Justin Arnold, Oneida, N.Y.; Clinton Stephen, Brooklyn. Patrick Martin; Craig has 16 houses; Charlton has 3,000 acres of land in Stanfold.

MONTREAL, 20th Nov., 1876.

SIR,—We have the honour to forward herewith, in obedience to your desire in your letter of the 18th inst., a lithographed plan of the property last offered by us as security for 15th Contract Pacific Railway.

It is situated on both sides of Upper St. Denis street, and encloses 120 lots, in all, of which five have been sold and ten reserved to cover a small mortgage (\$3,000), which the present proprietor is obliged to allow to remain, to pay off minors when they come of age. There remain, therefore, 105 lots to be hypothecated to the Government for our contract, containing about 410,250 feet, exclusive of streets, the value of which is attested by the papers drawn up by Messrs. Demondeville & Co. and John W. Hopkins, Esq., herewith enclosed as you desire. The lots sold and reserved are so marked on the plan.

May we request that the Department will make all the despatch possible, so as to enable us to enter into contract, as we wish to get out ties and perform such other work as can be done advantageously during the approaching winter.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

E. J. CHARLTON & Co.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,

Secretary, Dept. of Public Works.

MONTREAL, 15th November, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I estimate the value of the property at the head of St. Denis street in this city, consisting of 105 building lots of various sizes, and containing about 416,250 superficial feet, at 20c. per foot, or a total value of \$83,250 (eighty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JNO. WM. HOPKINS,
Architect and Valuer.

Messrs. CHARLTON & Co.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 14th inst., requesting a valuation of Decker Park property, we beg to state that some of the lots have been placed in our hands for sale, and have readily sold at twenty to twenty-five cents per square foot, twenty cents being the lowest price paid in any case. All sales by us have been effected during the past three months, and in face of the present depressed state of the market, may be regarded as fair tests of value in the St. Louis suburb.

We doubt the property will be much more valuable when the St. Denis street railway will have been completed.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) DEMONDEVILLE & Co.

Mr. E. J. CHARLTON.

22nd November, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to you for valuation and report the accompanying plan and description of certain property in the vicinity of Montreal, offered by Messrs. Charlton & Co. as security for a contract on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Messrs. DARLING & VALOIS,
Government Land Valuers,
Montreal.

22nd November, 1876.

Lachine Canal Enlargement, Section 15.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, requesting to be furnished with instructions to enable you to prepare a mortgage in favour of Government, from Messrs. Charlton & Co., I am to state that any instructions you may require should be obtained from Messrs. Charlton & Co.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

J. DOUCET, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, &c.,
St. James Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 23rd November, 1876.

SIR,—We enclose a statement from H. D. Cotté, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer of Côte St. Louis, Montreal, which directly contradicts the statement made in an Ottawa newspaper as coming from him, and showing that, so far from being true, Mr. Cotté considers the property offered by us to be fully equal in value to the estimate put upon it by the gentlemen who attested its value, viz: Messrs. Hopkins and DeMondeville & Co.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CHARLTON & Co.

To F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
OF THE VILLAGE DE LA CÔTE ST. LOUIS,
23rd November, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to an extract from the *Ottawa Citizen* of the 22nd inst., purporting to be from a correspondent of that paper, I hereby state that I simply gave to a person unknown to me a certificate of the assessed value of the property in question; that I never made any other statement in respect to it; especially I did not state that it was over valued in consequence of being held by Montreal speculators. I said nothing of the sort. If I had stated anything in relation to it, it would have been the contrary, as I consider the assessed value as considerably under the real value of the property.

(Signed) H. D. COTTÉ,
Secretary-Treasurer.

I know that property in St. Denis Street, in the neighbourhood, cannot be bought less than twenty-five cents per foot.

(Signed) H. D. COTTÉ.

MONTREAL, 27th December, 1876.

SIR.—We have your letter No. 7,197, subject 961, reference 12,679, with enclosures, and beg to report that we have examined the land as shown on the plan sent us, known as the Decker Park or Race Course situated in Côte St. Louis, one of the municipalities adjoining the City of Montreal, the lot of land is at a considerable distance north of the Village St. Jean Baptiste.

St. Denis Street, in the city of Montreal, leads directly to the Decker Park, and if it were continued through the Park, would leave land on each side of the street as shown on the Plans. As the land is in Côte St. Louis, the making of the road would fall upon that municipality, and so far as the land has not been given up to the municipality for a road by the proprietor, there is therefore no made road through the property at present, and if the land was given up by the proprietor for the road made by the municipality of Côte St. Louis, the property would not have the advantages of gas, water, drains and police from the city of Montreal, as the property is out of the city limits. The greater part of the land forming the Decker Park is stone and gravel on the surface.

We consider that if a sale was made at present of these lots of land with the street or road way given up to the municipality of Côte St. Louis and the road or street made, the lots would not realize more than \$30,000, and to obtain this sum it would be necessary to sell the lots on credit. We understand that there is a mortgage of \$3,800 on the land.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) W. DARLING,
" N. VALOIS.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department,
Ottawa.

Three letters enclosed.

OTTAWA, November 28th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,---With respect to the property, Decker Park, which you offer as security in connection with Section 15 of Canadian Pacific Railway, I beg to state that, having procured valuation of the same, we cannot accept it as security for the contract in question, and that the Department will have to pass to the next tender.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. J. CHARLTON & Co., Montreal.

MONTREAL, 28th November, 1876.

SIR,---We learned late yesterday evening that Messrs. Valois & Darling, valuers appointed by the Government, had closed their enquiry and sent up their award to Ottawa, and at the same time learned that the amount was greatly less than we could possibly anticipate, and only about half the lowest of any of the attestations obtained by us and submitted to them, and which we now forward.

They are from Alderman David J. Guimond, Esq., Agent for Hotel Dieu, J. Barsalou, Esq., J. Perrault, Esq., all of them perfectly disinterested, and every one of them competent judges and well-known citizens and although they arrive at their conclusions in different shapes, all agree that the value of the property was about, if not equal to the amount required of us. We have reasons, however, to say that even these gentlemen were influenced to lower their valuations by the clamour so extensively made by certain newspapers acting in the interest of disappointed bidders for this work.

However as the Government valuers have not seen fit to take the same view as we expected, we must only fall back on the property, some weeks ago described in our memorandum through Mr. Doucet, and if this letter when added to the Decker Park property is not sufficient, we will furnish more. We shall have the honour of addressing you more specially as to the property described by Mr. Doucet to-morrow, as we have not the proper description by us to-day.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON & CO.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

MONTREAL, 27th November, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry respecting the Decker property at Côte St. Louis, I beg to say that I would consider it cheap at ten cents per foot.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. BARSALOU.

E. J. CHARLTON, Esq.,

The above valuation is made without deductions for streets.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 24th November, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—At your request I visited the Decker property, and the value at which I estimate it is fifteen cents per square foot. Some three months ago I sold land for cash at thirty cents a square foot, quite near the Mount Royal Avenue. You may assure yourself of this by examining the deed, which is in the possession of Mtre. Fréchette, Notary Public.

(Signed) F. DAVID.

E. J. CHARLTON, Esq.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 25th November, 1876.

SIR,—I am of opinion that all the lots of land on the Decker farm facing on St. Denis street are worth at least twenty-five cents a square foot.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. G. GUIMOND.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 24th November, 1876.

SIR,—I know the Decker Park property well. I have land in the vicinity of that property, and I have sold at from 17 to 25 cents a square foot. I consider that that property is worth from 12 to 15 cents a square foot; including the street, I consider that it is worth 11 cents a square foot. The property possesses an advantage, inasmuch as it is crossed by St. Denis street. Upon that street property sells for 25 to 30 cents a square foot.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) JACQUES PERRAULT.

OTTAWA, November 28, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—It is the general impression outside that you are going to give the contract Section 15 to Charlton & Co., and he is going to turn the contract over into the hands of some Americans from New York, and, according to the feeling, you are going to make a great mistake if you allow such a thing to be done, as it is well known that Charlton says that he never intended to put a spade into the contract of

Section 15, he only wanted to make some money out of it the same way as he did out of the Grenville Canal, when he sold out to Cooke & Jones, and got six thousand dollars.

Now if you will give the contract Section 15 to Sutton & Thompson's tender, I will guarantee that the grading, track-laying and ballasting shall be done and complete; the engine into Section 15 by the month of August next; and, further, the whole of Section 15 shall be finished complete by the fall of 1878, and for every day over and above, if any, you shall have the best of security that the Government shall be paid five hundred dollars per day for every day over and above the two dates named above, and this is the only way to put some life into the Pacific Railway, as there has been no life in it yet.

Now, I hope you will pardon me for taking the liberty of writing you this note, as I have no other object in view than to let you know the feeling outside, as you must admit that Sutton & Thompson's tender is not an extravagant one, only I know what I have said in this note can be done.

I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

Honourable ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

29th November, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the property (Decker Park) which you offer as security in connection with Contract No. 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I beg to state that, having procured a valuation of the same, the Department cannot accept it as security for the contract in question, and that we will have to pass to the next tender.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. J. CHARLTON & Co.,
Contractors, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 27th November, 1876.

Mr. Valois may have posted the report on the valuation of the Decker Park property. Mr. Charlton has just called to say that he will offer additional security, and that he will communicate with you to-morrow.

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) W. DARLING.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary of Public Works,
Ottawa.

BRANTFORD, 27th November, 1876.

SIR,—We have just been informed that Green & Co., (by some means) have discovered that there is an error or omission in our tender for Section 15 Canadian Pacific Railway, in not putting a price to the item of rip-rap. In case our tender should be reached, we offer to accept as a price for the rip-rap, the average taking the two tenders below our tender, and the one next above our tender, and the average of the three we will accept as our price for rip-rap.

Should the matter come under your notice, we would ask you to kindly excuse the error or omission.

We have no doubt, should you award us the contract, we will be able to give you good satisfaction in all matters connected therewith.

We remain,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) SUTTON & THOMPSON.

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1876.

(Memorandum.)

Referring to letter from Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, dated the 28th November, regarding alleged omission in the procuring of the item of rip rap in their tender for contract 15, I beg to state that, as a fact, such omission has been made, and to this extent their tender has not been correctly priced and moneyed out.

In regard to their suggestions as to the mode of supplying rate, I have to state that the rates attached to the said item in tenders Nos. 1, 2 and 4 (Sutton & Thompson being No. 3 on the list) are respectively \$2, \$1.50 and \$3, giving an average of say \$2.17 per cubic yard, and the quantity being 1,000 yards, would add \$21.70 to amount of tender.

There is another very important peculiarity in the tender of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, caused I should judge, from a misapprehension of the character of the work to be performed.

I refer to the several items of tunnelling, the rates for which are so low, that the actual cost of excavation will exceed the amount allotted in the tender by at least \$100,000.

Should this tender No. 3 be reached in the letting of the contract, and the same be accepted, there must of necessity be a re-arrangement of the rates, i. e. reducing the price of other works to meet the bare cost of the tunnelling, which is really the first work to be executed; but, at the same time. I do not think it possible the other prices can be reduced to the extent of meeting anything like this great deficiency.

(Signed)

W. B. SMILLIE.

Line Tunnel	425	\$30	\$12,750	\$135 = \$57,375
Stream Tunnels				
20 feet.	200	26	5,200	108 = 21,600
16 "	160	18	2,880	80 = 12,800
12 "	320	14	4,480	50 = 16,000
8 "	450	9	4,050	30 = 13,500
6 "	1,300	7	9,100	25 = 32,500
			<u>\$38,460</u>	<u>\$153,775</u>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 4th December, 1876.

SIR,—We shall return to Ottawa on the 10th inst, and will produce then all the security on real estate required by the Department for the fulfilment of Contract No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, for which we are prepared to sign contract whenever required.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON & Co.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department Public Works,
Ottawa.

(Memorandum.)

The properties, description of which, or titles, were lodged with Mr. Doucet, N. P., are as follows:—

“1. The coal yard owned by E. J. Charlton, corner of Ontario Street and Colborne Avenue, Montreal, value \$10,000.

“2. The deep water wharf at Quebec, known as the Mariner's Chapel Wharf, built on the property patented to his Lordship the Bishop of Quebec (Anglican) with brick dwellings thereon. Wharf occupied as a steamboat wharf and coal depot owned by E. J. Charlton, value \$12,000.

“3. 3,000 acres of land in the Township of Stanfold, owned by E. J. Charlton, value \$12,000.

“4. The house and lot in the Town of Beauharnois, owned by Mr. Patrick Martin, valued at \$4,000.

“5. A block of stone houses, situate on St. Antoine Street, City of Montreal, owned by Mr. James Hawley, value \$60,000.

“6. The Decker Park property, valued \$80,000. There are some mortgages on some of this property which, however, we are ready on acceptance to pay off or extinguish.

The last, the Decker Park property, being worth, at Mr. Hopkins valuation, enough to satisfy the whole 5 per cent. we asked to have valued first. Cut down as it is by the extraordinary low estimate put on it by Messrs. Valois and Darling, in the face of so many attestations of a different character, we have to ask the Government to take from us the property that would be least onerous on us to put up, which would be items 1, 2 and 3. But if we have, to put up more there is No. 5 or 4 to call on, and as regards No. 5 we would ask to have a second mortgage taken on it, as we would give a first mortgage on the other properties.

We also add now to come still before No. 5.

“7. The brick house on Champlain St., Quebec, and wooden house on wharf, owned by Mrs. Charlton, valued at \$3,000.

“8. Mortgage on Oliver's ship yard, Quebec, Baillieur du Fond, \$640, favour of E. J. Charlton

“9. Mortgage on lot 8, range 14, in township of Stanfold, Baillieur du Fond, \$800, favour E. J. Charlton.

“10. The orchard and grounds known as the Stein property, at Arthabaska, with four acres, \$800, owned by E. J. Charlton.

“11. 200 acres of land in the Seigniory of St. Giles, contiguous to the Method's Mills Station, value \$800.

We also add,—

“12. The block of houses (brick) on St. Joseph St., known as Carlastre Number, Parish of Montreal, 560, valued at \$40,000.

These last are owned by Mr. Craig, Secretary Montreal Investment Association, and would be more onerous on us to put up as the other property belongs absolutely to ourselves. We also can put up the bonds jointly and severally of William Beard, (a millionaire) Brooklyn; W. H. Beard, Brooklyn; Justice Arnold, Oneida; Clinton Stephens, Brooklyn, as additional guarantees, these latter gentlemen being interested with us in our enterprise.

The whole most respectfully submitted to the favourable consideration of the

(Signed)

E. J. CHARLTON & CO.

Hon. the Minister of Public Works.
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1876.

(Telegram.)

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
MONTREAL, 12th December, 1876.

To Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister Public Works.

If lot five hundred and sixty (560) Parish of Montreal has been offered as security for railway contract, the party so ordering the same had no authority to do so.

(Signed) THOS. CRAIG.

19th December, 1876.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting registered certificate respecting Lot No. 209 Côté St. Louis, Montreal, and two blank powers of attorney. I am to state that the following registrar's mortgage certificates are required:

1. Respecting lot known as Mariner's Chapel Wharf, Quebec.
2. Respecting lot No. 1,222, official plan, St. Mary's Ward, Montreal.
3. Respecting Mrs. Charlton's property on Champlain St., Quebec.
4. Discharge of mortgage on said lot No. 1,222, St. Mary's Ward, Montreal.
5. A proper valuation of above lots.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

E. J. CHARLTON, Esq.,
Contractor, Montreal.

27th December, 1875.

Charlton has withdrawn his tender.

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON,
New York.

MONTREAL, 21st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 19th inst., directing me to furnish additional paper and mortgage registrations as therein detailed in connexion with the required security for completion of the 15th Contract, Canadian Pacific Railway. I have met with so many unfortunate difficulties in procuring security for so large a sum so as to satisfy the demands of the Government, and have been so worried and disheartened by the difficulties of the position in which I found myself, and consequent failing health, that I am reluctantly obliged to say that I cannot now undertake so serious an enterprize, more especially as all the most experienced men whose advice or assistance I have asked, have convinced me and my friends that the work cannot satisfactorily be performed for the price tendered for.

I beg therefore to ask that the Honorable Minister of Public Works will allow me to withdraw my tender, and will please to return to Mr. Beard of Brooklyn, who proposed to join in the work, his deposit, and also to return to me the papers which I deposited as given to make up the balance of the security required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, ,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works.

OTTAWA, 26th December, 1876.

(From New York.)

F. BRAUN,
Department Public Works :

Can you state deficiency of Charlton's security on Section 15.

(Signed) BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON.

OTTAWA, 28th December, 1876.

(From New York.)

Mr. TRUDEAU,
Department of Public Works :

We hear Charlton has thrown up Section 15; we offered to put up balance of security required; went at his request to Montreal to meet him; stayed three days, but could not find him; he gave us no chance; he has used us shamefully, and, we understand, sold to higher tenders. Could we put up cash security and take it on his tender?

(Signed) BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON.

28th December, 1876.

BAIRD, ARNOLD & STEPHENSON,
New York.

The parties who signed the tender having retired, the Department cannot deal with proposed partners who did not sign the tender.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(By telegraph from Montreal.)

F. BRAUN, P. W. D :

Disension from within, added to extraordinary pressure from without, has left no alternative but withdrawal.

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON & Co.

29th December, 1876.

SUTTON & THOMPSON,
Brantford :

Are you prepared to deposit five per cent. (5 per cent.) security in connection with contract fifteen (15) C. P. R., and enter into contract without delay ?

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1876.

SIR,—*Re* Section 15 Canada Pacific Railway, I have just learned with much surprise through your Department, that E. J. Charlton has withdrawn from our *joint* tender to build said Section 15, Canada Pacific Railway. His withdrawal was without my knowledge or consent.

I am prepared to deposit the security required by the Government, and am prepared to perform the work mentioned in or contemplated by said tender. And I now offer to comply with the conditions and requirements of the Government, as specified in the advertisement calling for tenders for said work, and in our said tender; and I protest against any and all Acts depriving me of said contract.

Trusting that justice will be done me in the premises;

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Most respectfully yours,

(Signed) PATRICK MARTIN.

To the Honorable the Minister of
Public Works of Canada, Ottawa.

30th December, 1876.

(Memorandum.)

The undersigned reports that tenders having been invited for construction of Section No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, twenty-one have been received at schedule rates, which, when extended, are found to vary between \$1,443,175 and \$2,950,000.

That the firms whose tenders are first and second lowest respectively, Messrs. McDonald & Kane, and Messrs. Martin & Charlton, are unable to furnish the necessary security,

That the third lowest tender is from Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, of Brantford, amounting to \$1,594,153 (one million five hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars).

That this firm are prepared to make the necessary five per cent. cash deposit, and propose to associate with themselves Mr. Joseph Whitehead, contractor, of Clinton, Ontario.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that the tender of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson be accepted, and that they be allowed to associate Mr. Whitehead with themselves accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

30th December, 1876.

Contract 15, Canadian Pacific Railway.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a cheque of eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars, deposited by Messrs. Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead, as security for the performance of the above contract, in the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Toronto, and addressed to your order.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

T. D. HARINGTON, Esq.,
Deputy Receiver-General
Ottawa.

30th December, 1876.

Contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for examination and approval, draft articles of agreement between Messrs. Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead and Her Majesty, for the construction of the above section of the C.P.R.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Z. A. LASH, Esq.,
Deputy, Department of Justice,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1877.

Received, from the Department of Public Works, a cheque on the Consolidated Bank of Canada, for \$80,000, Signed "Donald McDonald," being deposited as security by Messrs. Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead, for the due performance of the Contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

(Signed)
F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1877.

Contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

I return Department contract revised; please note the remarks in pencil I have made thereon. I think it better not to have a copy of the tender or bill of works attached; all that is required is the schedule of prices or rates of payment as I have annexed it.

I remark that the clause providing for liquidated damages for delay has been struck out; I presume that was done after consideration by the Minister of Public Works, as it is an important clause. Please remember to have seals attached before the documents are executed.

(Signed) Z. A. LASH,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works.

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1877.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to say that the Department has been informed by parties interested that the firm of Sutton & Thompson, or some persons acting on their behalf, have paid Charlton & Co., or Mr. Charlton individually, a sum of money for withdrawing their tender for the construction of section fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway, and to ask if there is any truth in this statement.

(Signed) F. BRAUN.

Messrs. SUTTON & THOMPSON,
Brantford, Ont.

(Memorandum.)

6th January, 1877.

The undersigned reports for the information of Council, the following facts regarding contract 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway:—

Tenders were received for this contract on the 20th September, and as soon as possible afterwards, Messrs. McDonald & Kane, the lowest tenderers, were notified of the acceptance of their offer of \$1,443,175. On the 13th October they asked for certain changes to be made which would involve a further and indefinite expenditure by the Government.

The Department declined to accede to this request, and on the 16th October they notified the Department that they were not prepared to proceed any further.

On the 17th October, Messrs. Charlton & Martin, who were the second lowest, were notified that their tender of \$1,562,090 was accepted, and they were called upon to make immediate arrangements for depositing five per cent. as security. On the 27th October they made tender of a mortgage on certain timber limits; on the 28th October they were notified that these securities could not be accepted, and that no further delay could be permitted.

On the 16th November, Messrs. Charlton & Co. offered mortgages upon certain property as security, and on the 21st November a lithographed plan of the property so offered, with a certificate of valuation of the same representing it to be worth \$83,250, was sent to the Department. On the 22nd November these mortgages and this plan were transmitted to Messrs. Darling & Valois, the Government valuers in Montreal, with instructions to ascertain the cash value of the property, exclusive of the encumbrances upon it. On the 28th November, Messrs. Darling & Valois reported that this property, if sold, would not realize more than about \$30,000. The Department accordingly declined to accept these mortgages on the ground of their insufficiency, and Messrs. Charlton & Co. were so notified on the 29th November. On the same day Charlton & Co. intimated to Messrs. Darling and Valois that they would offer addi-

tional security, and wrote to the Department on the 4th December to say that their securities would be completed on the 10th December. On the 11th December a firm from New York, named Baird, Arnold, & Stephenson, made a cash deposit of \$20,000 for Charlton & Co., and promised to make good the remainder of the required security. The remainder was never, however, lodged either in cash or in mortgages which could be accepted, and on the 21st December Mr. Charlton, wrote withdrawing the tender.

On the 28th December, Messrs. Baird & Co., of New York, wrote, complaining that Charlton had used them shamefully, that they had gone to Montreal to meet him and had staid there three days, but had been unable to find him; and they asked to be allowed to lodge cash security and to take the contract themselves, in accordance with the terms of Messrs. Charlton & Co.'s tender. It being contrary to proper practice and to the custom of the Department to allow such a proceeding, their request was not acceded to.

On the 28th December, Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, the third lowest, were notified that their tender of \$1,594,085 was accepted, and were required to deposit the necessary security. On the 29th December, P. Martin, one of Charlton's partners, lodged a protest against Charlton being allowed to withdraw his tender, and stated that it was done without his knowledge, and that he (Martin) was prepared to proceed. On the 30th December, the Honourable Donald McDonald, Senator, presented a letter to the Department from Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, in which they asked to be allowed to associate Mr. Joseph Whitehead with them in the contract. Mr. McDonald, at the same time, deposited \$80,000, by his cheque, accompanied by a letter from the Honourable A. Campbell, stating that the cheque would be accepted upon the Consolidated Bank of Canada as security for the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson; and was informed that the contract must be completed with the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, the original tenderers, and the deposit made in their name until it was so completed. On the same day, a contract was drafted and submitted to the Minister of Justice. When in the Department of Public Works, on the morning of the 30th December, Mr. McDonald's attention was called to a statement, in a newspaper of the previous day, to the effect "he or Whitehead, on behalf of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, had paid Charlton a sum of money to withdraw his tender," when he stated that the report was entirely devoid of truth.

On the 5th January, the following telegram was addressed to the firm of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson:

" Messrs. SUTTON & THOMPSON,
" Brantford, Ontario :

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1877.

" I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to say that the Department has been informed by parties interested that the firm of Sutton & Thompson, or some person acting on their behalf, has paid Charlton & Co., or Mr. Charlton individually, a sum of money for withdrawing their tender for the construction of Section Fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway; and to ask if there is any truth in this matter.

" (Signed) " F. BRAUN,
" Secretary."

On the morning of the 6th January, the following reply was received:—
" (Private.)

" OTTAWA, 6th January, 1877.

" By telegraph from Brantford, 6th, to F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary Public Works Department.

" No truth whatever in the statement that we, or any person on our behalf, paid Charlton & Co., or Mr. Charlton individually, a sum of money for withdrawing their tender for construction of section fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway.

" (Signed) " SUTTON & THOMPSON."

It is not necessary to consider the effect which the Government might be disposed to give the circumstances alleged, if they proved to be true, as the pointed denial given by Messrs. Sutton & Thompson and by the Honourable Donald McDonald, leaves the Government free to act upon the rule which governs the letting of contracts. That rule has invariably been, when the lowest tender withdraws, to pass on to the next.

The letter of Mr. Martin, one of the principals of the firm of Messrs. Charlton & Co., already referred to, contains a statement that he is prepared to proceed to give the necessary security. But he did not tender any security, and as he had been given the opportunity for two months to do so, it would have been evidently useless to wait longer on his account, setting aside altogether the matter of the rupture of the firm of which he was a member.

The undersigned recommends, for the reasons assigned, that the contract be awarded to Messrs. Sutton & Thompson, as the next lowest tenderers for the work, and that they be allowed to associate Mr. Joseph Whitehead with them in the contract.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(By telegraph from Brantford.)

January 6th, 1877.

To F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works:

No truth whatever in the statement that we, or any person on our behalf, paid Charlton & Co., or Mr. Charlton, individually, a sum of money for withdrawing their tender for construction of section fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway.

(Signed)

SUTTON & THOMPSON.

January 9th, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith one of the duplicates of your contract for the grading, &c., from Cross Lake to Rat Portage (Keewatin) and track-laying, &c., from Selkirk to Rat Portage, known as Contract 15 Canadian Pacific Railway, the other duplicate remaining of record in this Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

MESSRS. SUTTON, THOMPSON & WHITEHEAD,
Contractors, Ottawa.

January 10th, 1877.

Re 15th Contract.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you two copies of the contract just entered into with Messrs. Sutton, Thompson and Whitehead, for the grading &c., from Cross Lake to Rat Portage and track-laying &c, from Selkirk to Rat Portage, Canadian Pacific Railway, one for yourself and the other for the Engineer-in-Charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq.,

Engineer-in-Chief, Canadian Pacific Railway.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th January, 1877.

The Committee of the Privy Council have attentively considered the memorandum dated 6th January, 1877, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, having reference to the awarding of the contract for No. 15 Section of the Canada Pacific Railway; and, for the reasons therein given, they respectfully advise that the tender of Messrs. Sutton and Thompson, for the sum of \$1,994,085 be accepted, and that the contract be awarded to that firm, and they be allowed to associate Mr. Joseph Whitehead with them in the contract.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Public Works,

January 13th, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to acknowledge receipt of your letter applying to be allowed to substitute security on real estate in lieu of the cash deposit made by you as security for the contractors on contract No. 15, on the Pacific Railway; and to say that the proposal will be accepted and carried out as soon as the Governor-General returns to town. You will, in the meantime, be good enough to send to the Department the Registrar's certificate shewing that there are no encumbrances on the properties you have submitted for acceptance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

The Honourable D. McDONALD,

Royal Exchange Hotel, Ottawa.

13th January, 1877.

Contract No. 15. Canada Pacific Railway.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed deeds of conveyance of real estate which the contractors for the above section offer to substitute in lieu of the cash deposit of \$80,000 already made, and to state that the Hon. D. McDonald, who deposited the same, has been informed that the proposal will be accepted and carried out as soon as the Governor-General returns to town; in the meantime he (Mr. McDonald) is to send the Registrar's certificate shewing that there are no encumbrances on the properties.

A schedule of the properties offered is also herewith.

And I am desired to request that the necessary examination into the validity and sufficiency of the titles furnished may be made and reported upon to the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN.

Secretary.

Z. A. LASH,

Deputy Department of Justice,
Ottawa.

CONTRACTORS, 170 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, 11th January, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be so kind as to ask Mr. Trudeau to have the certificate for twenty thousand dollars, which I deposited with him as security for Section 15, transferred to my credit in the Bank of Montreal, so that I may draw it through some Banking house here. And will you also advise me when, and how it is arranged, and oblige

Yours truly

(Signed) W. H. BAIRD.

17th January, 1877.

SIR.—I have the honour to enclose to you the accompanying Bank of Montreal receipt for \$20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) and to state that the amount may be returned to the original depositor, Wm. H. Baird, on his application to that effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

A. DRUMMOND, Esq.,

Manager, Bank of Montreal.

JNO. A. GREEN & Co., Contractors, No. 71 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, 22nd January, 1877.

DEAR SIR—I have been informed (though not officially) that Section 15 is finally disposed of to the tender of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson. If my information is correct, I will be greatly obliged to have my cheque for \$1,000 deposited, with my tender, returned.

Very respectfully

(Signed) JNO. A. GREEN.

To the Secretary of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ontario.

25th January, 1877.

SIR—In compliance with your request, I return to you herewith the cheque for \$1,100 on the National Citizen's Bank, N. Y., which accompanied your tender for 15th contract, Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

JNO. A. GREEN, Esq.,
No. 71 Broadway,
New York.

BRANTFORD, 16th October, 1876.

SIR,—In the event of our tender for the construction of Section fifteen of the Canada Pacific Railway, being accepted, we desire to have associated with us in the contract, Mr. Joseph Whitehead, of Clinton, contractor.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) SUTTON & THOMPSON

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

BRANTFORD, 29th December, 1876.

To F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary :

Yes; we are prepared to comply fully.

(Signed) SUTTON & THOMPSON.

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1877.

SIR,—I now beg to report upon the titles to lands offered by the Hon. Donald McDonald, as security in lieu of the money deposited in connection with Section 15, Canadian Pacific Railway.

I append the schedule which was enclosed to me, and which shows the different properties. They are eleven in number. For convenience sake I have numbered them from 1 to 11.

The agent of this Department reports the title of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 satisfactory. Most of the lands included in parcel 7 are now under building leases for twenty years, removable at a valuation.

Our agent cannot report finally as to title to parcel 1, until the title deeds now in the hands of the Trust and Loan Company, and Messrs. Alexander & Stark, of Toronto, are produced. Our agent reports that the abstracts of title show the title to be in Mr. McDonald, subject to two mortgages: one for \$5,000 to the Trust and Loan Company, upon 250 acres—part of the land; another for \$1,000, to Miss A. B. Campbell, upon 84 acres—part of the land. Our agent cannot, however, without examining the title deeds, report absolutely that the title is good. Mr. McDonald has promised to have the title deeds sent down for examination without delay.

As to parcel No. 2, our agent cannot finally report upon the title, owing to the absence of some deeds and papers which Mr. McDonald has promised to procure and transmit without delay.

As Mr. McDonald, and those through whom he claims have, he says, been in possession of the papers for over sixteen years, the title is probably good; but until the papers required have been furnished no final report can be made as to it.

As to parcel No. 4, though the title is satisfactory, one of the lots put down as 67 acres in the memorandum contains only 66½.

Parcel No. 8 consists of mining lands in the State of Michigan. As to these lands all I can at present say is that the United States patents and States patents are produced, which appear to vest the lands described in Mr. McDonald, and to be signed by the proper authorities.

There has not been time to communicate with anyone in the States as to the present state of the title. I cannot, therefore, now report finally upon it. Unless instructed to the contrary, the proper enquiries as to it will be made.

Parcel No. 9 consists of mining lands in Gaspé, Province of Quebec, as to which the remarks made as to parcel No. 8 apply. Patents from the Crown to Mr. McDonald of these lands have been produced, but no enquiries have yet been made from the proper authorities as to the present state of the title.

As to these lands I shall, unless instructed to the contrary, proceed to make the proper enquiries.

Parcel 10 consists of leasehold of certain mill property in Toronto. The title to this, our agent reports, is unsatisfactory, so far as the Registrar's abstract and documents produced extend. All the title deeds have not, however, been produced. Mr. McDonald is to procure and send them down for examination. Until they are examined no final report as to this can be made.

Parcel 11 consists of mining lands on Lake Nipissing. Owing to the want of time no enquiries have yet been made as to the present title of these lands. All I can report is that a patent from the Crown to Mr. McDonald is produced. Unless instructed to the contrary I shall proceed to make the usual enquiries as to this.

Mr. McDonald has brought with him absolute conveyances of all the above lands from himself and wife to Her Majesty. Though the usual course hitherto has been to take a mortgage on lands, yet, inasmuch as Mr. McDonald has agreed to execute an instrument showing upon what terms the properties are to be held by Her Majesty, and containing all the covenants and provisions of a mortgage, I see no objection to that course being followed. Our agent has been instructed to prepare such an instrument.

I have not as yet accepted these conveyances on behalf of Her Majesty, owing to the fact that I have not been enabled to report finally as to all the titles.

Mr. McDonald informs me that Mr. Mackenzie desires me to report upon the titles as they appear now; therefore, I send this.

If there be any instructions to be given to me in respect of any of the matters above referred to, I shall be glad to receive them as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Z. A. LASH.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department Public Works.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Forks Farm, six miles north of Clinton, on the River Maitland, in the Township of Goderich, 334 acres, of which 250 acres are under arbitration, fenced mostly with boards and posts; first-class dwelling house and barn; 84 acres are reserved in wood; value, \$50 per acre	\$16,700 00
2. Three stores and dwelling house in Clinton, yielding \$1,100 rent yearly	10,000 00
3. Eighty lots in the town of Goderich, at \$100 per lot	8,000 00
4. Lot 35 on N. Boundary, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 18, in 19th Con. of Stephen, 167 acres	5,000 00
5. The S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 21, in 2nd Con. of Nottawasaga, 100 acres near the village of Stayner	2,000 00
6. Lot 36, in 2nd Con. of Vespra, 100 acres	1,000 00
7. A block of 300 feet, fronting the market in the town of Stratford, with about 600 feet available frontages on George, St. Patrick, Wellington and Downie Road streets; the frontage on the market is valued at \$150 per foot (see letter of J. G. Kirk, Provincial Land Surveyor); on portions of the rear stand the Victoria Hotel, Steam Flouring Mills, buildings connected with the Balmoral Hotel, and a machine shop	50,000 00
8. 6,125 acres in Michigan; one-half interest in this, valued at \$5 per acre; letter herewith of J. L. Cook, of the lumbering firm of Cook Bros	15,300 00
9. 6,594 acres in Gaspé, one-half interest in this	3,500 00
10. The Toronto City Flouring Mills at the foot of Frederick street, on the Esplanade, in the City of Toronto	20,000 00
11. Iron Island, Lake Nipissing, except an undivided interest of one-fourth	10,000 00
	\$139,500 00

The titles are perfect. For an encumbrance of about \$5,000 on the Forks Farm prior to its acquisition by me, a transfer of an equivalent amount of bank stock will be made if required.

Herewith are conveyances duly executed, attested of the foregoing properties.

There are no other incumbrances on the foregoing properties. If these properties are not sufficient, I will supply more.

(Signed) D. McDONALD.

13th January, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1877.

SIR,—*Re* Hon. Donald McDonald's titles to lands as security in lieu of deposit, Sec. 15, C. P. R., I have now the honour to report that the agent of this Department reports the titles to all the lands mentioned in the schedule to my last report, satisfactory, and that Mr. McDonald has executed the necessary conveyance thereof to Her Majesty. As to the lands in Michigan, no searches have been made in the United States, owing to the want of time. I have no doubt, however, that the titles are correct, and that Mr. McDonald owns the lands as stated by him, the original patents to him having been produced.

I see no objection to the \$80,000 being now given up.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Ottawa.

(Signed) Z. A. LASH,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

27th January, 1877.

15th Contract, Canada Pacific Railway.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 30th ult., enclosing a cheque for \$80,000 deposited by Messrs. Sutton & Thompson and Whitehead as security for the performance of the above contract. I now beg to state that titles to lands and property have been furnished as security in lieu of the cash deposit, and that, by the advice of the Department of Justice, the \$80,000 may now be given up.

You will, therefore, be pleased to give the sum up to the depositor, the Hon. Donald McDonald.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

T. D. HARINGTON, Esq.,
Deputy Receiver General, Ottawa.

27th January, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to return herewith the cheque for \$1,000 on the Bank of British North America, which accompanied the tender of Messrs. Sutton & Thompson for the 15th Contract, Canadian Pacific Railway, the contract having been awarded to said firm.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

R. T. SUTTON, Esq.,
Contractor, Brantford.

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1877.

SIR,—Although the properties which I have conveyed approximate in value double the amount for which pledged, yet, if hereafter required, I beg to say that additional properties shall be supplied.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McDONALD.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

OTTAWA, 27th January, 1877.

SIR,—It is not necessary for the completion of title or the protection of the Crown to have titles registered in the County Registry Office. This statement of the law will be borne out by the Minister of Justice if referred to. For reasons which need not be set out here, it would be convenient if my deeds be allowed to remain unregistered. Under the circumstances permit me to beg you will be good enough to let my conveyances be deposited as they stand with the Receiver-General, for the present at least. At most the object of the conveyances is only temporary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) D. McDONALD.

The Honourable A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

DOMINION OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1877

Received from Department Public Works, Ottawa, one thousand dollars, by deposit in the Bank of Montreal, dated the 27th inst., which sum is placed to his credit on account of the following revenues forfeited by McDonald & Kane.

(Signed) H. DUNLEVIE,
For Deputy Receiver-General.

(Signed) THOS. CRUSE,
For Minister of Finance.

JANUARY 30th, 1877.

SIR,—Messrs. McDonald & Kane having tendered for construction of Section No. 15, Canadian Pacific Railway, and failed to enter into contract accordingly, I am to transmit to you herewith the receipt of the Bank of Montreal for \$1,000, deposited by Mr. Kane as security, which sum became forfeited to the Crown by reasons of such default.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Honourable The Receiver-General,
Ottawa.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed cheque of E. J. Charlton on Mechanics Bank, \$1,000, forwarded on collection for the Department has been protested for non-payment.

The notarial charges \$2.60 thereon, please cover by cheque.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. DRUMMOND.
Bank Manager.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Sec. Dept. P. W.

MECHANICS' BANK,
MONTREAL, 18th September, 1876.

Pay to or Bearer, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000).

(Signed) E. J. CHARLTON.

[Endorsed] Pay Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, or order.

(Signed) G. S. ROBERTSON.
Pro Bank Manager.

On this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, I, O. Hara Baynes, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, practising at the City of Montreal, in the said Province, at the request of the Bank of Montreal, of the said City of Montreal, did exhibit the original cheque whereof a true copy is above written, unto the Mechanics' Bank the Drawers thereof at the Mechanics Bank, in the said City of Montreal, upon which said Bank, the said cheque is drawn, and speaking to one of the clerks of the said Bank did demand payment thereof; unto which demand he answered, "No funds" Wherefore, I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, have protested, and by these presents do protest against the Drawer, Drawers and Endorser of the said cheque and all other parties thereto, or therein concerned, for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest, present and to come for want of payment of the said cheque.

All which I attest under my signature and seal of office.

Protested in duplicate, one whereof remains of record in my office; under the number one thousand five hundred and ninety eight.

(Five words first struck out are null.)

(Signed) O. HARA BAYNES, N. P.

And afterwards, on this thirtieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, I, the aforesaid protesting Notary Public, did serve due notice, in the form prescribed by law, of the foregoing protest for non-payment of the cheque thereby protested upon E. J. Charlton, the drawer thereof, and upon the manager of the Bank of Montreal, the endorser thereof, by depositing such notice, directed to the said E. J. Charlton at Montreal, and the said manager at Ottawa, Ontario, in Her Majesty's Post Office in the City of Montreal, and prepaying the postage thereon.

In testimony whereof, I have, on the day and year aforesaid, at the city of Montreal aforesaid, signed these presents. (Three words first struck out are null.)

(Signed) O. HARA BAYNES,
Notary Public.

82 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,
MONTREAL, 2nd February, 1877.

DEAR SIR,---On behalf of Mr. Patrick Martin, one of the members of the firm of E. J. Charlton & Co., we beg to ask that you will be kind enough to furnish us with a copy of the tender for Section 15, Canada Pacific Railway, deposited in the Department of Public Works, of E. J. Charlton & Co., or signed by E. J. Charlton and Patrick Martin; also, copies of any documents or letters signed by said firm or parties. Please annex memo of charges and we will remit the amount by return mail.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHISON & WALKER.

To Mr. TRUDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Public Works.

8th February, 1877.

Contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

SIR,—The Hon. D. McDonald, who has deposited conveyances, &c., as security in connection with the above contract, has written to the Department stating that the law does not require the registration of such conveyances in the County Registry Office, and that they may be deposited unregistered in the hands of the Receiver-General.

I beg you will, therefore, be pleased to advise the Department on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Z. A. LASH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

Contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, 10th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting me to advise your Department as to whether it will be necessary to register in the County Registry Offices, the conveyances taken from the Hon. D. McDonald, as security of the above-mentioned contract.

In reply, I beg to say that the registration of surrenders to the Crown, of lands in Ontario, is not, as a matter of strict law, necessary; but I incline to the opinion that registration of such surrender of land in Quebec is necessary.

I would suggest, however, as to the surrender of land in Ontario, that, although registration of them is not absolutely necessary, the want of it might, in the event of the surrenderers attempting to dispose of, or encumber such lands by subsequent conveyance, and the registration of such conveyance lead to confusion and annoyance, and that, for this reason, it has heretofore been the invariable practice to register such surrenders.

Unless, therefore, I receive instructions to the contrary, I will have all the deeds from Mr. McDonald registered.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Z. A. LASH.
Deputy Minister of Justice.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Ottawa.
Please reply at an early day.

15th February, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ult., asking on behalf of Mr. Patrick Martin, to be furnished with copies of the tender made by E. J. Charlton & Co., (or signed by E. J. Charlton and Patrick Martin) for Section 15, C.P.R., which was deposited in the Department of Public Works; also copies of any documents or letters signed by said firm or parties.

I am to inform you that the Minister regrets his inability to comply with your request.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & Co.,
Barristers, &c., Montreal.

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1877.

Section 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

SIR, — With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, respecting registration in the County Registry Office of the conveyances you offer as security for the above work, I am to state that the Minister of Public Works requires them to be registered. I have, etc., etc.,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Hon. D. McDONALD,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 15th March, 1877.

Contract 15, Canada Pacific Railway.

SIR, — In reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, relating to the Hon. Donald McDonald's securities, I am to inform you that Mr. McDonald has been notified that the Department would not dispense with the registration of the conveyances he has deposited.

I have, etc., etc.,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Z. A. LASH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
OTTAWA, 17th March, 1877.

SIR, — I beg herewith to submit a certificate in favour of Messrs. Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead, contractors for the 15th contract.

This being the first certificate, and for the delivery of cross-ties, for which the schedule price is high, I would suggest that the Department should be satisfied that the security for the due fulfilment of the contract is ample. This is the more necessary, as the ties are perishable, and may, at any moment, be destroyed by fire.

I am, etc., etc.,

(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

(No. 57.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 26th February, 1877;—For a Statement showing cost of construction of Pacific Telegraph—cost of repairs or restoration since construction, and approximate mileage over which the line upon which it has been constructed, varies if at all from the located line of the Pacific Railway.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 7th March, 1877.

(No. 57.)

COPIES

Of CONTRACTS entered into for construction of Canadian Pacific Railway, together with Statement of sums expended in construction laid before the House of Commons, in conformity to the provisions of the Act 37 Victoria, Chapter 14, Section 19.

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return and Copies of Contracts are not printed.]

(No. 58.)

R E T U R N

An ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 3rd April, 1876;—For **all** correspondence with the Postmaster General or with the Department in reference to charges prepared against the Postmaster at Bloomsburg in the County of Norfolk ; also for the evidence taken by the Inspector who investigated the charges, together with his report thereon.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1877.

— — —

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

R E T U R N

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877; For a Return showing the Amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876 respectively, other than to the Parliamentary Printer and Contractor at Ottawa; said Return to specify the Province in which said work was done, the nature of the work done, the name or names of the persons who performed such work, whether by contract or otherwise, and the name or names of the party or parties who received payment and gave receipts therefor.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 28th Feb., 1877.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, other than to the Parliamentary Printer and Contractor at Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Nature of Work Performed.	Amount Paid.	By Contract or Otherwise.	Parties receiving Payment and signing Receipts.
		\$ cts.		
<i>Year 1874.</i>				
G. F. Nesbitt & Co.....	Stationery.....	179 99	No special contract...	G. F. Nesbitt & Co.
E. A. Taylor & Co.....	do	109 11	do ...	E. A. Taylor & Co.
Brown Bros.....	do	65 95	do ...	Brown Bros., per J. H.
Buntin & Gillies.....	do	46 35	do ...	Buntin & Gillies, per M. and G. E.
T. Cuttle, jun.....	do	13 25	do ...	Thos. Cuttle, jun.
C. A. Backas.....	do	12 93	do ...	C. A. Backas, per H. M. B.
McRae & Douglas.....	do	7 90	do ...	McRae & Douglas, p'r G.M.
A. S. Irving.....	do	7 70	do ...	A. S. Irving.
W. L. Carrie.....	do	6 35	do ...	W. L. Carrie.
James Bain.....	do	4 90	do ...	Jas. Bain, per Jno. Bain.
E. Stacey.....	do	4 25	do ...	E. Stacey.
L. C. Munroe.....	do	3 10	do ...	L. C. Munroe.
J. G. King.....	do	1 30	do ...	J. G. King.
Globe Printing Co.....	Printing blank forms, &c.	59 75	do ...	J. N. H. McK. & A. A., for Co.
J. Cameron & Co.....	do do ...	43 75	do ...	J. Cameron & Co.
T. McAulay.....	do do ...	9 18	do ...	T. McAulay.
McLean & Roger.....	do do ...	2 00	do ...	McLean & Roger, per McM.
T. Hill & Son.....	do do ...	1 75	do ...	T. Hill & Son.
		Paid in 1874		
		579 51		
<i>Year 1875.</i>				
Globe Printing Co.....	Printing blank forms, &c.	108 50	do ...	G. B. J. H. R. B. J. J. W. and A. A., for Co.
McLean, Roger & Co.....	do do ...	52 50	do ...	Jas. Oampbell, for Co.
Penny, Wilson & Co.....	do do ...	21 00	do ...	Penny, Wilson & Co.
J. B. Pense.....	do do ...	19 00	do ...	E. J. B. Pense.
T. Hill & Son.....	do do ...	3 75	do ...	T. Hill & Son.
J. & S. Blackburn.....	do do ...	3 50	do ...	J. & S. Blackburn, per J. K. C.
J. Cameron & Co.....	do do ...	3 00	do ...	J. Cameron & Co.
E. A. Taylor & Co.....	Stationery.....	52 45	do ...	E. A. Taylor & Co.
Brown Bros.....	do	50 95	do ...	Brown Bros., per R. S. B. and J. H.
Buntin, Gillies & Co.....	do	18 60	do ...	Buntin, Gillies & Co., per G. E.
James Bain.....	do	9 30	do ...	James Bain, per D. B.
A. S. Irving.....	do	7 65	do ...	A. S. Irving.
L. C. Munroe.....	do	4 00	do ...	L. C. Munroe.
E. Stacey.....	do	2 45	do ...	E. Stacey.
W. L. Carrie.....	do	1 50	do ...	W. L. Carrie.
		Paid in 1875		
		358 15		
<i>Year 1876.</i>				
A. Mortimer.....	Binding.....	569 00	do ...	
Brown Bros.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery.....	75 65	do ...	Brown Bros, per R. S. B. and J. H.
Globe Printing Co.....	do and binding....	118 75	do ...	G. W. B. J. B. A. T. and J. A., for Co.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Nature of Work Performed.	Amount Paid.	By Contract or Otherwise.	Parties receiving Payment and signing Receipts.
		\$ cts.		
Byrne & Anderson	Printing blank forms, &c.	5 00	No special contract...	Byrne & Anderson.
Hamilton Times.....	do do ...	30 50	do ...	M. Harris & Crawford.
E. J. Pense.....	do do ...	5 00	do ...	E. J. B. Pense.
A. S. Woodburn	do do ...	2 50	do ...	A. S. Woodburn.
J. Cameron & Co.....	do do ...	22 85	do ...	W. Massie, for Co.
A. S. Irving & Co.....	Stationery.....	1 50	do ...	A. S. Irving & Co., per T. W.
A. L. Middlemiss.....		1 20	do	W. Williamson, Power of Attorney.
	Paid in 1876	831 95		
	Total	1,769 61		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

<i>Year 1874.</i>				
G. F. Nesbitt & Co.....	Stationery.....	29 38	No special contract...	G. F. Nesbitt & Co.
C. E. Holiwell & Co	do	88 80	do ...	E. C. Holiwell & Co, per T. J. M.
Middleton & Dawson.....	do	22 95	do ...	Middleton & Dawson, per T. H.
E. Proulx.....	do	9 50	do ...	E. Proulx.
Dawson Bros.....	do	6 13	do ...	Dawson Bros., per E. C.
Canada Paper Co.....	do	2 75	do ...	W. Radford, for Co.
Morton, Philips & Bulmer	do	1 65	do ...	Morton, Philips & Bulmer
J. Lovell.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery	94 98	do ...	J. Lovell, per R. L.
R. Miller	do	23 34	do ...	A. Miller, per J. P. & A.M
	Paid in 1874	279 48		
<i>Year 1875.</i>				
J. Lovell	Printing blank forms, including stationery	56 16	do ...	J. Lovell, per E. C.
T. R. White	Stationery	47 50	do ...	T. R. White.
Dawson Bros	do	29 82	do ...	Dawson Bros., per J. B.
R. Miller	do	27 10	do ...	A. Miller, per J. P. & H. M
Morton, Philips & Bulmer	do	12 30	do ...	H. Cameron, for Co.
Middleton & Dawson.....	do	5 80	do ...	Middleton & Dawson.
	Paid in 1875	178 68		
<i>Year 1876.</i>				
Lovell Printing Co.....	Printing and binding.....	2 35	do ...	E. Coyle, for Co.
Burland & Desbarats.....	do blank forms, &c	27 50	do ...	T. Hill, for Co.
G. T. Cary	do do ...	10 00	do ...	G. T. Cary, per T. T.
Dawson Bros	do do ...	6 55	do ...	Dawson Bros.
Middleton & Dawson.....	Stationery.....	7 85	do ...	Middleton & Dawson, per J. H.
M. Miller.....	do	2 40	do ...	M. Miller.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Nature of Work Performed.	Amount Paid.	By Contract or Otherwise.	Parties receiving Payment and signing Receipts.
		\$ cts.		
Dawson Bros.	Stationery.....	2 00	No special contract...	Dawson Bros.
C. E. Holiwell & Co	do	1 05	do ...	T. J. Moore, for Co.
Morton, Philips & Bulmer	do	0 80	do ...	J. Cameron, for Co.
	Paid in 1876	60 50		
	Total	518 66		

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Year 1874.</i>				
Halifax Reporter	Printing blank forms, including stationery	4,467 69	Prices as agreed upon	J. C. Crosskill, & per J. Dunlope.
Citizen Publishing Co	do do	2,420 80	Prices as above	D. H. Fowler, for Co.
A. & W. McKinlay.....	Stationery.....	290 40	No contract.	A. J. W. McKinlay, & per G. F. C.
S. T. Hall	do	265 09	do ...	S. T. Hall, & per T. U.
A. & H. Creighton.....	do	5 50	do ...	A. & H. Creighton.
	Paid in 1874	7,449 48		
<i>Year 1875.</i>				
Citizen Publishing Co ...	Printing blank forms, including stationery	10,174 74	Prices as above	D. H. Fowler & H. W. C. Book, for Co.
A. & W. McKinlay.....	Stationery.....	259 52	No contract.	A. & W. McKinlay & per G. F. C.
W. S. Hall.....	do	102 60	do ...	W. S. Hall & per S. T. H.
T. P. Connolly	do	88 60	do ...	T. P. Connolly & per J. L.
S. T. Hall	do	16 00	do ...	S. T. Hall.
	Printing blank forms, including stationery	132 70	do ...	A. & H. Creighton, per A. H. Co.
A. & H. Creighton	do do	125 00	do ...	G. & T. Philips.
G. & T. Philips.....	do	55 00		
	Paid in 1875	10,899 16		
<i>Year 1876.</i>				
Citizen Publishing Co.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery	14,198 36	Prices as before.....	D. K. Fowler, for Co.
Cape Breton Times.....	do do	131 50	do ...	T. C. Hill, for Times.
T. P. Connolly	Stationery	538 33	No contract.	T. P. Connolly and per F. A. R. & L.
A. & W. McKinlay.....	do	218 53	do ...	A. & W. McKinlay.
G. & T. Philips.....	do	55 00	do ...	G. & T. Philips.

RETURN showing the amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Nature of Work Performed.	Amount Paid.	By Contract or Otherwise.	Parties Receiving Payment and Signing Receipts.
		\$ cts.		
W. S. Hall.....	Stationery.....	35 00	No contract.	W. S. Hall and per D. G. and S. T. H.
A. & H. Creighton.....	do	17 40	do ...	A. & H. Creighton.
D. Murray & Co	do	1 92	do ...	D. Murray & Co.
	Paid in 1876	15,196 04		
	Total	33,544 08		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Year 1874.				
St. John Daily News	Printing blank forms, including stationery	3,218 40	Prices as agreed upon	Willis & Mott.
H. Chubb & Co.....	do do	1,213 27	do ...	H. Chubb & Co.
H. & A. McMillan.....	do do	1,046 15	do ...	H. & A. McMillan and per R.
St. John Freeman.....	do do	463 00	do ...	T. W. Anglin and per P. Tole.
do Globe	do do	232 55	do ...	Ellis & Armstrong.
New Brunswick Reporter	do do	73 45	No contract.	T. H. Hogg.
Fredericton Col. Farmer.	do do	42 38	do ...	Lugrin & Sons.
J. B. Gregory.....	Stationery	28 60	do ...	J. B. Gregory.
H. A. Cropley.....	do	15 25	do ...	H. A. Cropley and per T. W. McT.
	Paid in 1874	6,333 65		
Year 1875.				
St. John Freeman.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery	7,981 81	Prices as above	T. W. Anglin & P. Tole and T. W. Anglin, for Freeman.
J & A. McMillan	do do	1,360 62	do ...	H. & A. McMillan.
F. Beverley & Son	do do	107 09	No contract.	F. Beverley & Son.
Fredericton Reporter	do do	43 00	do ...	T. H. Hogg.
do Col. Farmer.....	do do	17 90	do ...	Lugrin & Sons.
St. John Globe	do do	16 00	do ...	Ellis & Armstrong, per A. L. R.
do Daily News	do do	8 00	do ...	Willis & Mott.
McKillop & Johnson	do do	1 50	do ...	McKillop & Johnson.
H. Chubb & Co	Stationery.....	588 75	do ...	H. Chubb & Co.
H. A. Cropley	do	45 93	do ...	H. A. Cropley.
M. S. Hall.....	do	21 17	do ...	M. S. Hall, per E. M. C. E.
T. & R. Jones	do	21 54	do ...	T. R. Jones & Co., per Rodger.
	Paid in 1875.....	10,213 31		
Year 1876.				
St. John Freeman.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery	10,202 94	Prices as before	St. John Freeman, per T. W. Anglin; T. W. Anglin, per P. Tole; P. Tole, for Prop. Freeman.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Nature of Work Performed.	Amount Paid.	By Contract or Otherwise.	Parties receiving Payment and signing Receipts.
		\$ cts.		
St. John Daily News.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery	81 25	No contract.	Willis & Mott
J. & A. McMillan	Stationery	780 03	do	H.A. McMillan and per R.
H. A. Cropley	do	23 55	do	H. A. Cropley.
T. & R. Jones.....	do	13 50	do	T. & R. Jones.
M. S. Hall.....	do	5 07	do	M. S. Hall.
	Paid in 1876.....	11,106 34		
	Total	27,653 30		

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Year 1874.				
Week'y Manitoban	Printing letter bills, &c..	25 50	No contract.	Caldwell & Cunningham, per Heath.
H. S. Donaldson & Bro ...	Stationery	12 65	do	H. S. Donaldson & Bro.
	Paid in 1874.....	38 15		
Year 1875.				
H. S. Donaldson & Bro ...	Stationery.....	67 33	do	H. S. Donaldson & Bro.
	Paid in 1875 \$67.33	105 48		
Year 1876.				
H. S. Donaldson & Bro ...	Stationery	51 45	do	H. S. Donaldson & Bro.
Manitoba Free Press	Printing letter bills, &c..	4 00	do	Kenny & Luxton, per D. A.
	Paid in 1876.....	55 45		
	Total	160 93		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year 1874.				
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	129 33	No contract.	T. N. Hibben & Co., per K.
G. B. Murray.....	do	31 74	do	G. B. Murray.
D. W. Higgins.	Printing forms, &c	42 75	do	D. W. Higgins, per J. C.
Victoria Daily Standard.	do	44 27	do	T. H. Long & Co., per F. C. M.
	Paid in 1874.....	248 09		
Year 1875.				
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery.....	214 36	do	T. N. Hibben & Co., per N. W. & K.
G. B. Murray	do	8 12	do	G. B. Murray, per J. E. D.
J. H. Todd.....	do	2 13	do	J. H. Todd, per W. B. S.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid for Printing and Stationery for the Post Office Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Nature of Work Performed.	Amount Paid.	By Contract or Otherwise.	Parties receiving Payment and signing Receipts.
		\$ cts.		
Victoria Daily Standard.	Printing forms, &c.....	56 00	No contract.	T. H. Long & Co., & per F. C. M.
Victoria Wkly. Br. Col...	do	128 75	do ...	D. W. Higgins.
		657 45		
Year 1876.	Paid in 1875.....	409 36		
D. W. Higgins	Printing blank forms, &c	31 50	do ...	D. W. Higgins.
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	13 25	do ...	T. N. Hibben & Co.
G. B. Murray.....	do	4 25	do ...	G. B. Murray.
	Paid in 1876.....	49 00		
	Total.....	706 45		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year 1874.				
J. H. Fletcher.....	Printing blank forms, &c	258 06	No contract.	J. H. Fletcher.
Bremner Bros.....	do	62 70	do ...	Bremner Bros.
Bremner Bros.....	Stationery.....	73 40	do ...	Bremner Bros.
W. Dodd.....	do	70 55	do ...	William Dodd.
H. A. Harvie.....	do	52 35	do ...	Henry A. Harvie.
D. Archibald.....	do	2 92	do ...	D. Archibald, per R. G.
A. M. Watson.....	do	2 50	do ...	A. M. Watson.
W. R. Watson.....	do	2 50	do ...	W. R. Watson.
	Paid in 1874.....	524 98		
Year 1875.				
Clinton Herald.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery.....	543 50	do ...	John Cavan.
Bremner Bros.....	Stationery.....	76 15	do ...	Bremner Bros.
W. Dodd.....	do	62 40	do ...	W. Dodd, per J. C. E.
H. A. Harvie.....	do	37 22	do ...	H. A. Harvie, per C. E. W.
		1,244 25		
	Paid in 1875.....	719 27		
Year 1876.				
Clinton Herald.....	Printing blank forms, including stationery.	566 85	do ...	J. Cavan.
H. A. Harvie.....	Stationery	93 57	do ...	Henry A. Harvie.
Bremner Bros.....	do	40 76	do ...	Bremner Bros.
A. A. Macdonald.....	do	3 85	do ...	A. A. Macdonald.
	Paid in 1876.....	705 03		
	Total.....	1,949 28		

(No. 60.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1876 ;—For all correspondence and documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Collet as Postmaster of St. Henri, in the County of Levis.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877; For a Classified Return of Imports and Exports of Live Stock, showing place from whence it comes and destination of Stock for each quarter, from March 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1877, and further month of January, 1877.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

28th February, 1877.

STATEMENT of the Imports and Exports of Live Stock into and from the Dominion of
 quarter, from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January 1877, as

Periods.	Countries.	HORSES.			
		Imported.		Exported.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$		\$
Quarter ending 31st March, 1875.....	Great Britain.....				
	United States.....	137	8,525	804	76,722
	Total.....	137	8,525	804	76,722
Quarter ending 30th June, 1875.....	Great Britain.....				
	United States.....	540	20,039	1,349	151,552
	Newfoundland.....			118	9,445
	British West Indies.....			8	800
	Saint Pierre.....				
Total.....	540	20,039	1,475	161,797	
Quarter ending 30th September, 1875.	Great Britain.....	2	146		
	United States.....	395	21,160	751	94,637
	Newfoundland.....			36	2,680
	Saint Pierre.....				
	British West Indies.....				
Total.....	397	21,306	787	97,317	
Quarter ending 31st December, 1875...	Great Britain.....	2	146		
	United States.....	217	12,207	643	57,831
	Newfoundland.....			4	280
	British West Indies.....			47	3,325
	Saint Pierre.....				
Total.....	219	12,433	694	61,436	
Total from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.....		1,293	62,303	3,760	397,272

Canada, showing the Countries whence Imported and to which Exported, for each ordered by the House of Commons 15th February, 1877.

HORND CATTLE.				SWINE.				SHEEP.			
Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
519	12,773	4,641	109,568	11,124	157,859	329	1,862	1,660	3,780	2,371	10,206
519	12,773	4,641	109,568	11,124	157,859	329	1,862	1,663	3,789	2,371	10,206
2,524	55,597	182	17,091	13,513	196,321	851	4,379	2,555	6,175	963	5,231
		6,180	165,408			71	20			506	2,130
		514	22,270							40	200
		116	4,035			1	2			27	116
2,524	55,597	6,992	208,804	13,513	196,321	862	4,401	2,555	6,175	1,536	7,677
1,904	48,705	1,109	113,331	21,658	268,277	281	989	3,637	6,448	47,009	222,950
		6,550	76,600			26	96			4,598	11,171
		2,080	58,480			23	80			1,166	4,701
		427	9,480							10	60
1,904	48,705	10,166	257,871	21,658	268,277	330	1,165	3,637	6,448	52,783	238,882
693	15,186	70	14,220	5,649	66,761	447	2,158	2,534	5,018	85,131	240,202
		5,524	95,516			41	390			371	1,380
		589	16,754			15	67			483	1,713
		10	400			10	56			143	401
		89	2,348								
693	15,186	6,282	129,238	5,649	66,761	513	2,671	2,534	5,018	86,128	243,696
5,640	132,261	28,081	705,481	51,944	689,218	2,034	10,099	10,389	21,430	142,815	500,461

STATEMENT of Imports and Exports

Periods.	Countries.	HORSES.			
		Imported.		Exported.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$		\$
Quarter ending 31st March, 1876.....	Great Britain.....	1	25		
	United States.....	244	15,672	1,101	111,882
	Newfoundland.....				
	Saint Pierre.....				
	Total.....	245	15,697	1,101	111,882
Quarter ending 30th June, 1876.....	Great Britain.....	1	300		
	United States.....	718	32,365	1,599	162,993
	Newfoundland.....			114	8,260
	British West Indies.....			4	450
	Saint Pierre.....				
	Total.....	719	32,665	1,717	171,703
Quarter ending 30th September, 1876.	Great Britain.....	1	36	212	28,700
	United States.....	402	18,068	1,172	98,700
	Newfoundland.....			88	5,900
	Saint Pierre.....			1	60
	British West Indies.....				
	Total.....	403	18,104	1,473	133,360
Quarter ending 31st December, 1876....	Great Britain.....	2	230	156	30,250
	United States.....	526	26,074	1,292	114,573
	Newfoundland.....			4	210
	British West Indies.....			38	3,090
	Saint Pierre.....				
	Spanish West Indies.....				
	Total.....	528	26,304	1,490	148,123
Total from 1st January to 31st December, 1876.....		1,895	92,770	5,781	565,068

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th February, 1876.

of Live Stock.—Continued.

HORNED CATTLE.				SWINE.				SHEEP.			
Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
731	16,261	3,001	57,722	7,440	115,761	755	2,877	3,444	7,341	2,588	20,602
						2	13			12	67
731	16,261	3,001	57,722	7,440	115,761	757	2,890	3,444	7,341	2,600	20,669
2,569	84,339	5,535	175,243	17,139	171,860	2,157	7,350	2,241	4,433	784	3,246
		583	22,458			20	27			191	882
		162	3,617			34	118			134	483
2,569	84,339	6,250	201,318	17,138	171,860	2,211	7,495	2,241	4,433	1,109	4,611
1,631	43,463	2,493	203,670								
		3,437	51,029	2,801	41,623	621	2,857	3,198	6,092	78,602	204,207
		2,333	63,060			26	92			3,766	11,046
		450	9,494			21	90			1,098	3,153
										20	200
1,631	43,463	8,713	327,253	2,891	41,623	668	3,039	3,198	6,092	83,486	218,606
1	31	352	33,420	2	6					3,170	21,968
933	18,352	3,703	56,273	2,724	35,350	298	2,374	2,461	4,492	104,784	271,237
		841	22,294			13	85			1,578	4,957
		26	2,450							358	1,290
		50	700			3	13			130	310
										40	130
934	18,383	4,972	115,137	2,726	35,356	314	2,472	2,461	4,492	110,060	299,892
5,865	162,446	22,936	701,430	30,195	364,600	3,950	15,896	11,344	22,358	197,255	513,778

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs,

(No. 62.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877 ;—
For copies of correspondence regarding Postmaster at Great Bras d'Or,
and the reason why McLeod did not get the office after he was appointed
and had given sufficient Bonds to the Department ; also the name of
the present Postmaster, and the names of the securities.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1877.

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

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE of COMMONS, dated 22nd February, 1877; For Return of Correspondence with John Baine, Angus Morrison and Charles L. Campbell, regarding their dismissals from office as Seizing and Landing Officers at Great Bras d'Or, and the reasons for said dismissals, together with any reports or letters of the Inspector of Customs relating to said dismissals, or any other correspondence on this subject.

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
27th February, 1877.

(Copy.)

BADDECK, April 22nd, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or is the key to the whole Lake, and under existing circumstances it is not properly protected from smuggling.

What is required is two active boatmen and a protective officer. The present boatmen, John Baine and Angus Morrison, are incapacitated by age from service, and do not board or examine a vessel from one year's end to the other, and so far as any service they render the Government, they might as well be up the Ottawa River; therefore paying money to these men is throwing it away. Morrison has not been inside a boat for years for any Revenue purposes.

Please have Malcolm McKinnon appointed Protective Officer, and William McDonald and Norman Morrison, Boatmen; these are very efficient men, and will take a pride in doing the duty assigned them.

I may say that smuggling is on the increase from St. Pierre, and unless the Bras d'Or entrance is carefully guarded, it will appear as though the Government were indifferent to illicit trade.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

B. C. TREMAINE.

Hon. ISAAC BURPEL,

Ottawa.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
HALIFAX, May 4th, 1875.

SIR,—During the time I was in the Government, and often since, I urged strongly on your Minister the necessity of taking immediate steps to protect the revenue at the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or, and the unaccountable neglect to prevent anything being done to discourage the increasing illicit trade would make it appear as if a premium was offered to smugglers.

By looking at the map of Cape Breton, you will see that the Bras d'Or entrance is the key to the whole Lake, and unless this position is carefully guarded, then the whole Lake will be free to vessels passing inwards. The French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are only about 160 miles from Bras d'Or, and there is considerable trade in cattle, butter, sheep, lard and other produce between the Bras d'Or Lake and those Islands; and liquors, sugars, tobacco, &c., &c., are taken back in exchange.

At present there is a Sub-Collector at New Campbellton, and vessels pass in and outwards without his having any control over them. The two boatmen, Baine and Morrison, live four miles apart, and I have for years reported these as *unfit for duty*. Morrison is about 75 years of age, and Baine over 65, and in the interests of the revenue they have not been inside a boat for many years. Colin P. Campbell, the Boatman, or rather Waiter, is of no service, and besides, he is extensively engaged in general business. With the continuation of the present state of things, the honest trade suffers, and the trading for smuggling is largely on the increase. What is now wanted is to have an order passed that no vessel shall pass up the Bras d'Or without first being examined by a Preventive Officer. Instead of the old useless men named as Boatmen, I would appoint two active ones and also a Preventive Officer, as mentioned in enclosed memorandum and in letter of B. E. Tremaine, Esq., to the Minister which I enclose herewith. The time to act is on the opening of navigation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. ROSS,
Collector.

The Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

Port of Bras d'Or—Former Arrangements.

John McNeil, Collector, now dead.....	\$250
John Baine, Boatman, old, unfit for any service.....	60
Angus Morrison, incompetent, has not done any duty for many years.....	60
Charles L. Campbell, Waiter, not required, besides he is deeply engaged in a large business there.....	60
	\$430

Proposed Change.

Donald Campbell, present Collector.....	\$160
Malcolm McKinnon, Preventive Officer.....	140
William McDonald, Boatman.....	90
Norman Morrison, Boatman.....	90
	\$480

Memo.—The Appointments were made as follows :

Malcolm McKinnon,	salary	\$100
William McDonald,	“	80
Norman Morrison,	“	80
Donald Campbell,	“	160
		\$420

Being \$10 less than former expenses.

(Copy.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
HALIFAX, July 21st, 1875.

SIR,—The enclosed letter from B. E. Tremaine, Esq., M. P., has reference to the Port of Bras d'Or. You will remember while in the Government how many attempts were made by me to improve matters there. On the 4th May, I wrote to the Commissioner of Customs fully on this subject, so that it is needless now to repeat what has been so often said and written by me. The number of vessels trading between the Bras d'Or Lake and the French Islands are increasing, and no examination is made on their entrance into the Bras d'Or Lake. The 20th section of the Customs Act enables the Government to compel vessels to call, and then they should be boarded by a preventive officer and his boatmen. Entrance of St. Peter's Canal should be looked after for vessels entering there from the States, &c. Unless the entrance of Bras d'Or is better looked after, what is to prevent illicit trading to be on the increase? It is a matter of regret that a place requiring so much vigilance, night and day, should be so entirely overlooked. Would you look at the map and you will at once see that to allow vessels to pass in without examination is to lose sight of them afterwards.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. ROSS,
Collector.

Hon. ISAAC BURPEE,
Minister of Customs,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

BADDECK, July 14th, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have written frequently to the Customs Department on the subject of appointing a Protective Officer and two boatmen for Great Bras d'Or, and when I last saw you, you promised me to speak to the Hon. Mr. Burpee on the subject. My object in writing you is to ascertain if you have done so; it is surprising that such a position as the Great Bras d'Or should be so long left unguarded and unprotected, whilst the number of vessels trading between the Bras d'Or Lake and St. Pierre has increased. I think you are already well aware that the two boatmen at present filling that position, namely, Angus Morrison and John Baine, are very old men, and never board a vessel from one year's end to the other; in the interest of the revenue I must say if this neglect on the part of the Government is allowed to continue, it is a great reflection upon them; it also reflects on myself, you, and all parties interested in the interest of the honest trader. What I wish is to have Archibald Malcom McKinnon appointed Protective Officer, and Norman Morrison and William McDonald, Boatmen, and then the lake will have fair play.

I hope you have seen Mr. Burpee, and pressed the claim; if not will you please yet do so.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed,) B. E. TRÉMAINE.

Hon. WILLIAM ROSS,
Halifax.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 11th of August, 1875.

On a memorandum, dated 31st July, 1875, from the Honorable the Minister of Customs, submitting for consideration and approval the following appointments, &c. in the outside service of his department:—

Archibald McKinnon, of Great Bras d'Or, C.B., to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs, with a salary of \$100 per annum.

William McDonald and *Norman Morrison*, of the same place, to be Boatmen, with a salary of \$80 per annum each. All under the survey of the Collector of the Port of Baddeck, C.B., Nova Scotia.

The services of John Baine and Angus Morrison, now boatmen, who are incapacitated for duty by age and infirmity, and of Charles L. Campbell, who is largely engaged in business, and cannot attend to the duties of his office of Preventive Officer, to be dispensed with.

The Committee submit the foregoing memorandum for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council

To the Honorable
The Minister of Customs,
&c., &c., &c.

(No 64.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 2nd March, 1876 ;—For a Return of all Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the United States into Canada, giving the ports or places whence imported, as also the ports in Canada where entered ; the quantity entered in a crude state ; that entered as ground for purposes of manure ; that entered as ground for purposes of manufacture ; that entered as calcined plaster, also at what prices entered ; the rate of duty upon each class, and the amount of duty collected from the same.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Order of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877 ;—For a Return from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1877, showing the quantities of different grades of Sugar imported from Europe, British and Foreign West Indies and the United States; also the value of each such importations, and the duties paid thereon.

By command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th February 1877.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of the different grades of Sugar Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, whence Imported, and the Amount of Duty collected thereon, from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875.

(As Ordered by the House of Commons, 15th February, 1877.)

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT AD VALOREM AND 1 CENT PER POUND.						
Sugar equal to and above No. 13, D.S., from 11th April, 1875.....						
	Great Britain	20,121,120	969,706	19,048,010	927,715	422,409 01
	United States.....	22,897,874	1,242,475	24,053,046	1,301,887	566,001 86
	France			1,250	75	31 25
	Germany.....	20,744	987			
	Holland	12,327	893	9,811	704	274 11
	British W. Indies	4,616,472	188,148	3,481,254	153,586	73,206 54
	Spanish W. Indies	4,964,382	203,789	5,134,096	214,660	105,007 54
	French W. Indies	121,257	5,159	210,689	8,965	4,348 24
	Dutch W. Indies..			36,284	1,878	832 34
	Danish W. Indies	180,311	7,011	150,102	5,814	2,954 51
	British Guiana....	1,016,405	48,286	587,497	28,690	13,047 47
	Honolulu	132,785	8,409	280,478	16,929	7,037 03
	Newfoundland....	15	1	15	1	0 40
	Totals.....	54,084,692	2,674,864	52,992,542	2,680,904	1,195,150 30
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 3/4 CENT PER POUND.						
Sugar equal to No. 9 and not above No. 13, D.S., from 11th April, 1875....						
	Great Britain	901,061	42,762	621,285	26,723	11,337 13
	United States	7,123,698	305,299	7,364,199	314,941	133,968 65
	British W. Indies	5,636,020	206,303	6,093,302	223,629	101,583 01
	Spanish W. Indies	3,565,144	120,859	3,456,376	115,206	54,726 26
	French W. Indies	23,087	850	48,571	1,629	771 78
	Dutch W. Indies	409,679	15,232	356,529	15,487	6,545 71
	Danish W. Indies	46,379	1,728	38,564	1,427	645 97
	Dutch E. Indies..	1,689,420	69,736	1,689,420	69,736	30,104 65
	British Guiana....	864	41	864	41	16 73
	Honolulu.....			3,658	199	77 18
	Totals.....	19,395,352	762,810	19,672,768	768,918	339,777 07
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 1/2 CENT PER POUND.						
Sugar below No. 9, D.S., from 11th April, 1875.....						
	Great Britain.....			2,714	87	35 58
	United States.....	1,392,984	55,486	47,956	1,811	692 53
	British W. Indies	569,632	20,663	18,435	616	245 87
	Spanish W. Indies	2,678,467	85,376	1,259,147	40,471	16,413 80
	Dutch E. Indies..	2,127,129	83,536	1,843,525	70,908	26,944 62
	Dutch W. Indies	1,418,708	52,823	1,581,692	51,197	20,707 71
	Brazil	11,082,317	322,562	12,797,200	384,710	160,164 03
	British Guiana....	6,461	184	6,451	184	78 25
	Danish W. Indies	670	36	670	36	12 35
	Totals.....	19,276,358	620,666	17,557,790	550,020	225,294 74

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of the different grades of Sugar Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 1 CENT PER POUND.						
Sugar above No. 9, D.S., to 10th April, 1875.....						
	Great Britain.....	4,465,756	222,705	5,334,865	277,088	122,621 04
	United States.....	4,262,795	248,304	5,737,605	335,239	141,185 04
	France	24,775	1,503	1,250	75	31 25
	British W. Indies	441,080	20,494	2,246,929	100,044	47,480 48
	Spanish W. Indies	2,621,887	191,357	1,189,969	51,835	24,858 44
	French W. Indies	2,500	96	97,885	4,441	2,089 10
	Danish W. Indies	81,919	2,520	1,676	76	35 76
	British Guiana...	1,611	84	1,611	84	37 11
	St. Pierre	577	41	577	41	16 02
	Sandwich Isl'nds	340,738	21,525	276,239	17,825	7,217 99
	Newfoundland			197,983	8,598	4,129 13
	Totals.....	12,243,638	618,629	15,086,569	795,346	349,701 36
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND ½ CENT PER POUND.						
Sugar below No. 9 Dutch Standard, to 10th April, 1875.						
	Great Britain.....			1,021,577	37,885	17,133 09
	United States.....	65,162	3,039	81,333	3,787	1,550 02
	British W. Indies	53,836	2,154	574,880	25,342	10,647 08
	Spanish W. Indies			894,772	32,958	14,450 27
	Brazil	2,405,637	88,704	959,608	37,679	16,616 84
	French W. Indies	806	28	1,261	62	25 00
	Sandwich Isl'nds	22,808	1,132	107,079	5,368	2,145 20
	Totals.....	2,548,249	95,057	3,640,510	141,081	62,567 50
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND ⅔ CENT PER POUND.						
Cane Juice, Melado, &c., to 10th April, 1875						
	Great Britain.....	710	55	635	37	13 33
	United States.....	1,289,377	41,552	1,598,567	52,634	22,383 45
	British W. Indies	1,172	28			
	Totals	1,291,259	41,635	1,599,202	52,671	22,396 78
Cane Juice, Syrups, &c., from the 11th April, 1875.....						
	Great Britain.....	168	24	72	18	5 02
	United States.....	1,201,070	38,432	1,111,371	37,528	16,326 92
	British W. Indies	330	6	1,502	34	18 28
	Totals.....	1,201,568	38,462	1,112,945	37,580	16,350 22
RATE OF DUTY.—25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND ⅓ CENT PER POUND.						
Melado, from 11th April, 1875.....						
	United States.....	2,627,280	86,333	1,816,270	61,679	22,305 88

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of the different grades of Sugar Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada; also the Countries whence Imported, and the Amount of Duty collected thereon from 1st January, 1876, to 1st January, 1877.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount received.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
RATE OF DUTY.— 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 1 CENT PER POUND. Sugar above No. 13, D.S.	Great Britain ...	54,465,080	2,626,974	45,211,582	2,135,092	985,889 58
	United States.....	28,070,726	1,611,151	33,370,686	1,803,549	784,594 29
	Germany			7,500	450	187 50
	Holland	8,276	499	5,680	307	133 55
	British W. Indies	1,384,899	55,293	2,100,336	88,302	43,078 86
	Spanish W. Indies	6,950,773	280,927	5,033,205	199,779	100,276 80
	French W. Indies	24,463	1,344	88,912	3,528	1,771 12
	Dutch W. Indies	5,250	221	6,574	274	134 24
	Danish W. Indies	20,112	700	11,928	566	260 78
	Dutch E. Indies..			11,133	760	301 33
	British Guiana...	1,267,702	63,098	1,444,080	68,908	31,667 87
	Sandwich Islands	852,643	55,574	997,894	63,981	25,974 19
	St. Pierre	1,336	114	1,336	114	41 84
	Newfoundland ..	133,645	6,371	18,215	1,134	465 65
	China	6,518	156	4,884	130	81 34
Peru	42,312	1,816	42,312	1,816	877 12	
Totals	93,233,735	4,704,238	88,356,257	4,368,690	1,975,736 06	
RATE OF DUTY.— 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 3/4 CENT PER POUND. Sugar equal to No. 9 and not above No. 13, D.S.	Great Britain ...	2,037,739	84,222	2,147,722	88,558	38,247 41
	United States.....	4,647,546	189,789	5,295,136	212,411	92,818 47
	British W. Indies	2,131,748	73,036	2,270,304	83,720	37,958 57
	Spanish W. Indies	1,277,192	48,579	1,202,756	40,817	19,224 94
	French W. Indies	13,042	497	15,773	572	261 30
	Danish W. Indies	63,301	2,158	25,033	888	409 74
	Dutch E. Indies..	118,059	4,539	118,059	4,539	2,020 41
	British Guiana...	169,674	6,153	14,507	544	244 85
	Peru	12,489	629	12,489	629	250 91
	Sandwich Islands	109,104	5,289	112,376	5,550	2,230 82
Totals	10,579,894	414,891	11,214,155	438,228	193,667 42	
RATE OF DUTY.— 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 1/2 CENT PER POUND. Sugar below No. 9, D.S.	Great Britain ...			18,314	815	295 32
	United States.....	4,594	156	4,594	156	61 80
	British W. Indies	3,314	122	269,615	11,594	4,247 11
	Spanish W. Indies	2,826	136	16,108	655	244 29
	Dutch E. Indies..			1,528,205	58,795	22,344 77
	Sandwich Islands	13,121	426	13,121	426	172 21
Totals	23,855	840	1,850,957	72,441	27,365 50	

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of the different grades of Sugar Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
RATE OF DUTY.— 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 5/8 CENT PER POUND.						
Cane Juice, Syrups, &c.	Great Britain ...	103,778	3,100	7,080	219	99 00
	United States ...	3,303,765	105,979	2,513,248	79,929	35,693 3/4
	Newfoundland ..	210	8	210	8	3 3/4
Totals		3,407,763	109,087	2,520,538	80,156	35,795 68
RATE OF DUTY.— 25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM AND 3/4 CENT. PER POUND.						
Melado	United States ...	32,290	908	815,620	25,196	9,357 56

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1877.

(No. 66.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877 ;—For all correspondence or papers in the possession of the Government relating to the improvement of the Harbor at the mouth of Partridge Island River, also all papers or correspondence, relating to the repair and protection of the Pier at Partridge Island.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1877.

(No. 67.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th February, 1877 ;—For Returns of all Tenders and Contracts for the construction of a Harbor at Ingonish, Nova Scotia, the names of the parties to whom the contract was awarded ; showing if it was awarded to the lowest tender ; the names of the parties to whom the contract was subsequently transferred and of their securities since the commencement of the work ; the dates of such transfers, the amount of the original contract, and if the contract has been completed in accordance with the original plans and specification, if not, the reason why ; also if the contract has been taken off the hands of the contractors, and, if so, when ; also what portion of the original plans and specifications have not been finished or completed, and what further sums are to be paid to the contractors for what work they have performed, and if it is the intention to finish the works in accordance with the original plans and specifications ; also the amount paid for superintendence of contract and to whom paid ; also copies of correspondence between the Government and the contractor relative to relieving him of the contract in order that he might contest the County of Victoria for the vacant seat.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st March, 1877.

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

(No. 67.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th March, 1877;—For plans of contract for building Ingonish Harbor, (being part of contract); also report of Engineer agreeing to curtailment of said original plans and specification, and the correspondence on the subject, how much has been paid for the contract, and how much for extras, and how much is claimed for extras; how many feet does the finished work extend seaward that the original contract and plans contemplated; how much has been paid to Superintendent McLeod for superintending said work.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 20th March, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE SENATE, dated 23rd February, 1877; For copy of all correspondence that has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments since 1873, in reference to the appointment of additional Senators to the Senate, as provided by Clause 26 of "The British North America Act."

By Command,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 27th Feb., 1877.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
26th February, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with your order of reference on an Address from the Senate, dated the 23rd instant, herewith returned, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit a copy of the correspondence with the Imperial Government relating "to the appointment of additional Senators to the Senate, as provided by clause 26 of the British North America Act."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed),

E. G. P. LITTLETON,
Governor General's Secretary.

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

(Copy—No. 34.)

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, January 26th, 1874.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, recommending that Her Majesty be requested to

direct that six Members be added to the Senate of the Dominion, in accordance with the provisions of the 26th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF *Kimberley*.
&c., &c., &c.

The undersigned begs leave to report that under the 26th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867," on the recommendation of the Governor General Her Majesty may direct that three or six Senators be added to the Senate.

That in his opinion it is desirable, in the Public Interests, that six additional Senators should be named under that provision.

The undersigned therefore recommends that Her Majesty be requested by His Excellency the Governor General to direct that six Members be added to the Senate in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867" above cited.

(Signed,) A. MACKENZIE.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd December, 1873.

On a memorandum dated 22nd December, 1873, from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, reporting that under the 26th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867," on the recommendation of the Governor General, Her Majesty may direct that three or six Senators be added to the Senate.

That in his opinion it is desirable in the public interests that six additional Senators should be named under that provision.

That he therefore recommends that Her Majesty be requested by Your Excellency to direct that six Members be added to the Senate in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act" above cited.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

W. A. HINSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(Canada—Copy,—No. 404.)

The Earl of Kimberly to the Earl of Dufferin.

DOWNING STREET,
18th February, 1874.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 34, of the 26th January, enclosing copy of an approved Report of a Committee of the Privy Council recommending that six Members be added to the Senate in accordance with a Memorandum by Mr. Mackenzie of the 22nd December.

2. After careful examination of the question, which is one of considerable importance. I am satisfied that the intention of the framers of the 26th Section of "The British North American Act, 1867," was that this power should be vested in Her Majesty in order to provide a means of bringing the Senate into accord with the

House of Commons in the event of an actual collision of opinion between the two Houses.

3. You will readily understand that Her Majesty could not be advised to take the responsibility of interfering with the Constitution of the Senate, except upon an occasion when it had been made apparent that a difference had arisen between the two Houses of so serious and permanent a character, that the Government could not be carried on without Her intervention, and when it could be shown that the limited creation of Senators allowed by the Act would apply an adequate remedy.

4. This view is, I may observe, strongly confirmed by the provisions of the 27th Section, which show that the addition to the Senate is only to be temporary, and that the Senate is to be reduced to its usual number as soon as possible after the necessity for the exercise of the special power has passed away.

5. It follows from what I have said that I am not prepared to advise Her Majesty to direct the proposed addition to the Senate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.

&c., &c., &c.

(No. 68.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st March, 1877 ;—For copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and the Imperial Governments from the month of October, 1873, to the 31st December, 1874, and relating to the appointment of Senators for the Dominion.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 6th March, 1877.

(No. 69.)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 22nd February, 1877 ;—For copies of all correspondence that has taken place with the Government or any Member or department thereof relative to the appointing last year of Joseph Creighton, Shipping Officer for the Port of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 1st March, 1877.

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

(No. 70)

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 19th February, 1877 ;—
For a copy of the advertisement or notice issued, calling for tenders for the performance of the Mail Service for the season of 1876, on Lakes Huron and Superior between the ports on Lake Huron, and the Georgian Bay and Prince Arthur's Landing, Duluth, &c., the tender or tenders received in response ; any correspondence in relation thereto ; the Order or Orders in Council (if any), passed as to the matter, and the contract entered into for such service.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd March, 1877.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 71.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th February, 1877;—For a Return of all money expended in building a Marine Hospital at Sydney, Cape Breton; the amount of the different tenders for the construction of the said building, with the names of the parties tendering; also the names of all persons to whom the Government paid directly for work performed on this building, or improvements connected with it; also the amount paid for superintending the work, and to whom paid; also, the total amount of expenditure to December 31st, 1876; also correspondence, if any, which led to the transfer of the contract for this building from the gentleman to whom it was awarded in the first instance, to another gentleman.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

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

(No. 71.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 12th February, 1877;—For Statement of money expended in the building a Marine Hospital at Sydney, Cape Breton, &c.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th April, 1877.

(No. 72.)

RETURN

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th February, 1877;—For a Statement giving copies of any arrangement made between the Government Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the interchange of cars and transportation of passengers and freight.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

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

(No. 73)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st February, 1877;—
For Returns in detail of all expenses incurred, and moneys expended in
the payment of Engineers, Surveyors and others for services rendered,
as well as for horse hire, &c., in connection with the surveys of the
north branch of the River Sydenham from the Forks at Wallaceburgh
to the Village of Wilkesport, in the year 1876.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

(No. 74.)

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 13th February, 1877;—
For a copy of Mr. Kingsford's Report on the piers at Baie St. Paul,
Eboulements and Malbaie, in the summer of 1876.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1877.

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

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st February, 1877,
for copies of all orders in Council having reference to the Goderich
Harbour Works in 1874, together with a copy of the notice or adver-
tisement, calling for tenders for such work; the tenders received in
response, and all Correspondence and Reports in relation thereto, with
the contract entered into for the performance of such work.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

TORONTO, January 2nd, 1874.

MY DEAR MACKENZIE,—David Moore, of Walkerton, asks me to inform you that he is about to tender for the Goderich works, and I do so accordingly. I told my friend Moore that an introduction was unnecessary, as you would let the work fairly without respect of persons.

Yours truly,
(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

GODERICH, LAKE HURON.—TENDER FOR THE ENLARGEMENT

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby offer to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and Labor, and complete in a satisfactory and workman-like manner, all work of Docking, making up breach in South Pier, and the Enlargement and Specification exhibited, at the rates and prices I have affixed to the different items, and offer the two undermentioned persons:

DESCRIPTION.	George Neilson.		William H. Ellis.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Excavation and dredging of cut for site of pier work for diverting course of the River Maitland, the sectional area to be estimated at 570 feet, as stated in specification, per cubic yard	0	25	0	25
Dredging for enlargement and deepening of harbour, foundation for docking, &c., material measured in the solid and computed from soundings, per cubic yard.....	0	25	0	24
Removing crib-work from breach in south pier, per cubic yard	1	60	1	25
Timber 11" x 11 in. in cribs of river pier work, docking, breach in south pier, check water, &c., &c., per lineal foot.....	0	14	0	14
Cross and longitudinal ties in cribs, flatted 10 inches thick, but of sufficient size to square 10" x 12 in., per lineal foot.....	0	12	0	13
Floor timbers flatted, 9 in. thick, per lineal foot.....	0	10	0	12
Blocks under the heads of ties, 2" x 11" x 11 in. in crib, each.....	0	04	0	06
Pine plank for binders in cribs, 4" x 10 in., per lineal foot.....	0	07	0	08
Pine timber in superstructure 12" x 12 in. in river pier work, docking, breach in south pier, check water, &c., per cubic foot.....	0	18	0	23
Cross and longitudinal ties of pine, flatted, 10 in. thick, but of sufficient size to square 10" x 12 in., per lineal foot.....	0	14	0	18
Stringers of pine, 7" x 10 in., in docking, &c., &c., per lineal foot.....	0	12	0	14
Blocks under head of ties, 1 1/2" x 12 ft. x 12 in., each.....	0	03	0	08
Pine plank for binders in superstructure, 4" x 10 in., per lineal foot	0	07	0	08
Top covering of 3 in. pine plank for docking, &c., &c., per M. feet, B.M.....	16	00	18	00
White oak or rock elm sheeting for end of check-water pier, per M. feet, B.M.....	24	00	25	00
Cap pieces of white oak or rock elm, 6" x 10 in., per lineal foot.....	0	13	0	15
Walling pieces, 12" x 10 in., of white oak or rock elm, per lineal foot.....	0	20	0	25
Mooring posts of white oak (including cast iron caps) prepared and placed, each.....	9	00	10	00
Wrought iron in rag bolts, straps and screw bolts, per lb.....	0	07	0	07
Pressed spikes for securing top covering, per lb.....	0	08	0	07
Selected clean coarse gravel, used in filling cribs and superstructure, over and above the rate for dredging, per cubic yard.....	0	14	0	15

N.B.—All materials to be measured in the work.

<i>Tenders for Dredging, if material be measured on Scows instead of in the Solid.</i>				
Dredging in channel, between piers and at detached places, if material is measured on scows, per cubic yard	0	23	0	23
Dredging for enlargement and deepening of harbour, if material is measured on scows, per cubic yard.....	0	21	0	22

Signatures and Residences of Sureties,—

(Signed)

WILLIAM SUTTON (Sheriff),

Walkerton, Ont.

"

HENRY TOLTON,

Eramosa, Wellington County.

MENT OF HARBOUR, CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKING, &c.

to furnish all necessary Materials, Tools, Vessels, Scows, Cables, Machinery, Plant the work connected with diverting the course of the Maitland River, construction of the Harbour at GODERICH, LAKE HURON, according to the Plan items in the following Table; and hold myself ready to enter into Contract for as Sureties for the due fulfilment of the same.

Moore, Clendenning & Wilson.	George Harvey.	Henry Howell.	McNamee, Gaherty & Fréchette.	Henry Marlton & M. McPherson.	C. W. Moberly.	Paul Ross.	Thomas L. Dancy.	Joseph Whitehead.	John Brown.	David Fleming.	A. P. McDonald, Boyle & Tabb.	Robert Reed.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
0 29	0 27	0 30	0 25	0 37	0 34	0 27	0 26½	0 30	0 28	0 36	0 37	0 28
0 29	0 29	0 30	0 30	0 40	0 35	0 25	0 24½	0 30	0 32	0 34	0 39	0 28
0 60	1 30	0 75	1 00	2 75	3 00	0 97½	0 72	1 00	1 00	1 20	1 00	0 74
0 15	0 16	0 12½	0 20	0 40	0 16	0 19	0 18½	0 22	0 18	0 18	0 20	0 14
0 14	0 14	0 12	0 18	0 13	0 12	0 18	0 18	0 22	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 13
0 13	0 10	0 10	0 15	0 12	0 11	0 16	0 16½	0 20	0 12	0 15	0 16	0 12½
0 05	0 05	0 05	0 10	0 12	0 04	0 30	0 20	0 10	0 12	0 07	0 10	0 06
0 10	0 06	0 06½	0 10	0 05	0 06	0 08½	0 09	0 12	0 18	0 08	0 16	0 08
0 25	0 18	0 23	0 22	0 26	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 30	0 29	0 24	0 24	0 20
0 20	0 17	0 16	0 18	0 18	0 15	0 20	0 21	0 30	0 24	0 22	0 18	0 19
0 13	0 14	0 11	0 12	0 18	0 10	0 19	0 18½	0 20	0 20	0 14	0 16	0 18
0 05	0 05	0 05	0 10	0 14	C 04	0 26	0 24	0 10	0 16	0 07	0 10	0 08
0 10	0 06	0 06½	0 12	0 05	0 06	0 08½	0 09	0 12	0 18	0 08	0 16	0 08
25 00	18 00	16 00	25 00	17 00	20 00	21 00	20 50	36 00	22 00	16 00	30 00	16 00
25 00	22 00	20 00	40 00	19 00	40 00	30 00	25 00	36 00	30 00	27 00	40 00	20 00
0 13	0 17	0 11	0 30	0 14½	0 15	0 27	0 24	0 15	0 26	0 15	0 25	0 16
0 25	0 20	0 20	0 50	0 25	0 22	0 30	0 28½	0 30	0 30	0 27	0 35	0 20
6 00	10 00	8 00	10 00	5 50	16 00	10 50	10 25	10 00	20 00	12 00	16 00	17 00
0 07	0 06	0 05¾	0 10	0 09	0 08	0 09½	0 09½	0 10	0 14	0 07	0 14	.....
0 07	0 09	0 06	0 10	0 07½	0 08½	0 10	0 10½	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 07½
0 15	0 34	0 50	0 20	0 23	0 60	0 72½	0 69	0 13	0 60	0 80	0 70	0 30

0 27	0 26	0 21	0 30	0 34	0 28	0 28	0 27½	0 25	0 30	0 26	0 30	0 25
0 27	0 24½	0 21	0 25	0 21	0 26	0 26	0 25½	0 25	0 25	0 24	0 34	0 25

Signatures and Residences of all Parties Tendering.

(Signed) JOHN F. TOLTON, Walkerton.

WALKERTON, 3rd January, 1874.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 14th February, 1874.

W. H. ELLIS, Box 118, P. O.,
Toronto.

Your tender will be favorably considered, but it will be necessary to supply the Department with security on real estate or deposit, as exacted on Welland Canal. Immediate answer is required, as otherwise other arrangements will be made.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

SUMMARY of Extension of Tenders for work at Goderich Harbour, Lake Huron.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Amount.
			\$
1	John S. Tolton.....	Walkerton.....	182,630
2	George Neilson.....	Belleville.....	200,375
3	W. H. Ellis.....	Toronto.....	212,155
4	Moore, Clendenning & Wilson.....	Walkerton.....	212,540
5	George Harvey.....	do.....	213,296
6	Henry Howell.....	Goderich.....	217,965
7	McNamee, Gaherty & Fr�chet.....	Montreal.....	234,750
8	Henry Mariton & M. McPherson.....	Goderich.....	252,145
9	C. W. Moberly.....	Toronto.....	255,480
10	Paul Ross.....	Goderich.....	256,615
11	Thomas L. Daneey.....	do.....	261,749
12	Joseph Whitehead.....	Clinton.....	265,070
13	John Brown.....	Thorold.....	276,230
14	David Fleming.....	Hamilton.....	279,308
15	A. P. McDonald, Boyle & Tabb.....	Montreal.....	301,185
16	Robert Beed.....	Kincardine.....	Incomplete; one item omitted.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 23th February, 1874.

On a Report dated 17th of February, 1874, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, stating that tenders having been invited for the enlargement and deepening of the Harbour, and the construction of Docking at Goderich. Sixteen tenders have been received at Schedule prices which when extended are found to vary between \$182,630 and \$301,185.

That Mr. W. H. Ellis, whose tender is third lowest, and when extended is found to amount to \$212,155, appears to be in a position to execute the work satisfactorily, and that his sureties appears to be good and solvent; and recommending that the tender of Mr. Ellis be accepted, and that for the due fulfilment of his contract, satisfactory security be required on real estate, or by deposit of money on Public or Municipal Securities or bank stock to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of his contract.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 20th February, 1874.

By Telegraph from Toronto,
To F. BRAUN, Secretary, P. W. Dept.

Messrs. Hays and McFarlan will see you Tuesday in the matter of Goderich Harbour contract.

(Signed) W. H. ELLIS.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 27th February, 1874.

D. MOORE, CLENDENNING & WILSON,
Walkerton, Ont.

Your tender for Goderich Harbour Works is among the lowest. Are you prepared to deposit five per cent. (5 per cent) of contract amount, and are both your sureties men of large means and property?

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 2nd March, 1874.

By Telegraph from Walkerton,
To F. BRAUN, Secretary.

A representative of the firm will be down at once to give the Government every satisfaction as to their ability to do the work.

(Signed) DAVID MOORE & CO.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1874.

By Telegraph from Walkerton,
To F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Prepared to make deposit and go on with Goderich Harbour Works. Can give satisfaction as to standing of sureties.

(Signed) MOORE, CLENDENNING & WILSON.

OTTAWA, 5th February, 1874.

SIR,—Referring to the five per cent. deposit required *in re* Goderich Harbour contract, I have the honour to submit for your approval, as such security, a mill property in the township of Carrick with about 120 acres attached, valued at \$1,000, as also two other properties in the Town of Walkerton, comprising one acre of land,

with the buildings erected thereon, valued at \$2,500, being owned by members of the firm of Moore, Clendenning & Wilson.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAVID MOORE.

We are prepared to go on with contract at once. (Signed) D. M.

Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Premier and Commissioner of Public Works.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OTTAWA, 4th March, 1874.

By Telegraph from Goderich,
To Hon. A. MACKENZIE.

My tender for harbour works, thirty-nine thousand dollars less than the parties who are now on their way to see you. Can give you all the security you ask. Shall I come to Ottawa?

(Signed) H. H. HOWELL.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th March, 1874.

On a memorandum dated 5th March, 1874, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, reporting with reference to the order of Your Excellency dated the 25th ult., accepting the tender of Mr. W. H. Ellis for the enlargement and deepening of the Harbour at Goderich, and the construction of docking, that Mr. Ellis has left the country, and recommending that the next lowest tender, that of Messrs. David Moore & Co., whose tender, when extended, amounts to the sum of \$212,540 be accepted.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) W. HIMSWORTH,
S. P. C.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Public Works,
&c., &c.

GODERICH, 10th March, 1874.

SIR,—I take the liberty of writing you, in respect to the harbour contract here feeling confident that you will deal justly with all who are in any way connected with it. I would say that should it be awarded to me, that I am prepared to carry on the work with energy. and hope successfully.

I am also prepared to give you all and more security than you require. I can also give you the name of as good a man for the business as any other in the country, who has offered to assist me, not only financially, but in any other way required. Most satisfactory reference given as to my ability to carry out the work.

According to a statement furnished me, it makes my tender, in the aggregate, some \$39,000 less than Messrs. Dancey & Ross, and some \$17,000 less than the Montreal firm, whose names I cannot now mention. If the party whom I hear is now having it offered them, and whose tender I hear is much less than mine, should not decide to carry on the work, I trust that I shall soon hear from you.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. HOWELL.

To the Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

WALKERTON, 9th February, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—As arranged at Ottawa, I now forward abstracts of properties owned by Mr. Clendenning and Mr. Wilson, with their consent for your approval as security for Goderich harbour contract.

The lot in Carrick is a mill property, and although it does not contain so many so many acres as I thought, is valued at twelve thousand dollars. The lots in Brant are excellent farm lots, within one mile of the town of Walkerton, and worth from four to five thousand dollars.

The above is ample security for the amount required; but Mr. Moore and his partners are prepared to give more if necessary, although they are anxious that as little of their property as possible be locked up in that way.

I have the honour to be

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN McLAY,

For Messrs MOORE, CLENDENNING & WILSON

P. S.—With the above security I presume that ninety per cent. will be paid on the work as it progresses as in the case, of Welland Canal contracts.

(Signed) J. McL.

Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

REGISTRY OFFICE, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO.

WALKERTON, 9th March, A.D. 1874, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m.

ABSTRACT of Title affecting part of Lot 11, Concession 14, Township of Carriek.

No. of Instrument.	Instrument.	Date of Instrument.	Date of Registration.	From whom.	To whom.	Acres.	Rods.	Perch.	Consideration in Mortgage.	Remarks.
697	Patent	July 31st, 1868...	April 5th, 1859...	Crown.....	Wm. H. Clendenning.....	83½	.....	.....	\$ cts.	
990	Mortgage.....	March 15th, 1870	March 25th, 1870	Wm. H. Clendenning	Canada Law, Cr. Cr.....	83½	.....	.....	\$1,400 00	

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correctly taken from the records of this office relative to the above property, and that no other entries appear.

(Signed) JOHN LOGAN,
Deputy Registrar, County of Bruce.

14th March, 1874.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., requesting to be awarded the contract for the Goderich Harbour Works.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

H. HOWELL, Esq.,
Goderich, Ont.

20th March, 1874.

D. Moore & Co., Walkerton, offer land security amounting to ten thousand six hundred dollars (\$10,600) in connection with proposed Goderich Harbour Works. Minister requests you will examine titles and state value of property offered; also what it would bring at Sheriff's sale. Early attention requested.

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

J. Y. ELWOOD, Esq.,
Goderich.

20th March, 1874.

J. Y. Elwood, Goderich, is instructed to examine titles, valuation, &c., of land security. See him on subject. Full description of property will be required for mortgage deed.

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

D. MOORE & Co.,
Walkerton.

20th March, 1874.

Moore has been instructed to furnish you with desired information.

(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

J. Y. ELWOOD, Esq.,
Goderich.

GODERICH, 28th March, 1874.

Re Goderich Harbour Contract.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, as requested, I have been to Walkerton, and now beg to state my opinion as to the title, value, &c., of the following properties:—

1st. As to lots 38 and 39 in the first concession, North of Durham Road, in the Township of Brant, County of Bruce, containing 50 acres each, the property of James A. Wilson. These lots are situated about a mile and a half from the Town of Walkerton; land is stony; buildings are very poor, and at a forced sale I do not think would bring more than \$2,000 cash. Title is good.

2nd. Property of William F. Clendenning, being a part of lot 11, in the 14th concession of the Township of Carrick, in said County of Bruce, containing 83 acres. There is about 56 acres cleared, 17 acres of woods and 10 acres under water. This property for farming purposes, is not valuable; it is very stumpy and hilly, and is divided by a mill-dam and the water supplying it, which makes a deep ravine.

through the lot, and to get from one portion to the other you cross a bridge kept up by the owner. There is a saw mill on the property, not large, and cheaply put up. It is very difficult to place a value on this kind of property, as it would be hard to get a purchaser. One would require to be half farmer and half saw-miller, and as for saw-milling purposes there is always the risk of the dam giving way and expense of repairs, &c. I understand that logs are getting scarce, that the greater portion are hardwood, and now that the farmers can sell their wood to the railway there will soon not be much of that; taking it altogether, therefore, I consider \$3,000 to \$3,500 would be as much as it would bring. There is a mortgage on the lot for \$1,400.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. Y. ELWOOD,

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Ottawa.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

OTTAWA, 20th March, 1874.

By Telegraph from Goderich
To F. BRAUN, Department P. W.

D. Moore has no property that I am aware of in this County. Can't give you any information without knowing what the property is.

(Signed) J. Y. ELWOOD.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1874.

By Telegraph from Toronto
To the Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Goderich contract.—The valuers of property of Moore and others, namely Gowanlock, O'Connor, Gould, Rleist and Harrington are all known to me, and are perfectly reliable.

(Signed) R. M. WELLS.

17th APRIL, 1874.

Minister accepts McFay in place of Todd as one of your sureties.

(Signed) F. BRAUN.

D. MOORE & Co.,
Walkerton.

WALKERTON, April 30, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—Messrs. Moore & Co. request me to inform you that they have substituted the name of Mr. Thos. Wilson, a well-to-do farmer, for that of Mr. Brown, who, at the last, made so exorbitant a demand for the use of his name on the bond that they could not consent to it, especially as he knew the partners in the Company were good enough for any loss that could possibly come against them, without the

slightest danger of his ever being interfered with. Under the circumstances I think you will approve of the course taken.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN McLAY.

Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Commissioner Public Works.

MAY 5th, 1874.

Minister accepts Thos. Wilson instead of Brown as one of Moore & Co.'s sureties.

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

JOHN McLAY, Walkerton.

In re Goderich Harbour Works.

Mortgages.	Property Mortgaged in Walkerton.	Five per cent security.		Security required by Government
		Valuation.	Encumbrances.	
David Moore & wife	E. ½ Lot No. 3, Durham Road.....	\$2,500	1,200	\$7,500
	Lot No. 11, S. ½ 12, S. ½ 13, N. of Scott-st.	1,300	Clear.	
	Lot No. 4 & W. part of 5, Durham Road...	7,000	2,200	
	S. ½ 1, N. ½ 2, E. of William-st, and Lot No. 1, W. of Princess-st.....	1,000	Clear.	
	Total.....	11,800	3,400	
	Deduct encumbrances.....	3,400		
		8,400		
	Deduct security required	7,500		
	Leaving.....	900		
James A. Wilson.....	Lots 38 & 39, 1st Con., N. of Durham Road	4,500	Over encumbrances. 3,500	Clear.

OTTAWA, 29th May, 1874.

Goderich Harbour.

SIR,—I am to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions of the 11th March, I forwarded to H. P. O'Connel, barrister at Walkerton, the contract bond and forms of mortgage, requesting that gentleman, on behalf of the Minister of Justice, to examine into the titles of the lands proposed to be mortgaged as security for the contract, and if the same were found to be clear of all encumbrances whatsoever, to have the mortgages, contract and bond executed and registered, and with the usual certificates transmitted to this Department.

This morning I have received from Mr. O'Connel the contract, bond and mortgages executed, accompanied with the enclosed letter (a copy of which I send you) and by which you will observe that, without any instructions from this Department, the name of a surety has been changed and the mortgages have been taken to the Crown subject to the several prior existing ones, in direct opposition to the intention conveyed in the instructions of the Minister of Justice. I am directed by him to inform you of these facts, and to ask that you will be good enough to lay the

matter before the Minister of Public Works and acquaint this Department of what further action he desires to be taken in this matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. BERNARD,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary, Department Public Works.

WALKERTON, 27th May, 1874.

In re Goderich Harbour.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose you the following papers:—

- 1st. Mortgage from D. Moore *et ux.*
- 2nd. Mortgage from J. A. Wilson, *et ux.*
- 3rd. Abstract of title of all the lands mentioned in said mortgages.
- 4th. The specifications and contracts in duplicate.
- 5th. The bond for fulfilment of contract.

I have carefully looked into the title to the lands mentioned in above mortgages, and find, as regards Lots 38 and 39 in the first concession, North Durham Road, Brant, that there are no incumbrances on same, other than the enclosed mortgage.

I find that there is against the east half of lot three, South Durham Road, Walkerton, a mortgage to one Hugh Wilson for twelve hundred dollars.

I find that there are against lots four and five, North Durham Road, Walkerton, the following mortgages, viz:—

1st. Moore to Walker.....	\$1,000
2nd. Moore to W. C. P. B. & L. Society.....	700
3rd. Moore to do	500

With the exception of these mortgages the property mentioned in Moore's mortgage to Queen Victoria is unencumbered.

I also enclose you a certificate of C. Carroll, Esq., P.L.S., showing the proper description of lots four and five, north of Durham St., which description I inserted in the mortgage.

On presenting the bond sent by you to Mr. Wm. Brown (one of the proposed sureties) for execution, I found that he would not sign it. The contractors then offered one Thos. Wilson in Brown's place, and I took the liberty of drawing a new bond, substituting Wilson for Brown, which I had signed and now enclose.

The papers were completed, and would have been sent you long ago, only that I was waiting for your approval of the change of security.

The contractors have instructed me to say, however, that if you do not approve of Wilson they will furnish another security. However, I am of opinion that from a money point of view Wilson is as good a man as Brown.

I have the honour to be,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. P. O'CONNEL.

H. BERNARD, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

"B."

GODERICH, LAKE HURON.

Tender for the Enlargement of Harbor, Construction of Docking, &c.

We the undersigned, hereby offer to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, to furnish all necessary materials, tools, vessels, scows, cables, machinery, plant and labour, and complete in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, all the work connected with diverting the course of the Maitland River, construction of Docking, making up beach in South Pier, and the Enlargement and Deepening of the Harbour at GODERICH, LAKE HURON, according to the plan and specification exhibited, at the rates and prices we have affixed to the different items in the following table; and hold ourselves ready to enter into contract for their execution, and offer the two undermentioned persons as sureties for the due fulfilment of the same.

Description.		\$ cts.
Excavation and dredging of cut for site of pier work for diverting course of the River Maitland, the sectional area to be estimated at 570 feet, as stated in specification.....	Per cubic yard...	0 29
Dredging for enlargement and deepening of harbor, foundation for docking, &c., material measured in the solid and computed from soundings..	do ...	0 29
Removing crib-work from breach in south pier.....	do ...	0 60
Timber 11" x 11-in. in cribs of river pier work, docking, breach in south pier, check water, &c.....	Per lineal foot...	0 15
Cross and longitudinal ties in cribs, flatted 10 in. thick, but of sufficient size to square 10" x 12-in.....	do ...	0 14
Floor timbers flatted 9-in. thick.....	do ...	0 13
Blocks under the heads of ties, 2" x 11" x 11-in. in crib.....	Each.....	0 05
Pine plank for binders in cribs 4in. x 10-in.....	Per lineal foot...	0 10
Pine timber in superstructure 12" x 12-in. in river pier work, docking, breach in south pier, check water, &c.....	Per cubic foot...	0 25
Cross and longitudinal ties of pine flatted 10in. thick, but of sufficient size to square 10" x 12-in.....	Per lineal foot...	0 20
Stringers of pine 7" x 10-in. in docking, &c.....	do ...	0 13
Blocks under head of ties, 1½" x 12" x 12-in.....	Each.....	0 05
Pine planks for binders in superstructure 4" x 10-in.....	Per lineal foot...	0 10
Top covering of 3-in. pine plank for docking, &c.....	Per M. ft. B.M.....	25 00
White oak or rock elm sheeting for end of check water pier.....	do ...	25 00
Cap pieces of white oak or rock elm 6" x 10-in.....	Per lineal foot...	0 13
Waling pieces 12" x 10-in. of white oak or rock elm.....	do ...	0 25
Mooring posts of white oak (including cast iron caps) prepared and placed	Each.....	6 00
Wrought iron in rag bolts, straps and screw bolts.....	Per lb.....	0 07
Pressed spikes for securing top covering.....	do	0 07
Selected clean coarse gravel, used in filling cribs and superstructure, over and above the rate for dredging.....	Per cubic yard...	0 15

N.B.—All materials to be measured in the work.

TENDER FOR DREDGING, IF MATERIAL BE MEASURED ON SCOWS INSTEAD OF IN THE SOLID.

Dredging in channel, between piers and at detached places, if material is measured on scows	Per cubic yard...	0 27
Dredging for enlargement and deepening of harbour, if material is measured on scows	do ...	0 27

Signatures and Residences of Sureties.

(Signed) WM. BROWN,
Walkerton.
“ W. W. CODD,
Walkerton.

Signatures and Residences of all Parties Tendering.

(Signed) DANIEL MOORE,
Walkerton, P.O.
“ W. H. CLENDENNING,
Carrick.
“ JAMES A. WILSON,
Brant.

Dated at Walkerton, on the fifth day of January, 1874.

25th June, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the report of the Agent instructed by you to examine the titles of Mr. Moore, contractor for Government Harbour Works to the several properties submitted by him as security for the due performance of his contract, and I am to inform you that the Minister approves the acceptance of said property as good and sufficient security for the execution of the works in question.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

The Hon. the Minister of Justice.

GODERICH, 17th July, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—On the 12th inst. we received a telegram from Mr. J. Page, the Chief Engineer, a copy of which we enclose, and write, asking for information in relation thereto. We would respectfully refer you to clauses 5 and 6 on the first, and clause 10 on the second page of Specification marked A, attached to articles of agreement between your honorable self and ourselves, which show that a certain portion or area of the harbour is to be dredged to the depth of 15 feet below the lake level of 1868. In order to complete this portion of the dredging during the present season we have had two dredging machines engaged on it. As the amount of dredging indicated in the above mentioned specification is not nearly completed, and as we had no expectation that we would be ordered to cease dredging before the amount specified was completed, we are wholly unprepared to give our machinery thus thrown idle, employment, which causes us serious loss and inconvenience. As the matter is of great importance to us we trust that you will kindly consider it, and if you conclude to allow us to complete our contract during the present year, by acquaint-

ing us of the fact, or otherwise, as the case may be, at an early day, you will truly oblige

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) D. MOORE & CO.
Per (Signed) J. R. BROWN.

Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
GODERICH, 12th July, 1876.

To D. MOORE & Co., Contractors,
Goderich.

Please, on receipt of this, to discontinue all dredging operations in harbor except what is required for foundations of cribs, and for crib and superstructure, filling, &c. Understand this order to be positive.

(Signed) JOHN PAGE.

August 2nd, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 17th ult., relative to instructions given you by the Chief Engineer of this Department to continue dredging operations at the harbor of Goderich, I am to state that the amount appropriated by Parliament for these operations being exhausted, the work must be discontinued.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Messrs. D. MOORE & Co.,
Contractors, Goderich, Ont.

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1877.

SIR,—In reference to your enquiry as to why the tender of John S. Tolton, for Goderich harbour works, was not accepted in January, 1874 :

I recollect distinctly that after the tenders were opened and extended, I was called into your office and shown the list, and observed that Mr. William Sutton, Sheriff, Walkerton, was one of the sureties. The same gentleman was one of the sureties for Messrs. Harvey and Korman, who had the contract for the new entrance channel and part of the dredging at Goderich in 1871-72.

I was subsequently informed by this firm that Mr. Sutton, although appearing as a surety, was in some measure a partner, and was so very sharp and troublesome that they had to bring him out in order to get along in anything like a satisfactory manner.

Korman also left the firm, and the works were completed by Mr. Harvey and Paul Ross, the latter being the other surety for the firm.

John S. Tolton's tender was at that time looked upon as so low that some trouble was taken to ascertain whether he was a person acquainted with such work, but no information could be obtained about him. The other surety offered was Henry Tolton, a farmer of Eramosa.

Judging from the tender (which appears as if it were in Mr. Sutton's handwriting), that Mr. Tolton might also be a farmer, unacquainted with the class of work required—which, it may be observed, consisted of a double line of pier-work 60 feet apart, the north or river pier being 2,300 feet long, for which a channel had to be dredged, the pier-work sunk and carried to the full height the same season in which it was commenced; requiring considerable plant, knowledge, means and energy—I therefore advised that from the low rates then tendered, and the person, so far as could be ascertained, being unknown as a contractor, together with the circumstances previously mentioned, that it would be injudicious to entrust the execution of such works to him, as it probably would result not only in a loss to the Government, but also prove ruinous to the man himself.

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

(Signed) JOHN PAGE.

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE.

OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1877.

SIR,—With reference to the address carried yesterday for papers in connection with the Goderich Harbor Contract, I have to request that the private letter which I wrote you on the 2nd January, 1874, before the tenders were received, and which was the only communication between us on the subject, may be included in the return.

I have, &c.,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

The Hon. A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Public Works.

MILITIA PENSIONS.

WAR OF 1812-15.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

RETURN FOR 1876-77.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NAMES OF ALL VETERANS WHO HAVE PROVED THEIR RIGHTS TO
PARTAKE IN THE GRANT OF \$50,000 VOTED LAST SESSION BY PARLIAMENT
IN FAVOR OF MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15, AND THE ACTION TAKEN IN
EACH CASE DURING THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR;
ALSO THE NAMES OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE
APPLIED FOR A PENSION AND UPON
WHOSE CASES NO DECISION
HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET
1877.

R E T U R N

To an ORDER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 5th March, 1877;.—For a Return showing the names of all Veterans who have proved their right to participate in the grant of \$50,000, voted last session by Parliament in favor of Militiamen of 1812 and 1815, and the action taken in each case during the current financial year.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th March, 1877.

—

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ADDINGTON	Arden	2446	Wood, William.....	20 00	
	do	2447	Woodcock, Abraham....	20 00	
	Bell Rock.....	1913	Piercy, Michael	20 00	
	Centreville	506	Rombough, Jacob	20 00	
	Colebrook.....	200	Babcock, Peter	20 00	
	do	202	Loughlen, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do	611	Neddo, John.....	20 00	
	Desert Lake	679	Walker, Hudson.....	20 00	
	Enterprise.....	1202	Hawley, Sylas.....	20 00	
	Harrowsmith	1595	Ward, Lewis.....	20 00	
	do	1647	Babcock, Samuel.....	20 00	
	Harthington.....	796	Vanluven, John.....	20 00	
	Loughborough.....	797	Clement, Lewis.....	20 00	
	do	2233	Dawson, John	20 00	
	Moscow.....	199	Card, Amos	20 00	
	do	523	Card, Stephen	20 00	
	do	526	Card, John	20 00	
	do	524	Clark, Robert	20 00	
	do	525	Huffman, Elijah.....	20 00	
	do	1960	Vanvolkenburg, Paul ...	20 00	
	Newburg.	798	Shuller, Conrad.....	20 00	
	do	3453	Shutter, Andrew	20 00	Services not proved.
	Parkham.....	3131	Veley, Aaron H.....	20 00	
	Petworth	1107	Vanest, James.....	20 00	
	Verona	680	Snider, John B.....	20 00	
	Wilmur.....	1644	Orser, Isaac	20 00	Dead.
	do	1646	Strope, Christopher	20 00	
Yarker.....	201	Scott, Samuel.....	20 00		
do	1851	Shibley, Henry.....	20 00	Dead.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ALGOMA.....	Bruce Mines	3473	Roi, Joseph		Services not proved.
	Manitowaning	3195	Assignack, Amable.....	20 00	
	do	3196	Bemanackaning, M.....	20 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	3206	Lafond, Joseph	20 00	
	do	3207	Mastat, Raymond	20 00	
	do	3240	Thibault, Pierre... ..	20 00	
BOTHWELL	Ullin	3276	Causley, Solomon	20 00	
	Clearville	447	Burns, David	20 00	
	do	34	McDonell, Peter.....	20 00	
	Dawn Mills	1562	Phillips, John.....	20 00	
	do	2248	Devens, Abraham		Services not proved.
	Dresden.....	3056	Sager, John.....	20 00	
	Florence.....	3015	Quakenbush, Isaac.....	20 00	
	do	1845	Laird, George.....	20 00	
	Morpeth	35	Goff, Alexander.....	20 00	
	do	36	Green, Freeman.....	20 00	
Palmyra		33	Eberle, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	37	Armstrong, Charles....	20 00	
Sombra.....		328	Kennedy, Morris.....	20 00	
BRANT	Thamesville	2358	Stevens, Richard		Dead.
	Brantford.....	1782	Buck, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	2932	Lowrey, Ephraim	20 00	
	Burford	1773	Perley, C. Strange.....	20 00	
	Cainsville	309	Corson, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	2301	Files, Malchi.....		Dead.
	Harley.....	1658	Lester, Henry.....		Dead.
	Harrisburg.....	1908	Vanevery, Charles	20 00	
	Langford	1783	Oles, John.....	20 00	
	do	1189	Strowbridge, Benjamin..	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks
				\$ cts.	
BRANT.— <i>Continued</i>	Mohawk.....	2099	McAlister, Robert.....		No return.
	do	1187	Secord, Asa.....	20 00	
	do	1812	Sturges, John M.....	20 00	
	Mount Vernon.....	1868	Landon, Stephen.....	20 00	
	Oakland.....	2419	Beacham, John.....	20 00	
	do	1418	Chambers, John.....	20 00	
	do	1424	Petrie, John.....	20 00	
	Paris.....	1195	Cassadu, James.....		Dead.
	do	2816	Wilson, Ebenezer.....	20 00	
	Scotland.....	1788	Freeland, Daniel A.....	20 00	
	do	57	Petit, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1192	Beamer, Philip.....	20 00	
	St. George.....	698	Bonham, Josuah.....	20 00	
	do	3007	Crandell, Laban.....		Services not proved.
	Tuscarora.....	3170	Fraser, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3171	Givens, James.....	20 00	
	do	3169	Silversmith, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	3172	Tutlee, John.....	20 00	
	do	3173	Winey, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do	2836	Johnson, John S.....	20 00	
do	3174	Johnson, William.....	20 00		
BROCKVILLE.....	Addison.....	2479	Lewis, Ira.....	20 00	
	Brockville.....	3077	Beauprè, Peter.....		Dead.
	do	2327	McNish, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	263	McEathorn, John.....		Dead.
	do	2263	Beach, Enos.....	20 00	
	do	2671	Glow, Henry.....		Dead.
	do	2693	Hunter, James.....	20 00	
	do	2652	Rorison, James.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
BROCKVILLE.— <i>Con</i>	Brockville	1052	Wright, Amos.....		Dead.
	do	2657	Campbell, James.....	20 00	
	do	2873	Mead, Curtis		Services not proved.
	Greenbush	2261	Shipman, Daniel	20 00	
	Lyn	1624	Howard, Mathew	20 00	
	do	80	Mott, Reuben	20 00	
	do	365	McLean, William.....	20 00	
	do	2085	Pennock, Aaron.....		Dead.
	do	893	Purvis, George.....	20 00	
	do	68	Whitemarsh, David ..	20 00	
BRUCE	Kincardine	3423	Donovan, Samuel.....		Services not proved.
	North Bruce	2170	Rawn, Jacob.....	20 00	
	Saugeen.....	3072	Madwashimind, John ...	20 00	
	Teeswater	3424	Fulford, Jonathan.....		Services not proved.
CARDWELL.....	Caledon	1575	Vanloyck, Gilbert.....		No return.
	do	2218	Malloy, Hugh	20 00	
	Longwood	3454	Caldwel, William		Services not proved.
CORNWALL.....	Eamer's Corner....	3141	Gordon, Ross	20 00	
	Harrison Corner...	1702	McNaughton, John	20 00	
	do ...	1034	Eamer, Michael	20 00	
	Mille Roches	2855	Martin, Frank.....	20 00	
	Northfield	2457	Cryderman, William.....	20 00	
	St. Andrews West.	2366	Chisholm, John.....	20 00	
	do ...	1011	Campbell, Donald.....	20 00	
	do ...	3058	McDonald, Donald	20 00	
	do ...	3097	McDonell, James.....		No return.
do ...	998	McDonell, Angus	20 00		
do ...	3448	McDonnell, Angus		Services not proved.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
CORNWALL.— <i>Con.</i>	Cornwall.....	1009	Eastman, Nadab	20 00	
	do	1007	Groves, James	20 00	
	do	2456	Loney, John.....	20 00	
	do	999	McDonald, Ronald.....	20 00	
	do	1000	McDonald, James	20 00	
	do	1003	McDonnell, Donald.....	20 00	
	do	1012	McDonald, Angus.....	20 00	
	do	2852	McDonald, Lachlin.....	20 00	
	do	995	McDonell, Alexander....	20 00	
	do	996	McDonell, Allen		Dead.
	do	1003	McDonell, Allen.....	20 00	
	do	997	McMillan, Donald	20 00	
	do	1001	McPhail, Donald.....	20 00	
	do	1679	Meyers, Godfrey	20 00	
	do	2634	Silsmer, Philip.....	20 00	
	do	3188	McDonald, Alexander....	20 00	
	do	265	Robidoux, Joseph		Dead.
do	3070	Tyo, Francis.....	20 00		
CARLETON	Fitzroy Harbour...	1405	Landon, John.....	20 00	
	do	2255	McLeod, Duncan.....	20 00	
	Kars	227	Eastman, David.....	20 00	
	do	1675	Eastman, John.....		No return.
	Ottawa	1013	Berichon, Isaac	20 00	
	do	458	Danis, Honoré.....	20 00	
	do	3100	Delage, Julien.....	20 00	
	do	2869	Delage, Pierre		Dead.
	do	2689	Leduc, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	1683	Mallet, Joseph.....	20 00	
do	2678	McGee, Francis.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
CARLETON.—Con.	Ottawa.....	438	Ossant, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2631	Rodrigue, John	20 00	
	do	3122	Cousineau, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	3412	Chesley, S. J .....	.....	Services not proved.
	North Gower.....	395	McEwen, William.....	20 00	
	Rochesterville	2336	Lalande, Hyacinthe.....	20 00	
DUNDAS.....	Bourk's Hill	1029	Bedstead, Francis.....	20 00	
	Brinston's Corner..	493	Bush, William	20 00	
	do	492	Collison, John	20 00	
	do	494	Lock, John	20 00	
	do	1273	Strailer, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	1100	Campbell, William.....	20 00	
	Dixon's Corner	491	Haines, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do	501	Lock, James	20 00	
	do	1272	Vansteenburg, Francis..	.....	Dead.
	Dunbar.....	2027	Barkeley, Everet	20 00	
	do	1040	Barkeley, Martin	20 00	
	do	1020	Bedstead, Alexander.....	20 00	
	do	1082	Miller, Henry.....	20 00	
	Hoasic	1019	Fetterly, George.....	20 00	
	Inkerman	593	Elbare, John	20 00	
	do	592	Knight, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	914	Landon, James	20 00	
	do	590	Slater, James.....	20 00	
	do	581	Vancamp, John.....	20 00	
	Iroquois	486	Carman, Jacob.....	20 00	
do	1394	Carman, Mathew.....	20 00		
do	485	Coons, Samuel.....	20 00		
do	490	Hartle, Mathew	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
DUNDAS.—Con.....	Iroquois.....	498	Keck, Isaac.....	20 00	
	do	495	Kintner, Conrad	20 00	
	do	488	Toussant, Ennis.....	20 00	
	do	499	Turner, John C	20 00	
	do	500	Shaver, Henry.	20 00	
	do	487	Strader, John	20 00	
	do	496	Shaver, Michael.....	20 00	
	do	489	Shaver, John	20 00	
	do	2656	Thompson, Jesse.....	20 00	
	do	1613	Steenburg, John.....	20 00	
	Morrisburg	126	Brouse, Peter	20 00	
	do	56	De Castle, Carlo.....	20 00	
	do	1026	Fravts, John.....	20 00	
	do	1033	Miller, John	20 00	
	do	587	Mosley, Lucius.....	.....	Left limits.
	do	1027	Munro, John.....	20 00	
	do	2854	Scott, William.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1021	Sullivan, Michael	20 00	
	do	297	Casselman, John T.....	20 00	
	do	727	Weageant, Jacob .....	.....	Services not proved.
	Morewood	912	Crowder, Andrew.....	20 00	
	do	911	Schwerfizer, G. Fred....	20 00	
	North Williamsb'g.	1025	Cook, John.....	20 00	
	do ...	1680	Empey, Christopher.....	20 00	
	do ...	2003	Garlough, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do ...	345	Loucks, John W.....	20 00	
	do ...	1030	Loucks, William	20 00	
	do ...	1023	Hanes, John.....	20 00	
	South Mountain....	1506	Shaver, William.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
DUNDAS.—Con.....	Smirleville.....	588	Loucks, Jacob.....	20 00	
	Winchester.....	218	Casselman, William.....		Dead.
	do	2943	Hawn, Henry		Dead.
	Winchest'r Springs	1028	Barragar, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do ...	589	Shave, William.....	20 00	
	do ...	497	Shaver, James.....	20 00	
	West Winchester...	915	Barragar, Andrew.....	20 00	
	do ...	916	Mallory, Joseph		No return.
	do ...	913	Redmond, Marcus	20 00	
	JURHAM.....	Bowmanville	1759	Trull, John C.....	20 00
do		1758	Vancamp, Jesse.....	20 00	
Dale		2729	Vandervoort, David.....	20 00	
Orono.....		1927	Jones, Eldad.....	20 00	
Port Hope.....		836	Chisholm, Angus.....		No return.
do		403	Harris, Myndert.....	20 00	
do		329	Herriman, Luther.....	20 00	
ESSEX		Amherstburg.....	3045	Clark, Alexander.....		Dead.
	do	207	Robidoux, Jean B.....	20 00	
	Belle River.....	272	Buisson, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1313	Knapp, Colbert		Dead.
	Canard River.....	663	Bondy, Charles.....		No return.
	do	1518	Drouillard, Basile	20 00	
	do	1519	Vigneux, Louis	20 00	
	Colchester.....	815	Aikman, Alexander	20 00	
	do	705	Lypps, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	704	Marantelle, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	370	Ferris, Isaac.....	20 00	
	Harrow.....	3031	Pennock, Nathaniel.....	20 00	
do	2299	Ferris, John.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiamen.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ESSEX.— <i>Con</i>	Kingsville	20	Harris, Samuel	20 00	
	do	2730	Toffelmire, John	20 00	
	Leamington	700	Brown, Henry	20 00	
	do	1810	Lane, Isaac	20 00	
	do	1213	McCarthy, Charles	20 00	
	North Ridge	619	Clark, John	20 00	
	Oxley	206	White, David	20 00	
	Ryegate	1912	Benoit, Pierre	20 00	
	do	1521	Souliere, François		No return.
	Ruthven	1959	Sears, James H.	20 00	
	do	1856	Stockwell, John	20 00	
	Sandwich	2995	Ivon, Joseph	20 00	
	do	861	Laughton, John B.	20 00	
	do	3001	Souliere, Jean B.	20 00	
	Stony Point	662	Mailloux, Antoine		No return.
	Trudell	2915	Labonté Francis	20 00	
	Windsor	3002	Gauthier, Jacques	20 00	
do	1911	Marantelle, Benjamin	20 00		
do	1598	Parent, Isaac	20 00		
do	3113	Snider, James		Services not proved	
ELGIN	Alboro	1508	McDonald, Peter	20 00	
	Avon	2743	Allen, Aaron	20 00	
	Aylmer	2741	Bradley, Onesime	20 00	
	do	3022	Rychman, John	20 00	
	do	2714	Harper, Samuel	20 00	
	do	2768	House, Mathew	20 00	
	do	3018	House, Frederick	20 00	
	do	2302	Phelps, Othniel		Left limits.
Bayham	2384	Laur, John	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
ELGIN.— <i>Con.</i>	Eden	168	Howie, Samuel.....	\$ cts. 20 00	
	Fingal	135	McQueen, James.....	20 00	
	do	197	Stafford, Ralph.....	20 00	
	do	137	Wilson, Benjamin S.....	20 00	
	Grovesend	2345	Franklin, Horatio N.....	20 00	
	do	2789	Hawkinson, Thomas.....	.....	Dead.
	Kingswill... ..	2793	Vancisse, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Frome.....	853	Sharron, Hugh.....	20 00	
	Luton	3017	Ostrander, Thadeus	20 00	
	Lyons	3465	Kelly, Nathan .....	.....	Services not proved.
	New Sarum.....	965	Boughmer, Mathias.....	20 00	
	do	123	Oakes, Garret .....	.....	No return.
	Port Bruce.....	2830	Barr, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	3016	Hunter, Socrates.....	.....	Service not proved.
	Port Burwell.....	1467	Cameron, George W.....	20 00	
	do	1308	Eakins, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	2130	McDermand, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	1309	Richard, Francois.....	.....	Services not proved.
	do	2129	McDermand, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	3471	Scealey, Anthony .....	.....	Services, not proved.
	Springfield.....	2950	Rossignol, Antoine.....	20 00	
	Straffordville.....	165	Griffin, David.....	20 00	
	do	1710	Hause, James	20 00	
	St. Thomas.....	2012	Dexter, Ransom	20 00	
	do	3025	Learn, John.....	20 00	
	do	1677	Smuck, Peter	20 00	
	do	852	Stringer, Henry.....	20 00	
do	4	St. Etienne, Jean.....	20 00		
Talbotville ..	855	Berdan, Jacob.....	20 00		
Southwold	1956	Wood, Philo .....	.....	Dead.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
ELGIN.— <i>Continued.</i>	Union	376	Doan, Jno. Thompson...	\$ cts. 20 00	
	Vienna	167	Yocum, George.....	20 00	
	Yarmouth Centre..	2192	Caughell, George.....	20 00	
	do	1691	Couse, John	20 00	
FRONTENAC	Battersea	694	Randall, Benjamin		Dead.
	do	170	Vanluven, Henry.....	20 00	
	Bedford	3155	Jones, Stephen.....	20 00	
	Elginburgh	3271	Snook, Tunis	20 00	
	do	1870	Purdy, Jesse	20 00	
	Glenvale	2527	Ellerbeck, James.....	20 00	
	Pittserry	2871	Root, Daniel	20 00	
GLENGARRY	Wolf Island	1767	Bennett, Alvah	20 00	
	do	2052	Mosier, Nicholas	20 00	
	do	2156	Turcott, Jean B.....	20 00	
	Washburn	273	Ryder, Cornelius	20 00	
	Alexandria	1610	Cameron, Duncan	20 00	
	do	3143	McMillan, John	20 00	
	do	3411	Vandrick, Antoine		Services not proved.
	Athol	2142	Larocque, Thomas	20 00	
	Camerontown	1896	Grant, Donald	20 00	
	Curry Hill	1893	Curry, James		Dead.
	Cashions Glen.....	2685	Grant, Angus	20 00	
	do	1623	McLennan, Hugh	20 00	
Dalhousie Mills....	3487	McDonell, Alexander.....		Complete for 1st July, 1877.	
Glen Norman	1716	McDougall, Alexander...	20 00		
do	1895	McDonald, John.....	20 00		
do	1831	McMillan, Donald	20 00		
Greenfield	581	McDonell, Angus.....	20 00		
Glenroy	2680	McDonald, Angus	20 00		
do	1726	McDougald, Ronald	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
GLENGARRY.— <i>Con</i>	Laggan	583	Ferguson, Donald	\$ cts. 20 00	
	Laggan	785	McDonell, Angus		Dead.
	do	578	McLellan, Alexander	20 00	
	do	582	McLeod, Alexander	20 00	
	do	580	McMillan, John	20 00	
	Lancaster	2166	Grant, Alexander		Dead.
	do	3084	McDonald, Alexander	20 00	
	do	1006	McDonald, Ronald	20 00	
	do	3147	McDonald, Hugh	20 00	
	do	1723	McDonell, Alexander	20 00	
	do	2164	McDonell, Allen	20 00	
	do	1900	McDonell, Archibald	20 00	
	do	2695	McDonell, Duncan	20 00	
	do	1720	McDonald, Angus	20 00	
	do	1721	McDougall, John	20 00	
	do	1834	McDougald, Archibald	20 00	
	do	1718	McGillis, Finlay	20 00	
	do	1722	McGillis, Angus	20 00	
	do	1717	McLennan, Robert	20 00	
	do	3406	McDonnell, Alexander		Services not proved.
	Lochiel	579	McIntosh, Angus		Dead.
	do	2889	Marchand, Francis	20 00	
	Martintown	1889	Leclair, Michel	20 00	
	do	1897	McArthur, John		Dead.
	do	2696	Sharron, Gabriel	20 00	
	do	2681	Urquhart, James		Dead.
	do	1713	Grenier, Hyacinthe	20 00	
do	1899	McDonell, Angus	20 00		
do	1832	McDonell, Alexander	20 00		
Notfield	1609	McDonell, Allen	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
GLEN GARRY.— <i>Con</i>	Notfield	3069	Munro, William	20 00	
	do	2682	Munro David	20 00	
	do	3407	Boyer, Paul		Services not proved.
	do	1005	McDonald, Archibald	20 00	
	do	3297	McDonell, Archibald		Services not proved.
	Rivière Raisin	1892	Dorchester, John	20 00	
	do	1714	Glassford, Little	20 00	
	do	1712	Grant, Richard	20 00	
	do	1711	McDougald, Donald	20 00	
	do	2162	McLennan, Neil	20 00	
	do	1715	McKenzie, Wm.		Dead.
	do	1891	Smith, Duncan	20 00	
	do	1725	Snyder, David		Dead.
	do	1008	McDonald, John	20 00	
	Sandfield	1719	McNeil, John	20 00	
	Summerstown	3146	Rose, John	20 00	
	St. Raphael	1835	McDonald, James	20 00	
	do	1833	McRae, John	20 00	
	Williamstown	1724	Campbell, Donald	20 00	
	do	1728	Ferguson, Alexander		Dead.
	do	2698	Grant, Alexander	20 00	
	do	1727	Flay, John	20 00	
	do	1890	McDonald, Donald	20 00	
do	2697	McDonald, John	20 00		
do	1898	McDonell, Wm.	20 00		
do	2165	McDonell, Alexander		Dead.	
do	2167	McGregor, James	20 00		
do	2163	Nolan, William		Dead.	
do	1811	Cain, Bernard	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
GRENVILLE	Algonquin.....	1054	Earle, Ephraim	20 00	
	do	2886	Wright, John		No return.
	Bishop's Mills.....	3158	Bishop, Chancey.....	20 00	
	Brouseville.....	514	Curtis, Adam	20 00	
	do	226	Letheroot, Tewsan	20 00	
	Burritt's Rapids....	136	Depencier, Luke.....	20 00	
	Charleyville.....	1843	Hodgs, Timothy	20 00	
	Edwardsburg.....	184	McIlmoye, James D.....	20 00	
	Kemptville.....	288	Adams, James.....		No return.
	do	1443	Shaver, Elijah.....	20 00	
	do	1547	Hemenery, Delver.....		Services not proved.
	Kilmarnock.....	1444	Tallman, Charles.....	20 00	
	Maitland.....	2329	Jones, Dunham	20 00	
	do	364	McCrae, James.....	20 00	
	Merrickville	2360	McPearson, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	607	Nicholson, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	451	Rose, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1437	Vaughan, John	20 00	
	North Augusta.....	1051	Landon, William	20 00	
	do	2432	Seely, David.....	20 00	
	Prescott.....	3324	Twinning, John.....	20 00	
	do	2831	Mosher, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	3161	Marceau, Antoine	20 00	
do	101	Coons, Jacob.....	20 00		
do	1842	Smades, Elijah, B		Dead.	
do	100	Walter, Jacob.	20 00		
do	1240	Whitney, Comfort.....		Dead.	
do	2328	Sellick, Ira	20 00		
Shanley	2680	Forrester, John	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
GRENVILLE.—Con.	South Gower	460	Pelton, Elijah	20	00	
	do	515	Smith, James	20	00	
	Spencerville.....	293	Cook, Joseph	20	00	
	do	185	Keeler, George.....	20	00	
	do	187	King, Stephen.....			Dead.
	do	177	Lawrence, John.....			Dead.
GREY	Daywood.....	3421	Day, Peter.....			Services not proved.
	Durham	2814	Morden, John C.			do
	Meaford	1563	Boucher, Francis H.....	20	00	
	do	1048	McDonald, John.....	20	00	
	Owen Sound	1307	McDermid, Hugh.	20	00	
	do	159	Belrose, John	20	00	
	do	3042	Hotchkis, Jonthan.....			Services not proved.
	Shrigley.....	1317	Wood, Jonah.....	20	00	
	Thornbury	2048	Burritt, Edmund.....	20	00	
	Walter's Falls.....	446	Dyre, Henry.....	20	00	
HALDIMAND	Canfield	2110	McDonald, William.....	20	00	
	do	2117	Smith, Lewis.....	20	00	
	Rainham Centre...	2210	Stewart, Benjamin.....	20	00	
	Selkirk.....	30	Hare, William.....	20	00	
	do	32	Urmy, Abraham.....	20	00	
	Seneca	2219	Smok, John.....	20	00	
	do	2212	Warner, Young	20	00	
	South Cayuga	3009	Burnham, Oliver.....	20	00	
	do	2357	Garvey, John.....	20	00	
	York	534	Nellis, John A.....	20	00	
HALTON	do	723	Sem, Jacob			Dead.
	Acton	1673	Crips, John.....	20	00	
	do	2220	Minot, David.....			Services not proved.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
HALTON.—Con	Acton	1565	Smith, John	20 00	
	Georgetown	1659	Campbell, Alexander.....	20 00	
	do	628	Grass, Henry	20 00	
	Milton West.....	2951	Racey, Thomas.....	20 00	
	Nelson.....	3014	Bradt, Albert	20 00	
	do	2769	Campbell, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1940	Rose, Peter	20 00	
	Oakville.....	1402	Clenkinson, Warren.....	20 00	
	do	1837	Mathews, Amos	20 00	
	Palermo.....	2748	Inglehart, John.....	20 00	
	Port Nelson.....	814	Leclair, Peter.....	20 00	
	Trafalgar.....	1734	Albertson, William.....	20 00	
		2228	Freeman, Isaac.....	20 00	
HAMILTON.....	Hamilton.....	1771	Abcowser, Christopher.....		No return.
	do	15	Bradshaw, George.....	20 00	
	do	1770	Houle, Jean B.		No return.
	do	2990	Vanevery, Peter.....		Dead.
	do	2389	David, Thomas.....	20 00	
		3006	Pettit, Elias.....	20 00	
HASTINGS.....	Bannockburn.....	2194	Roblin, Philip	20 00	
	Belleville.....	1090	Caniff, Jonas	20 00	
	do	1706	Carscallen, James.....	20 00	
	do	753	Davis, Robert	20 00	
	do	638	Diamond, Abraham.....	20 00	
	do	636	Diamond, John	20 00	
	do	44	Diamond, William	20 00	
	do	1705	Empey, Thomas.....		Dead.
		3124	Fralick, Thos. T.....	20 00	
		810	Height, Joseph.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
HASTINGS.—Con...	Belleville.....	463	Ketcheson, Elijah	20 00	
	do	639	Huyck, Joseph P.	20 00	
	do	3157	McIntosh, Alexander.....		No return.
	do	464	McTaggart, James.....	20 00	
	do	1380	Ostram, Luke.....	20 00	
	do	262	Zwick, Philip	20 00	
	do	2005	Badgley, Cornelius		Services not proved.
	Blessington.....	3449	Hubbel, Peter		On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Bridgewater	2980	Lindsay, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	3328	Fortin, Beloni.....	20 00	
	Cannifton	1371	Jones, Apollo.....		No return.
	do	3440	Howard, John		Services not proved.
	Chapman	2979	Parks, James C	20 00	
	Foxboro'	754	Thrasher, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Frankford.....	622	Chisholm, Alexander....	20 00	
	do	2709	Smith, John G.	20 00	
	do	2705	Vanmeer, Zachariah.....	20 00	
	Harold.....	1626	Cole, William.....	20 00	
	do	2825	McMillan, Henry	20 00	
	Halloway	3996	Simpson, Patrick....	20 00	
	Madoc	1814	St. Charles, Charles....	20 00	
	Marysville.....	1874	Young, William.....	20 00	
	Philipston.....	943	Denys, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	1194	Sills, William.....	20 00	
	Queensboro'	2797	Dafoe, Francis.....	20 00	
	Spring Brook....	1261	Huff, Isaac	20 00	
	Shannonville.....	3167	Hill, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Stirling	2047	Benedict, Eli.....	20 00	
	do	1347	Keller, Frederick'	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
HASTINGS.—Con...	Stirling	1438	Smith, Amos L.....	20 00	
	do	962	Vancott, David	20 00	
	do	8318	Vandervoort, James.....	20 00	
	Trenton	2471	Alger, Charles.....		No return.
	do	2298	Davis, Lyman.....	20 00	
	do	1921	Duquette, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	1920	Goulette, François.....		No return.
	do	2011	Weller, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	2430	Howser, John.....	20 00	
	do	2731	Meyers, Tob. Walter ...	20 00	
	do	2297	Meyers, John W.....	20 00	
	do	2440	Vanderoot, James.....		Services not proved.
	Thomasburg.....	2795	Crankight, Jacob	20 00	
	Tweed.....	2981	Rogers, James.....	20 00	
	Thurlow.....	1876	Grinsolus, Cornelius....	20 00	
do ..	462	McMaster, Jacob.....	20 00		
Walbridge.....	461	Ketcheson, Thomas		No return.	
do	717	Rose, Samuel E.....	20 00		
HURON.....	Bayfield.....	1786	Lacourse, Claude	20 00	
	Edmondville	81	Picard, Archibald.....		Services not proved.
	Gorrie.....	2356	Cook, Jacob.....		Services not proved.
	Walton.....	2546	Perrault, Joseph	20 00	
Wroxeter.....	308	Kennedy, Samuel.....	20 00		
KINGSTON	Kingston.....	338	Leaman, James A.....	20 00	
	do	2341	Penner, Charles	20 00	
	do	1201	Sellars, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	1872	Shibley, David.....	20 00	
	do	5	Brown, Christian Julius.	20 00	
do	2983	Willet, John.....		No return.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
KENT.....	Buxton.....	103	Goulet, Frs. X.....	20 00	
	Chatham.....	2247	Cameron, John.....	20 00	
	do.....	1167	Desilets, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do.....	1222	Fraxter, John.....	20 00	
	do.....	1844	Field, Daniel.....	20 00	
	do.....	2783	Labute, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do.....	3000	Lafrance, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do.....	2264	McLeod, Malcolm.....	20 00	
	do.....	2999	Thompkins, Nathan.....	20 00	
	Darrell.....	543	French, Peter.....	20 00	
	do.....	2248	Devens, Abraham.....		Services not proved.
	Dover, South.....	542	Charron, Andrew.....	20 00	
	Dover, East.....	2998	Lussier, Basile.....	20 00	
	Harwick.....	781	Stewart, John.....	20 00	
	Rondeau.....	1600	Howey, Stephen.....	20 00	
	LAMBTON.....	Wallaceburg.....	2821	Cook, Thomas.....	20 00
Forrest.....		887	Kilmer, Philip.....	20 00	
do.....		3227	Lounsberry, James.....	20 00	
Logierait.....		3049	Smith, Henry.....		Services not proved.
Moore.....		1763	Viger, Jean B.....	20 00	
do.....		2717	Robbins, Henry.....		Services not proved.
Sarnia.....		3193	Kiyoshk, Jacob.....	20 00	
do.....		3194	Tacoose.....	20 00	
do.....		3192	Shawanesees.....		Dead.
Waterford.....		3495	Birtch, Archibald.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.
LANARK.....	Widder Station.....	1099	Kennedy, Morris.....	20 00	
	Wyoming.....	809	Peterson, David.....		Dead.
	Elphin.....	3269	Hannah, John.....	20 00	
	Smith's Falls.....	726	McGillivray, Peter.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
LANARK.—Con.....	Smith's Falls	406	Shamiour, Francis.....	20 00	
	do	227	Ward, Abel R.....	20 00	
LEEDS.....	Caintown	2683	Cain, David Roblins.....	20 00	
	do	1620	Miller, Samuel	20 00	
	Chantry.....	2694	Buell, Rinaldo.....	20 00	
	do	2289	Stodard, Arvin.....	20 00	
	Delta	2054	Johnson, John.....	20 00	
	do	2260	Wittse, William.....	20 00	
	do	2872	Wood, Amos.....	20 00	
	Elgin	1813	Brown, William.....		No return.
	do	1806	Halladay, Ebenezer.....	20 00	
	do	1764	Mitchell, Ira	20 00	
	do	1996	Stevens, David.....	20 00	
	do	2851	Moore, William	20 00	
	Escott	2659	Elliott, Abraham.....	20 00	
	do	1648	Thomas, James	20 00	
	Farmersville.....	1936	Derbyshire, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2259	Parish, Joel	20 00	
	Frankville	732	Humphrey, Henry.....		Services not proved.
	Gananoque.....	1062	Lloyd, John G.....	20 00	
	do	2240	Rosebach, Nicholas.....		No return.
	Harlem.....	191	Chipman, Harry... ..	20 00	
	Lansdown	2067	Griffin, John.....	20 00	
	Lyndhurst	397	Chase, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	do	2418	Gilfillan, William.....	20 00	
	Newborough	1804	Bush, William F	20 00	
	do	2380	Kilborn, John.....	20 00	
	Portland.....	1805	Sheldon, Horace F.....	20 00	
	Philipsville.. ..	2397	Brown, Thompson		Dead.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiamen.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
LEEDS.— <i>Con</i>	Philipsville.....	2139	Halloday, Alvin T.....	20 00	
	Rockport.....	1984	Edgley, Boswell.....	20 00	
	do	2679	McCue, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	259	Seaman, Smith.....	.....	Dead
	do	1983	Wright, William.....	20 00	
	South Lake.....	349	Stoliker, John.....	20 00	
	Sweet's Corner.....	2053	Sliter, Hiel.....	20 00	
	Warburton.....	2232	Sliter, David.....	20 00	
	Westport.....	2692	Rorison, Robert D.....	20 00	
	LENNOX	Adolphustown.....	618	Davis, Henry.....	20 00
do		910	Robbin, Stephen.....	20 00	
Bath.....		1871	Aylworth, Martin.....	.....	Dead.
do		935	Bristol, Colman.....	20 00	
do		1873	Burley, William.....	20 00	
Ernestown.....		1398	Amev. Peter.....	20 00	
do		570	Link, John.....	20 00	
do		2036	Sharp, Lucas.....	20 00	
Morven.....		1014	Smith, Jacob.....	20 00	
do		284	Howley, Johnson.....	20 00	
do		2750	Johnson, Silas.....	20 00	
Mill Haven.....		2754	Miller, Jacob.....	20 00	
Napanee.....		118	Bezeau, Michel.....	20 00	
do		1083	Bristol, John W.....	20 00	
do		283	Davy, John.....	20 00	
do		678	Deltor, George Hill.....	20 00	
do		706	Hawley, John.....	20 00	
do	1850	Kennedy, Henry.....	.....	Left limita.	
do	1263	Kerby, William.....	20 00		
do	351	Kimmerly, Garrett.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
LENNOX.— <i>Con.</i>	Napanee.....	354	Kimmerly, John.....	20	00	
	do	1084	Lattimer, William.....	20	00	
	do	164	Morden, Joseph W.....	20	00	
	do	350	Oliver, Fr. derick.....	20	00	
	do	738	Schryver, George.....	20	00	
	do	507	Scott, William.....	20	00	
	do	119	Shermahorn, Asa.....	20	00	
	do	353	Shermahorn, Amos.....	20	00	
	do	2751	Vanalstine, Jonas.....			Services not proved.
	do	2982	Young, John.....	20	00	
	do	1182	William, David.....			Services not proved.
	Odessa.....	122	Chatterson Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	220	David, Daniel.....	20	00	
	do	2195	Lucas, Dennis.....	20	00	
	do	1221	Parrott, Jonathan.....	20	00	
	do	16	Smith, Samuel.....	20	00	
	do	1466	Vermett, John.....			Dead.
	do	3428	Leaman, Solomon.....			On list for 1st July, 1877.
	do	2755	Babcock, Daniel.....	20	00	
	do	3461	Asselstine, John.....			Services not proved.
	Parma.....	737	Dafoe, John.....	20	00	
	do	168	Huffnail, Jacob.....	20	00	
	do	1151	Rikely, Jacob.....	20	00	
	Roblin.....	352	Pringle, David.....	20	00	
	do	2792	Young, George.....			Dead.
	Selby.....	1150	Dafoe, Daniel.....	20	00	
do	117	Benn, Hugh.....	20	00		
do	355	Haines, George.....	20	00		
Sillsville.....	708	Sills, William Bell.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
LENNOX.— <i>Con</i>	Sillsville	1645	Card, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Violet.....	1739	Storms, John .....	.....	On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Wilton	3057	Babcock, Eli	20 00	
do	2846	Kellar, Andrew.....	20 00		
LINCOLN.....	Beamsville.....	701	Cook, William.....	20 00	
	do	921	McKay, William.....	20 00	
	do	1169	Konkle, Adam.....	20 00	
	Clinton.....	1704	Claus, Nicholas....	20 00	
	do	1761	House, Patrick.....	20 00	
	do	2828	Tester, Isaac.....	20 00	
	Grimsby.....	2221	Bouslough, Jacob	20 00	
	do	1853	Wooberon, Dennis.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Homer.....	795	Cudney, Daniel	20 00	
	do	1092	Secord, William Ed.....	20 00	
	Louth (Township)	1599	McIntee, James	20 00	
	Smithville	2494	Buckbee, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	2822	Cosby, Eleb	20 00	
	do	2451	Lacey, George	20 00	
	do	2241	Merritt, David .....	.....	Dead.
	do ..	2811	Merritt, Robert	20 00	
	do	3050	Nelson, Daniel .....	.....	Dead.
do	2708	White, Eli .....	.....	Dead	
St. Catherines	1196	Bessey, John.....	20 00		
do	2720	Hartwell, Joseph	20 00		
do	1184	Haines, Adam.....	20 00		
do	530	Hill, Solomon.....	20 00		
do	2387	Jones, William.....	.....	Dead.	
do	2351	Ousterhant, Henry .....	.....	Dead.	
do	1049	Tinlin, James	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
LONDON	London	2820	Stickel, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	1962	Corsant, Christopher.....	20 00	
	do	372	Draker, Phineas	20 00	
	do	1360	Glassford, William	20 00	
	do	2500	Lewis, Levi	20 00	
	do	1098	McMartin, William	20 00	
	do	1657	Pixley, Robert	20 00	
	do	3333	McDonald, Donald		Services not proved.
MIDDLESEX	Belmont.....	3020	Dinnor, Joseph	20 00	Services not proved.
	Byron.....	1982	Cornell, Aaron	20 00	
	Caradoc	621	Cornwell, Robert	20 00	
	Crumlin.....	1178	Young, John K.....	20 00	
	Delaware.....	3175	Chief, Tom	20 00	
	do	3121	Cudney, Ferris.....	20 00	
	do	3197	Tomego, John	20 00	
	Glen Willow	2727	Moor, William	20 00	
	Lambeth	1361	Fortner, Andrew.....		No return.
	do	1050	Cornwall, Jesse	20 00	
	Longwood.....	3176	Dolsen, Isaac		No return.
	do	1601	Grote, Simon	20 00	
	do	3177	King, George	20 00	
	do	3178	Snake, Thomas	20 00	
	Mosa	2498	Bodine, Nicholas	20 00	
	Mount Brydges.....	1122	Flanagan, Barnabas	20 00	
do	410	Meyers, Benjamin.....	20 00		
do	1123	Heron, Andrew.....	20 00		
do	77	Reynolds, David.....	20 00		
do	942	Weishulm, James.....		Dead.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
MIDDLESEX.—Con.	Mount Brydges.....	1523	Depatis, John.....			Services not proved.
	Napier.....	3024	Emrick, Francis.....	20	00	
	Newbury.....	1180	Henry, George.....	20	00	
	Parkhill.....	1450	Fike, Daniel.....	20	00	
	do	79	Emery, John.....			Services not proved.
	Sylvan.....	2350	Brown, George.....	20	00	
	Tempo.....	1524	Bennett, Jesse	20	00	
	do	2222	Campbell, Isaac.....	20	00	
	Thorndale.....	2762	Jackson, Henry.....	20	00	
	Westminster.....	343	Griffith, Ezra.....	20	00	
MONCK.....	Gainboro'.....	3275	Daughnue, Joseph.....	20	00	
	Dunville.....	2211	Moote, Adam.....	20	00	
	do	2715	Vaughan, Daniel.....	20	00	
	Fenwick.....	1848	Lambert, John.....	20	00	
	do	2124	Pattison, John.....	20	00	
	North Pelham.....	2463	Disher, David.....	20	00	
	do	2464	Disher, William.....	20	00	
	do	2462	Metler, David.....	20	00	
	do	2466	Comfort, John.....	20	00	
	Pelham Union.....	844	Moore, David.....	20	00	
	do	845	Moore, John.....	20	00	
	Ridgville.....	2370	Merritt, John.....	20	00	
	Rosedene.....	1687	Furlow, Koonrad.....	20	00	
	do	1320	Lane, Joseph.....	20	00	
	St. Anns.....	2495	Mingle, John.....	20	00	
	do	3458	Frease, Peter.....			On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Stromness	1700	Benner, George.....	20	00	
do	2468	Furry, William.....	20	00		
Welland Port.....	2429	McPherson, John.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
MONCK.— <i>Con.</i>	Welland Port.....	2430	Vaughan, Jacob.....	20	00	
	do	2291	Robins, John.....	20	00	
MUSKOKA.....	Baysville.....	3096	Anderson, John.....	20	00	
	Raymond.....	38	Onderkirk, Henry.....	20	00	
NIAGARA	Niagara	843	McFarland, Duncan.....	20	00	
	Virgil.....	842	Thompson, Jas. Smith...	20	00	
	do	2206	Lawrence, George B.....	20	00	
NORFOLK	Bloomsburg.	1410	Barber, Moses.....	20	00	
	do	1407	Kitchen, William.....	20	00	
	do	1411	Muma, George.....	20	00	
	Boston.....	1836	Nelles, Abraham.....	20	00	
	Charlotteville	1426	Jackson, John.....			Dead.
	do	1854	Earle, Lewis.....	20	00	
	Clear Creek	528	McEwan, William.....	20	00	
	Courtland	3373	Johnson, Peter.....	20	00	
	Delhi	2215	Kemp, Abraham	20	00	
	do	2157	Shaver, John.....	20	00	
	do	1981	Sovereene, Henry	20	00	
	Forrestville.....	2702	Kern, Christopher	20	00	
	Guysboro	2875	Kitchen, Henry			No return
	do	1181	Mabee, Pinkney.....	20	00	Dead.
	Hartford.....	2707	Wilcox, John	20	00	
	Houghton Centre..	1422	Buckner, Philip.....	20	00	
	Kelvin.....	2300	Huffman, Henry.....	20	00	
	Lynedoch	1183	Dell, Joseph	20	00	
	do	1373	Disbrow, Ira	20	00	
do	825	Wilson, Peter.....	20	00		
do	1182	Mathews, John.....	20	00		
Lynville.....	2101	Cudney, James.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
NOBFOLK.— <i>Con.</i>	Normandale	1585	Ferris, James	20 00	
	do	1312	Wood, Thomas.....	20 00	
	Pleasant Hill.....	1733	Auger, Charles	20 00	
	do	2434	Chambers, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Port Dover.....	3419	Courtland, Old.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Port Royal	1432	Foster, Edward.....	20 00	
	do	1434	Beaumivart, Henry..	.....	Services not proved.
	Port Rowen	1431	Saxton, Jno. H.....	20 00	
	do	1433	Shoemaker, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	1435	Williams, Titus	20 00	
	do	2740	Dickson, Daniel.....	.....	On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Port Ryerse	1408	Buckner, Theler.....	20 00	
	do	2701	Ryerse, George.....	20 00	
	do	1193	Wood, David.....	20 00	
	do	2100	Winters, Emmanuel.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Round Plaines.....	1686	McDonald, John.....	20 00	
	do	1420	Sovereign, Laurence	20 00	
	do	3445	Mossear, John.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Simcoe	1421	Austin, Philip	20 00	
	do	1419	Culver, Adam.....	20 00	
	do	1416	Disbrow, Almond	20 00	
	do	730	Hendershot, Daniel.....	20 00	
do	2103	Karr, John.....	.....	No return.	
do	1425	Mills, John.....	20 00		
do	1415	Stockwell, Isaac	20 00		
do	2102	Walker, James	20 00		
do	1409	Wycoff, Peter.....	20 00		
do	1185	Youngs, Abraham.....	20 00		
do	1651	Walsh, F. Legh.....	.....	Declined to re- ceive allowance.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
NORFOLK.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Williams	1331	McCall, Daniel.....	20 00	
	do	1330	Glover, Charles.....	20 00	
	Townsend Centre..	1413	Lewis, James Sam.....	20 00	
	do	1780	Haviland, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	Vittoria	2055	Munro, Robert.....	20 00	
	Waterford.....	1412	Bowly, Adam.....	20 00	
	do	1414	Merrill, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1586	Scovell, Samuel.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1417	Slaght, William.....	20 00	
	Windham.....	1423	Dell, Richard.....	20 00	
NORTHUMBER- LAND.....	do	1372	Shaver, Isaac.....	20 00	
	Baltimore.....	3467	Parker, Reuben W.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Bomanton.....	2386	Brisbin, William.....	20 00	
	do	2267	Purdy, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	Brighton.....	2785	Colby, Timothy.....	20 00	
	do	3071	Cryderman, Joseph.....	.....	Left limits.
	do	1558	Gibson, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1560	Lawson, John M.....	20 00	
	do	1561	Shear, David.....	.....	No return.
	do	1559	Sprung, John.....	20 00	
	do	837	Thompkins, Caleb.....	20 00	
	do	1946	Vansicklin, Ferdinand...	20 00	
	Castleton.....	65	Blakely, Samuel.....	.....	Dead.
	do	445	Gaffield, Jonathan.....	20 00	
	do	290	Moore, James.....	20 00	
do	64	Phillips, James.....	20 00		
do	63	Williams, Benjamin.....	20 00		
Cobourg.....	2746	Culver, Abraham.....	20 00		
do	2480	Kelly, W. F. H.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
NORTHUMBERL'D.	Cobourg.....	344	McCarthy, John.....	20	00	
	do	831	Perry, Ebenezer.....			Dead.
	Codrington.....	1944	Orser, David.....	20	00	
	Colborne.....	1244	Huycke, John P.....	20	00	
	Dartford.....	1068	Young, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	2225	Darling, John.....			Services not proved.
	Eddystone.....	1943	Eddy Harden	20	00	
	do	2151	Purdy, James.. ..	20	00	
	do	3239	Tucker, Isaac	20	00	
	Gore's Landing....	2777	Harris, Joseph.....	20	00	
	Grafton	2149	Hinman, Turnam.....	20	00	
	Haldimand.....	2150	Sweet, Jared Lewis			Dead.
	Hamilton, Town- ship.)	993	Ash, Hiram.....	20	00	
	Munich.....	2257	Sundy, John.....			Dead.
	Murray.....	1971	Preston, Benjamin.....	20	00	
	Norham	2174	Cornelius, Nicholas.....	20	00	
	do	1367	Reynolds, Benjamin.....	20	00	
	do	1366	Weller, Elakam.....	20	00	
	Rosa.....	1919	Maybee, Abraham.....	20	00	
	Smithfield.....	1948	Johnson, Henry H.....			Dead.
	Vernonville.....	2388	Purdy, James.....	20	00	
	do	3076	Norton, James.....			Services not proved.
	Warworth.....	2716	Dubuc, François.....	20	00	
do	1365	Hicks, Benjamin.....	20	00		
do	963	Sexton, George.....			Dead.	
Wicklow.....	1177	Hubbel, Martin.....	20	00		
do	3224	Doolittle, Ephriam.....	20	00		
OXFORD.	Beachville.....	1142	Fuller, Ira.....	20	00	
	do	1186	Moote, Richard.....	20	00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
OXFORD.—(Con.)...	Burgessville.....	3019	Cameron, Finlay.....	20 00	
	Drimbo.....	1119	Markile, Abraham.....		Services not proved.
	Ingersoll.....	2452	Allen, Weston.....	20 00	
	do.....	2477	Brown, Brinton Paine...	20 00	
	do.....	2929	Burtch, Levi.....	20 00	
	do.....	2109	Hopkins Caleb.....	20 00	
	do.....	2205	Rice, David.....	20 00	
	do.....	2478	Comfort, Sage.....	20 00	
	Norwich.....	1035	Collard, Robert.....	20 00	
	do.....	2745	Woodrow, J. Gill..	20 00	
	Otterville.....	1188	Horning, Aaron.....	20 00	
	do.....	1969	Piper, Thomas.....		Dead.
	do.....	1242	Taylor, Richard..	20 00	
	Oxford Station.....	1597	Woodrow, Edmond.....	20 00	
	do.....	1869	Smith, Daniel.....	20 00	
	Princetown..	3277	Lounsberry, James.....		Services not proved.
	Tilsonburg.....	1769	Vannorman, Abraham...	20 00	
Woodstock.....	1785	Clement, Samuel T.....	20 00		
do.....	2106	Tree, John B.....	20 00		
ONTARIO.....	Brougham.....	3264	Arnold, Isaac.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Cannington.....	2254	Lavolette, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Columbus.....	2112	Bedford, David.....	20 00	
	Dunbarton.....	516	Stoner, Abraham.....	20 00	
	Dufferin's Creek...	3264	Arnold, Isaac.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Oshawa.....	2111	Fisher, Henry.....	20 00	
	do.....	2229	Henry, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do.....	1841	Martin, Moses.....	20 00	
do.....	3464	Adams, John.....		Services not proved.	
Port Perry...		Haight, Harrison.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued..

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ONTARIO.—Con.....	Prince Albert.....	1406	Taylor, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	3292	Badgely, Rozelle	20 00	
	Rama.....	3337	Simcoe, John	20 00	
	Rathburn.....	3265	Dafoe, William R.....	20 00	
	Withby	558	Cochrane, Samuel.....	20 00	
	do	2470	Palmer, John.....	20 00	
	do	557	Perry, Daniel	20 00	
PEEL.....	Brampton	1791	Ostrander, James.....	20 00	
	do	718	Shook, Jacob	20 00	
	Campbell's Cross ..	1504	Brooks, Cooper.....	20 00	
	Cooksville	1811	Silverthorne, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1401	Wilcox, Amos.....	20 00	
	Credit.....	2908	Malloy, John.....		No return.
PETERBOROUGH..	Blairton.....	3048	Dafoe, Conrad	20 00	
	do	2766	Embury, Valentine.....	20 00	
	Hastings.....	1571	Huff, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	3434	Garrat, Thomas.....		Services not proved. Dead.
	Norwood.....	2158	Cope, Jacob.....		
PERTH	Fallarton	535	Davis, William	20 00	
PRESCOTT	Caledonia	3408	Calp, Moses.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Curran	3065	Burton, James	20 00	
	do	2972	Presly, George.....	20 00	
	do	2885	Bissonnette, Jean M.....	20 00	
	do	3313	Chatelin, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	3378	Desrochers, Jean B.....		Services not proved. Dead.
	L'Original	3135	Charlebois, Hyacinthe..		
	Plantagenet	2423	Plouff, Pierre	20 00	
	do	3417	McGregor, Duncan.....		Services not proved.
	St. Eugene.....	2191	La Rocque, Francis	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
PRESCOTT.—Con...	St. Eugene.....	2611	Pool, Timothy.....	20	00	
	do	2449	Sova, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	2337	Beaudry, Louis.....	20	00	
	do	2400	Daoust, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	1906	Deschamps, François.....	20	00	
	do	1914	Menard, Hyacinthe.....	20	00	
	do	2325	McKay, André.....			Dead.
	do	1905	Routhier, Charles.....	20	00	
	do	2642	Titly, René Charles.....	20	00	
	do	3265	Seguin, Michel.....	20	00	
	Vankleek Hill.....	2670	Carrier, Louis.....	20	00	
	do	2643	Seguin, Joseph.....	20	00	
PRINCE EDWARD.	Albury	1534	Dempsey, Peter.....			Dead.
	do	1970	Dempsey, Isaac.....			Dead.
	Ameliasburg.....	1430	Huycks, Cornelius.....			Dead.
	do	2708	Lambert, John.....	20	00	
	do	1945	Tillotson, John.....	20	00	
	Bloomfield.....	1016	Cannon, Abraham.....	20	00	
	do	1017	Cooper, James.....	20	00	
	do	2189	Leavens, Daniel.....	20	00	
	do	2183	Leavens, Eliphalet.....	20	00	
	Cherry Valley.....	862	Burlingham, Parnum.....			Dead.
	do	868	Spencer, James Potter...	20	00	
	Consecon	1298	Squier, Gibbs.....	20	00	
	do	1399	Young, John.....	20	00	
	do	1069	Pierson, James.....	20	00	
Demorestville.....	1170	Roblin, Jacob.....			Dead.	
do	1176	Parks, Nathaniel.....	20	00		
do	2826	Keltner, Siméon.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
PRINCE EDWARD.	Green Point.....	870	Roblin, Lévis	20 00	
	do	1174	Short, Jacob	20 00	
	Hallowell.....	864	Fry, Abraham	20 00	
	do	863	Yerex, William.....	20 00	
	Hillier.....	1245	Smith, Lyman	20 00	
	do	1128	Rutter, Alexander.....		Services not proved.
	Milford	1952	Hughes, Jacob.....	20 00	
	North Port	1173	Morden, Joseph	20 00	
	Picton.....	1018	Bristol, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	do	1400	David, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	871	Gerou, John		Dead.
	do	865	Hover, Jacob	20 00	
	do	2788	Johnson, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	869	Lazier, Abraham.....	20 00	
	do	909	Martin, Jonathan		Dead.
	do	2188	Orser, Elijah.....	20 00	
	do	402	Peteeson, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do	1175	Richards, John.....	20 00	
	do	2049	Wood, T. Smith.....	20 00	
	Prinyer	959	Bongard, Conrad.....	20 00	
Point Traverse.....	1462	McCrimmon, Duncan....	20 00		
Rednersville.....	1847	Rush, James Gobus.....	20 00		
do	2367	Snider, John.....	20 00		
Ross More.....	2739	McWilliams, James	20 00		
West Lake.....	2185	Mastin, John.....	20 00		
Wellington.....	3451	Garrat, William.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.	
RUSSELL	Billings' Bridge....	179	Pillar, John.....	20 00	
	do	1569	Shelp, Christopher.....	20 00	
	do	2676	Hawn, Peter	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiamen.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
RUSSELL.— <i>Con</i>	Billings' Bridge....	1703	Mumro, William.....	20 00	
	do	2651	Smythe, William.....	20 00	
	do	2348	Goodman, Peter	20 00	
	do	2469	Sabourin, François.....		Dead.
	do	1701	McArthur, Donald		Dead.
	Clarence Creek.....	1468	Chalifoux, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3012	Robillard, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3371	Belanger, Jean B.....		Services not proved.
	Embrun.....	648	Lalande, Charles	20 00	
	do	3087	Burel, Jean B.....		Services not proved.
	Orleans	3118	Dufort, Jean B.....	20 00	
	Osgoode.....	2658	Belanger, François.....	20 00	
	Ramsay's Corner...	2684	McMillan, Alpin	20 00	
SIMCOE.....	Barrie	2723	Simpson, James.....		No return.
	do	846	Montgomery, John.....	20 00	
	Churchill.....	8201	Wilson, Hiram R.....	20 00	
	Collingwood.....	2385	Hollinshead, Jacob.....	20 00	
	do	2324	McDonnell, John.....		Dead.
	do	3128	Neff, Clement	20 00	
	Maple Valley.....	2807	Lower, Henry.....	20 00	
	Milhurst.....	2239	Williams, George	20 00	
	New Lowell	60	Switzer, Daniel	20 00	
	Orillia	3486	Gaudour, Antoine.....		Services not proved.
Penetanguishene..	do	620	Brissette, Hypolyte.....	20 00	
	do	802	Cadioux, André.....	20 00	
	do	1508	Desaulniers, Louis		Dead.
	do	576	Moreau, Joseph.....	20 00	
Thornton.....	2277	Vanevery, William.....	20 00		
STORMONT.....	Aultsville	1022	Cramer, Francis.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15. *Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Class.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
STORMONT.— <i>Con</i>	Aultsville	2664	Ault, John.....	20 00	
	do	2673	Gallinger, George M.....	20 00	
	do	2690	Gallinger, George.....	20 00	
	do	2677	Haines, John C.....	20 00	
	do	2662	Ross, Michael.....	20 00	
	do	2874	Vandette, Simon		Dead.
	do	2661	Wagner, Solomon	20 00	
	do	1024	Hickeley, John.....	20 00	
	Farren's Point.....	2675	Campbell, James.....	20 00	
	do	2669	Dafoe, John	20 00	
	Lunenburg.....	2674	Prosser, Jesse.....	20 00	
	do	2665	Shaver, Jacob.....	20 00	
	Monckland	2655	McIntosh, William	20 00	
	Moulinette.....	1270	Annable, George.....	20 00	
	do	1010	Brownell, Stephen.....		Dead.
	do	2668	Moss, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	2878	Waldroff, John.....	20 00	
	do	1266	Wood, William.....	20 00	
	Newington	2691	Dixon, Robert F.....	20 00	
	do	2663	Eligh, David.....	20 00	
	do	2688	Snetsinger, Frederick ...	20 00	
	do	2687	Wiserman, William... ..	20 00	
	do	2686	Hoople, Michael.....		Services not proved.
Osnabrock	3342	Stillwill, John	20 00		
do	2668	Warner, Adam C.....	20 00		
do	2667	Weart, George C.....	20 00		
South Finch.....	2672	Steenburg, Peter.....	20 00		
TORONTO.....	Toronto	2910	Ryerson, George.....	20 00	
	do	1496	Bright, John.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
TORONTO.—Con....	Toronto	2904	Wright, E. G. S.....		No return.
	do	533	White, Isaac.....	20 00	
	do	3165	Kahdohgeegwen, Peter.....		Services not provided.
	do	3168	Moses, Tace.....		Services not provided.
	do	3164	Nawash, James.....		Services not provided.
	do	3166	Sunday, Chief John.....		Services not provided.
VICTORIA.....	Dalrymple.....	2094	Chrysler, John G.....	20 00	
	Little Britain	1059	Yerex, Isaac.....	20 00	
	Victoria Station ...	2728	Glover, Francis.....		Dead.
WATERLOO.....	Conestogo.....	670	Freeman, John	20 00	
	Galt	2113	McAfee, Daniel.....	20 00	
	do	1990	Shupe, James.....		Left limits.
	do	2396	Cunning, James	20 00	
	Preston.....	3021	Snyder, Adam L.....	20 00	
WELLAND	Allanburg.....	2718	Allison, Thomas.....	20 00	
	Clifton.....	2719	Young, Philip		No return.
	Drummondville.....	2861	Cook, Noah.....	20 00	
	Humberstone	2268	Olendenning, Robert.....	20 00	
	do	1950	Doan, Levis	20 00	
	do	1910	Kinnard, Sela.....	20 00	
	do	1953	Steele, David.....	20 00	
	Port Colborne	513	Davis, Samuel.....		Services not provided.
	Port Robinson.....	2802	Heaslip, Samuel	20 00	
	Ridgeway	1815	Bears, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	325	Palmer, Lewis	20 00	
	Stamford.....	2909	Thompson, Benjamin....	20 00	
	do	2798	Hyatt, James	20 00	
Stevensville	778	Huffman, George.....	20 00		
Thorold	2808	Lampman, Mathias.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
WELLAND.—Con...	Thorold	920	Kelly, Isaac	20 00	
	do	1319	Yocom, Peter	20 00	
	Welland	2133	Cummer, Daniel	20 00	
	do	1849	Yocom, Jesse	20 00	
WELLINGTON.....	Eden Mills	839	Ball, Peter Maine	20 00	
	Garafraza	2014	Loree, James	20 00	
	Guelph	1564	Stevs, Joshua	20 00	
	Harriston	3159	Wright, Malcolm	20 00	
	Ospring	3160	Wedge, John .....	.....	Services not proved.
	Rockwood	1672	Soper, Samuel	20 00	
	Rothsay	42	Calkins, Elijah S.	20 00	
WENTWORTH.....	Alberton	2107	Trowbridge, John	20 00	
	Aldershot	2364	Fonger, David	20 00	
	do	2365	Fonger, George	20 00	
	Ancaster	1909	Aikman, John	20 00	
	do	2787	Downs, Timothy .....	.....	No return.
	do	2772	Snider, Frederick	20 00	
	do	2395	Wilson, Samuel	20 00	
	do	2127	Rymal, Joseph	20 00	
	Binbrook	2128	Flock, John	20 00	
	Dundas	3228	Mainville, Mark	20 00	
	do	1191	McDavid, James .....	.....	Services not proved.
	Elfrida	2737	Sweazy, Andrew	20 00	
	Jerseyville	2704	Vansickle, William	20 00	
	Lynden	2528	Kaler, John	20 00	
do	3005	Keley, Peter B.	20 00		
Mill Grove	2774	Bradt, David	20 00		
do	2770	Thompson, William	20 00		
Mount Albion	2288	Felker, Frederick	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.	
				\$	cts.		
WENTWORTH— <i>Con</i>	North Glanford	2779	Hagle, Jacob			Dead.	
	Stoney Creek	1276	Combs, James	20	00		
	do	2330	Carpenter, Charles	20	00		
	do	1275	Green, William	20	00		
	do	2290	Utter, Henry	20	00		
	Troy	3004	Misener, Peter	20	00		
	Waterdown	2773	King, William				Dead.
	do	2771	Snider, Philip				Dead.
	Winona	1179	Smith, Silas	20	00		
	West Flamboro'	1781	Ramsay, John	20	00		
YORK	Box Grove	3073	Moore, Peter	20	00	On list for 1st July, 1877.	
	Bloomington	3399	Fenton, William				Dead.
	do	2736	Johnson, Vincent			On list for 1st July, 1877.	
	do	1935	Perkins, John	20	00		
	Buttonville	1345	Button, Francis	20	00		
	do	1064	Stiver, Jonn H.	20	00		
	Danforth	1332	Heron, John	20	00		
	do	2217	Palmer, James	20	00		
	do	2757	Elson, Henry				
	Edgley	2461	Kaiser, Jacob	20	00		
	Eglington	88	Snider, Martin	20	00		
	Eversley	671	Wells, John	20	00		
	Ellesmere	2732	Thompson, Archibald	20	00		
	do	2742	Thompson, Richard	20	00		
	Holland Landing	171	Wilson, R. Titus	20	00		
Keswick	2278	Crittendam, Amos	20	00			
do	2349	Draper, Luther	20	00			
Kettleby	2744	Boadwin, Alexander	20	00			
Lansing	2794	Miller, James	20	00			

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
YORK.— <i>Con</i>	Lansing	1364	Miller, Jacob.....	20	00	
	Laskay.....	2198	Ross, Robert.....	20	00	
	do	2791	Wells, Job.....	20	00	
	Lemonville.....	2216	Pipher, William.....	20	00	
	Markham.....	1663	Crosby, James.....	20	00	
	do	2721	Herrick, Lyman.....			No return.
	do	3079	Shell, Henry C.....			No return.
	do	2767	Quanty, Frederick.....	20	00	
	Mongolia.....	2713	Boyle, John.....	20	00	
	Newmarket.....	163	Mosier, Thomas.....			Dead.
	do	728	Roe, William.....	20	00	
	Nobleton.....	2815	Coddy, Aaron.....	20	00	
	Pine Orchard.....	2810	Hayes' John.....	20	00	
	Queensville.....	826	Graham, Richard.....	20	00	
	Ringwood	2114	Smith, Francis.....	20	00	
	Roach's Point.....	198	Payson, Ephriam H.....	20	00	
	Scarboro'.....	2034	Hough, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	1333	Jones, James.....	20	00	
	do	1239	Stoner, Peter.....	20	00	
	Stouffville.....	1934	Kester, Philip.....	20	00	
	Unionville.....	841	Stiver Francis.....	20	00	
	Vachell.....	2044	Hartt, Joseph.....	20	00	
do	2043	Mitchell, Darius.....	20	00		
do	2042	Morton, Samuel.....	20	00		
Whitchurch, Town- ship.	84	Vannostrand, Cornelius.	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ARGENTEUIL	Lachute	1839	Haines, William.....	Dead.
	St. Andrews.	2608	Charlebois, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2603	Burwash, Mathew.....	20 00	
	do	2435	Guilbault, Gabriel	20 00	
	do	2436	Hyde, George.....	.....
	do	2437	Larocque, Pierre	20 00	
	do	2927	Pilon, Alexandre.....	20 00	
ARTHABASKA.....	do	2612	Renaud, Louis.....	20 00	Dead.
	Arthabaskaville....	2580	Beauchène, Charles	20 00	
	do	2577	Demers, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	2575	Ouellet, Louis.....	.....
	Chester.....	2574	Camiré, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1627	Gosselin, Joachim.....	20 00	
	do	2576	Paquet, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2641	Roux, Prudent	20 00	
	Stanford.....	2549	Bourré, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2613	Marchand, Pierre.....	20 00	
BEAUHARNOIS.....	do	3082	Leblanc, Franc.....	Services not proved.
	St. Valers.....	1882	Bibeau, Francois.	20 00	
	Tynwick.....	162	Raiche, Amable.....	20 00	
	Beauharnois	2019	Charlebois, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2017	Hebert, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1858	Lebœuf, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	2018	Tondu, Joseph.....	20 00	
	St. Clement	3422	Laberge, Guillaume.....	.....
	St. Etienne.....	650	Tessier, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	1522	Montpetit.....	20 00	
St. Louis de Gon- zague.....	do	2138	Lamarre, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	651	Grenier, Pierre.....	.....

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
BEAUHARNOIS.....	St. Louis de Gonzague	1335	Guimond, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	649	Prejent, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	1606	Prejent, Joseph	20	00	
	do	3133	Lafebvre, Joachim	20	00	
	St. Stanislas.....	1378	Bertrand, Francois.....	20	00	
	do	3139	Lepage, Louis.....	20	00	
	do	1328	Maheu, Barthelemi.....	20	00	
	St. Timothée	2074	Bombardier, Michel.....	20	00	
	do	2073	Faubert, François.....	20	00	
	do	2072	Leduc, Charles.....	20	00	
	do	2080	Legault, François	20	00	
	do	2535	Poirier, Joachim	20	00	
	do	2078	Poirier, Hyacinthe.....	20	00	
	do	2077	Scott, André.....	20	00	
	do	2075	Vallée, Jean B.....	20	00	
	Valleyfield.....	2313	Cardinal, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	2317	Corbelle, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do	2314	French, Ambroise.....	20	00	
	do	2311	Galarneau, Loui- B	20	00	
	do	2316	Quenneville, François..	20	00	
do	2315	Tessier, Lambert.....	20	00		
do	2310	Vernier, Joseph.....	20	00		
do	2081	Viau, Alexis.....	20	00		
do	2312	Hebert, Jacques.....	20	00		
do	3414	Lefebvre, Joceph.....			Services not proved.	
BAGOT.....	Acton Vale.....	43	Denommé, Frs. X.....	20	00	
	do	3259	Duperon, Frs	20	00	
	Springton	3459	Perreault, François.....			Services not proved.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
BAGOT.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Dominique	2602	Despart, Jean F.....			Dead.
	do	776	Dion, Francois.....			Services not proved.
	St. Ephrem.....	2601	Dion, Jean B.....	20	00	
	St. Hélène.....	2140	Desantels, Pierre.....	20	00	Services not proved.
	do	215	Galarneau, Joseph	20	00	
	do	668	Michaud, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	806	Vallant, Alexis.....	20	00	
	do	1109	Froment, F. X.....			Services not proved.
	St. Hughes.....	989	Blanchet, Jacques.....	20	00	
	do	981	Chagnon-Larose, J. B...	20	00	
	do	969	Lebœuf, Louis	20	00	
	do	991	Petit, Frs. X.....	20	00	
	do	988	Richard, Basile	20	00	
	do	992	Tremblay, Joseph	20	00	
	do	3249	Rousseau, François.....	20	00	
	do	3248	Berard, Joseph.....	20	00	
	St. Liboire.....	923	Charbonneau, André.....	20	00	
	St. Pie.....	6	Amelotte, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	2272	Bonnier, Jacques.....	20	00	
	do	612	Chartier Philippe.....			Dead.
	do	614	Coderre, Paul.....	20	00	
	do	615	Gervais, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	964	Jubainville, Pierre	20	00	
	do	613	Massé, François.....	20	00	
	do	531	Mathon, Maurice.....	20	00	
	do	2037	Poulin, Joseph.....	20	00	
do	3179	Morin, Victor.....			Services not proved.	
St. Rosalie.....	3234	Morin, Louis	20	00		
do	2939	Savary, Augustin.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
BAGOT.—Con.....	St. Simon.....	819	Blais, Antoine	20	00	
	do	821	Delorme, Jean B			Dead.
	do	2148	Maheu, Joseph	20	00	
	do	820	Roby, Joseph	20	00	
	do	3214	Vandal, Léonard.....	20	00	
BEAUCE	Broughton.....	2492	Chatigny, Louis	20	00	
	do	2890	Hall, C. Henry	20	00	
	St. Elzear	988	Gregoire, Etienne.....	20	00	
	do	2172	Leblond, Joseph	20	00	
	St. Evariste	280	Begin, Jean B.....			Dead.
	do	279	Samson, Etienne.....	20	00	
	St. Ephrem.....	432	Poulin, Alexis	20	00	
	St. François	434	Rodrigue, Olivier.....	20	00	
	do	431	Mathieu, François.....	20	00	
	St. George.....	282	Dupuis, T.....			Dead.
	St. Joseph.....	281	Maheu, Charles	20	00	
	Ste. Marie.....	326	Bilodeau, Michel.....	20	00	
	do	1540	Grenier, François	20	00	
	do	327	Leclerc, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	3037	Veilleux, Joseph.....	20	00	
Bellechasse.....	St. Vital de Lamb- ton	1252	Belanger, Prisque	20	00	
	do	1253	Blouin, Antoine.....	20	00	
	do	1254	Blouin, Antoine.....	20	00	
Bellechasse.....	Beaumont	134	Costin, Frederick.....	20	00	
	do	1884	Gauvreau, Joseph	20	00	
	Buckland.....	1652	Bontin, Simon.....	20	00	
	do	1653	Corriveau, Benoni	20	00	
	do	1654	Morin, Charles.....	20	00	
	St. Charles	1110	Marcoux, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do	1129	Leclerc, Joseph.....	20	00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
BELLECHASSE	St. Michel	899	Fiset, Prisque	20	00	
	do	898	Fradet, Antoine	20	00	
	St. Gervais.....	1988	Audette, Marc.....	20	00	
	do	1656	Drapeau, Charles.....	20	00	
	do	1136	Isabelle, Guillaume.....	20	00	
	do	3343	Tenguay, Raphael.....	20	00	
	do	483	Turgeon, Guillaume.....	20	00	
	St. Raphael.....	1134	Bolduc, Jacques.....	20	00	
	do	125	Buteau, Louis.....	21	00	
	do	1131	Goulet, Jean.....	22	00	
	do	886	Ratté, Ignace	20	00	
	do	1137	Roby, André	20	00	
	St. Valier	759	Hoffman, Jean B.....			Dead.
BERTHIER.	Berthier	2203	Coutu, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	2269	Belisle, Alexis.....	20	00	
	do	240	Guilbault, Hypolite.....	20	00	
	do	2422	Lavallee, Paul.....			Dead.
	do	502	St. Arnault, Charles.....	20	00	
	do	2415	Bellevalle, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do	3420	Mousseau, Alexis.....			Services not proved.
	Lanoraie.....	673	Brazeau, François.....	20	00	
	do	672	Caisse, Antoine.....	20	00	
	do	675	Desrosiers, Alexis.....			Dead.
	do	677	Pilon, J. Bte.....	20	00	
	do	674	Robillard, Maurice.....	20	00	
	do	1926	Valois, Jean B.....	20	00	
Lavaltrie.....	2405	Ayet, Basile.....	20	00		
do	990	Bourdon, Michel.....			Dead.	
do	972	Delisle, Pierre.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
BERTHIER.— <i>Con.</i>	Lavaltrie.....	961	Giguere, Claude.....	\$ 20 00	
	do	983	Lacombe, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	970	Laporte, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	979	Lesage, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	977	Morin, Joseph.....		Dead.
	do	973	Prud'homme, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1315	Renaud, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	971	Rivet, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1614	Robillard, André.....	20 00	
	do	1314	Courcy, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	St. Barthelemi.....	244	Denommé, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	239	Gauthier, Amable.....		Dead.
	do	2204	Guernon, François.....	20 00	
	do	243	Savoie, Ambroise.....	20 00	
	do	241	Vilandré, Vital.....	20 00	
	St. Cuthbert.....	2202	Carpentier, Benjamin....	20 00	
	do	2209	Chaussé Alexis.....		Dead.
	do	3031	Généreux, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2354	Sylvestre, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2590	Toupin, Michel.....	20 00	
	St. Gabriel.....	109	Boulé, Joseph	20 00	
	do	1616	Courtemanche, Louis P.	20 00	
	do	1258	Généreux, Ambroise....	20 00	
	do	110	Lanoie, Louis.....	20 00	
	St. Norbert.....	484	Boucher, Henri.....	20 00	
	do	114	Champagne, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	112	Frechette, Amable	20 00	
	do	115	Robillard, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	111	Roy, François.....	20 00	
	do	113	Roy, Gabriel.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15 — *Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
BROME	Bolton.....	624	Hunt, John B.....	20 00	
	Brome.....	1102	Bedard, François.....	20 00	
	do	625	Schufelt, Thomas.....	20 00	
	Bromemere	439	Jones, Charles H.	20 00	
	Knowlton	3158	Balls, James.....	20 00	
	do	2640	Daniels, Joseph	20 00	
	Farnham Centre... ..	1574	Bell, George.....	20 00	
	Farnham East.....	2270	Cameron, Daniel.....	20 00	
	Sutton	1447	Schufelt, Joseph.....	20 00	Dead.
	do	3334	Best, Alexander.....	20 00	Services not proved.
CHAMBLEY	Boucherville	1774	Benard, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1776	Jodoin, Hippolyte.....	20 00	
	do	3284	Livernois, Felix.....	20 00	
	do	1775	Pariseau, Michel D.....	20 00	
	do	361	St. Onge, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3321	Valleé, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	3285	Sénécal, Paul.....	20 90	
	do	1208	Aubertin, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	3286	Gervais, Theophile.....	20 00	Services not proved.
	do	3487	Bourdon, Fs. Antoine...	20 00	Services not proved.
	Chambly (Basin)... ..	259	Proteau, Nicholas.....	20 00	
	do	3393	Marcille, Antoine .....	.....	On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Longueuil.....	8	Brechin, J. B.....	20 00	
	do	11	Birtz, Pierre.....	20 00	
do	2115	Charron, François	20 00		
do	2243	Fausse, Pierre.....	.....	Dead.	
do	1690	Patenande, Alexis.....	20 00		
do	9	Phedi, Jean B.	20 00		
do	10	Sicotte, Constant	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
CHAMBLY.— <i>Con.</i>	Longueuil	2599	Trudeau, André.....	20 00	
	do	2519	Viger, François B	20 00	
	do	13	Cadieux, Joseph		Services not proved.
	do	46	Richard, Louis		Services not proved.
	St. Basile.....	1215	Racine, François.....		Dead.
	St. Bruno	653	Cadieux, François.....	20 00	
	do	2600	Paquin, Amable.....	20 00	
	do	1618	Protot, André.....	20 00	
	do	3401	St. André, Pierre.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.
	St. Hubert.....	731	Bouthiller, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	12	Sabourin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	729	Vincent, Michel	20 00	
	CHARLEVOIX.....	Bay St. Paul.. ...	881	Bolly, Isaac.....	20 00
do		880	Fortin, Vital.....	20 00	
do		879	Gagnon, Jacques.....	20 00	
do		877	Lavoie, Oliver	20 00	
do		878	Lavoie, Thomas	20 00	
do		876	Pilote, Felix	20 00	
do		882	Potvin Archange.....	20 00	
do		883	Simard, Timothée.....	20 00	
Eboulements		1257	Bergeron, Philippe.....	20 00	
do		1286	Gagnon, Felix	20 00	
do		1285	Girard, Pierre	20 00	
do		1917	Rheume, Alexis.....	20 00	
do		1283	Trenblay, Louis.....		Dead.
do		3383	Bouchard, Ignace		On list for 1st July, 1877.
Isle aux Coudres..		850	Gagnon, François.....	20 00	
St. Agnès.....	408	Gagnon, Louis	20 00		
St. Fidèle.....	404	Grenon, Joseph.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
CHARLEVOIX— <i>Con</i>	St. Fidèle.....	405	Pilon, Nicholas	20 00	
	St. Frs. Navier.....	1135	Neron, Alexis.....	20 00	
	St. Hilarion.....	2361	Tremblay, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Irénée.....	1295	Boivin, Elisé.....	20 00	
	do	1296	Fortin, Jacques	20 00	
	St. Urbain.....	437	Asselin, Jean B	20 00	
	do	436	Raçine, Michel	20 00	
CHAMPLAIN.....	do	435	Simard, Ulric	20 00	
	Batiscan	1277	Gendron, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	1274	Marchand, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1278	Moreau, Gabriel.....	20 00	
	do	940	Toupin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Cap de la Magde- laine.....	2152	Dubord, Zenobie.....	20 00	
	do ...	2153	Lamothe, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do ...	2780	Montplaisir, Paschal.....	20 00	
	do ...	3085	St. Pierre, Clément.....		Dead.
	Champlain.....	2489	Dautigny, François X...	20 00	
	Mont Carmel.....	1404	Drolet, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Ste. Anne de la P'de	452	Dalbec, François.....		Dead.
	do ...	1160	Godin, Louis.....	20 00	
	do ...	1157	Grimard, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do ...	1156	Lafèche, Olivier.....	20 00	
do ...	1158	Laquerre, Hilaire.....	20 00		
do ...	1155	Paré, Barthelemi.....	20 00		
do ...	1154	Perrault, Louis	20 00		
do ...	2506	Perrault, Dominique.....	20 00		
do ...	1323	Tessier, François.....	20 00		
do ...	1159	Williams, Joseph.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				£ cts.	
CHAMPLAIN—Con.	St. Genevieve.....	316	Baril, Francois	20 00	
	do	314	Cadotte, Jean B.....		Dead.
	do	311	Lefebvre, Nicholas		Dead.
	do	313	Massicotte, Abraham	20 00	
	do	2859	Normandin, Pierre	20 00	
	do	315	Veillet, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3329	Allard, Francois	20 00	
	St. Maurice.....	1260	Brulé, Pierre.....		Dead.
	do	1281	Limoges, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1280	Page, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1259	Thibault, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Narcisse.....	310	Baril, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1649	Ratté, Charles	20 00	
	St. Prospère.....	312	Massicotte, Augustin.....		No return.
	St. Stanislas.....	409	Ayotte, François.....	20 00	
	do	211	Caya, Clément.....	20 00	
	do	1163	Grimard, Modeste.....		Dead.
	do	212	Lafontaine, Sifroi.....	20 00	
	do	2486	Lafontaine, Stanislas.....		Dead.
	do	1162	Massicotte, Jean B	20 00	
CHATEAUGUAY...	Chateauguy	1747	Boursier, Louis N	20 00	
	do	82	Dorais, Jean L.....	20 00	
	do	1746	Monmillon, Louis	20 00	
	Ormstown	2414	Caron, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Russelltown	3391	Pagé, Benoit.....		Services not proved.
	St. J. Chysostôme.	2550	Foucreau, François.....		Dead.
	do	2536	Niquette, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2570	Provost, Alexis.....		Dead.
	St. Martine.....	2193	Brault, Vital.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
CHATEAUGUAY....	St. Martine.....	98	Clement, François	20 00	
	do	192	Cole, John.....	20 00	
	do	2441	Duquet, Joachim.....	20 00	
	do	2618	Fournier, Pierre		Dead.
	do	1641	Legault, Pierre	20 00	
	do	2347	Lefebvre, Jean B.....		Dead.
	do	1642	Maheu, Antoine.....		Dead.
	do	3377	Monette, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2868	Varrain, François	20 00	
	St. Philomène.....	3040	Hubardean, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	803	Loisel, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	73	Tremblay, Etienne.....	20 00	
	St. Urbain.....	2010	Buteau, Nicholas.....	20 00	
	do	3150	Bessette, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3038	Champagne, Antoine....	20 00	
CHICOUTIMI	Bagotville.	540	Gendron, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	976	Tremblay, François	20 00	
	do	1386	Harton, Ignace.....	20 00	
	do	1385	Laforge, François.....	20 00	
	Chicoutimi.....	2051	Boily, Jean B		Dead.
	Herbertville	2490	Gagné, Louis.....	20 00	
	Lac St. Jean.....	2394	Bluteau, Isidore.....		Dead.
	St. Alexis	1387	Harvey, Joseph.....	20 00	
	St. Anne.....	774	Duval, Hilaire.	20 00	
	St. Paul.....	1427	Duchène, Jean B.....		Dead.
	Laterrière.....	1389	Singelais, Sauveur.....	20 00	
	do	1390	Blackburn, Augustin....	20 00	
do	1237	Tremblay, Etienne.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
COMPTON.....	Cookshire	577	Jackson, Peter.....			Services not proved. Services not proved.
	Robinson.....	3447	Barbeau, Amable.....			
	Sawyersville.....	1509	Rand, Arlemas D.....	20	00	
	Waterville.....	449	Germain, Jean D.....	20	00	
ORCHESTER.....	Westbury.....	2050	Lothrop, Galen.....	20	00	
	Frampton	2171	Henderson, William....	20	00	
	St. Anselme.....	2833	Garant, Jean.....	20	00	
	do	1989	Poulet, Charles	20	00	
	do	2008	Roy, Pierre.....	20	00	
	Ste. Claire.....	928	Lafontaine, Jacques....			Dead.
	do	929	Lapointe, Charles.....	20	00	
	do	3212	Royer, Lazare V.....	20	00	
	Ste. Hénédine.....	1265	Bilodeau, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do	919	Roberge, Pierre.....			Dead.
	St. Isidore.....	927	Longchamp, Antoine....	20	00	
	do	926	Patry, Autoine.....			Dead.
	do	2860	Roy, François.....	20	00	
	do	931	Chaloup, Michel.....	20	00	
Ste. Marguerite.....	do	930	Roy, François.....	20	00	
	St. Malachie.....	2160	Henderson, Gilbert.....	20	00	
DRUMMOND.....	Drummondville.....	2145	Metivier, André.....	20	00	
	Kingsey.....	3199	Babineau, Charles.....			Dead.
	do	1588	Cameron, Samuel.....	20	00	
	do	182	Cormier, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	2001	Noel, Alexis.....			Dead.
	do	2959	Rousseau, Joseph.....			Dead.
	do	3198	Vien, André.....	20	00	
L'Avenir.....	do	306	Boisvert, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do	2588	Labonté, Louis.....			Dead.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
DRUMMOND.— <i>Con.</i>	L'Avenir.....	305	Lepine, André.....	\$ cts. 20 00	
	do	304	Leprohon, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	764	Emond, Antoine.....	20 00	
	St. Germain.....	2544	Fleury, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	2922	Raiche, Antoine.....	20 00	
	St. Guillaume.....	908	Beauvais, Louis V.....	20 00	
	do	903	Bellisle, Frs. X.....		Dead.
	do	904	Lambert, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	905	Vincent, Isaac.....	20 00	
	do	907	Doyon, Prisque.....		Dead.
do	2931	Duguay, Antoine.....	20 00		
GASPÉ.....	Cap Chat	2508	Sergerie, St. Jore Firmin	20 00	
	St. Anne des Monts	2368	Levasseur, Augustin.....	20 00	
HOCHELAGA.....	Hochelaga	1529	Bourbonnière, Jean B.....		Dead.
	Longue Pointe.	1532	Basinet, Antoine		Dead.
	do	3102	Brouiller, Joseph	20 00	
	do	1531	Decary, Hippolyte.....	20 00	
	do	1535	Jeannot, Prudent.....	20 00	
	Pte. aux Trembles	1472	Boyer, Toussaint	20 00	
	do ...	1471	Brouillet, Jean B.....	20 90	
	do ...	1493	Chalifoux, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do ...	1470	Chalifoux, Michel	20 00	
	do ...	1495	Jeannot, Antoine.	20 00	
	do ...	1494	Monet François.....	20 00	
	Riv. des Prairies...	2517	Bleau Joseph.....		Dead.
do ...	2617	Cadioux, Joseph.....	20 00		
do ...	2616	Cadioux, Jean B.....	20 00		
do ...	2515	Fortin, Jean B.....	20 00		
do ...	2621	Gosselin, Louis.....		Services not proved.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
HOCHELAGA.— <i>Con.</i>	Sault aux Recl- lets.	90	Labranche, Jean L.....	\$ cts 20 00	
	do	1697	Pesant, François.....	20 00	
	St. Jean Baptiste.	799	Jubainville, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2155	Dagenais, François.....	20 00	
	do	573	Lapierre, François.....	20 00	
	do	2413	Rodier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2620	Viau, A.....		Services not proved.
	Tannery West.....	133	Bourdon, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1907	Langevin, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	291	Wilscomp, John.....	20 00	
	do	292	Rolland, Lenoir G.....		Dead.
	do	550	Legault, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3307	Deschambault, Nicholas	20 00	
	do	3347	Gervais, Alexis.....	20 00	
HUNTINGDON	Covey Hill	2861	O'Neil, Hugh	20 00	
	Dundee.....	1792	Ashburn, John.....	20 00	
	Franklin Centre...	3418	Longway, Joseph		Services not proved.
	Helena.....	2571	Primeau, Jean B.	20 00	
	Hemingford.....	246	Catman, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2226	Reneault, Pierre		No return.
	do	245	Robert, François.....	20 00	
	do	3256	Scriven, William	20 00	
	St. Anicet	1883	Langlois, Benjamin.		Dead.
	St. Regis.....	3180	Kansitatsika, Kor	20 00	
	do	3179	Hemlock, Jacob.....	20 00	
	Starnsboro'.....	2105	Beauregard, Gabriel.....	20 00	
do	2030	Gaboriault, Joseph.....	20 00		
do	2852	Gervais, Constant	20 00		
do	2031	Gibeau, François	20 00		
do	2919	Mitivier, Jean B.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
IBERVILLE.....	Henryville.....	1362	Grenier, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	813	Guérin, Guillaume.....	20 00	
	do	2173	Lecuyer, Pierre	20 00	
	do	2057	Courchene, Charles	20 00	
	do	2258	Magnant, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Iberville.....	1353	Bessette, Julien	20 00	
	do	1738	Bousquet, Hippolyte.....	20 00	
	do	1955	Corriveau, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	3339	Granger, Jean B	20 00	
	do	522	Joubert, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2090	Larocque, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2082	Maintesse, Louis.	20 00	
	do	3374	Massé, François	20 00	
	do	789	Menard, Ambroise.....	20 00	
	do	2532	Lessard, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	3372	Choquette, Pierre.....		Services not proved.
	Mount Johnson.....	3121	Jasmin, Noël.....	20 00	
	Sabrevois	2230	Jones, Thomas.....	20 00	
	St. Alexandre.....	697	Dalpe, Noel	20 00	
	do	812	Monat, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	696	Nerbonne, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	1933	Robert, Louis.....		Dead.
	do	3282	Lamothe, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Ste. Brigide.....	1047	Bougrette, Jean L.....	20 00	
	do	3203	Jourdain, Joachim	20 00	
	do	1103	Lemaire, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	3390	Beau regard, Pierre.....		Services not proved.
	St. Gregoire.....	2284	Bessette, Edouard....	20 00	
	do	2420	Choquette, Jean B.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.	
				\$ cts.		
IBERVILLE.— <i>Con...</i>	St. Gregoire.....	2322	Desrochers, Pierre	20 00		
	do	2510	Hébert, Jean B	20 00		
	do	2511	Laperche, Isaac.....	20 00		
	do	2283	Patenaude, François	20 00		
	St. Sebastien	2060	Boivin, Michel	20 00		
	do	2061	Breau, Pierre	20 00		
	do	2512	Carpentier, Louis	20 00		
	do	52	Martin, Henry		Dead.	
	do	2059	Pierre, Bronillette		Services not proved.	
	JACQUES CAR-TIER	Isle Bizard.....	3092	Trepanier, Jacques.....	20 00	
		Lachine	848	Boileau, Athanase.....	20 00	
		do	1403	Crepeau, Jean B	20 00	
		do	208	McNaughton, Donald....	20 00	
		do	850	Vallières, Pierre		Dead.
Pointe Claire.....		801	Pilon, André.....	20 00		
do		800	Trottier, J. B.....	20 00		
do		3392	Perrier, Antoine.....		Services not proved.	
St. Anne (Bout de l'Isle.....		773	Gauthier, Bernardin.....	20 00		
do		2607	Lalonde, Luc.....	20 00		
do		2121	Lebuies, Augustin	20 00		
do		752	Perrier, Pierre.....		Dead.	
Ste. Geneviève.....		128	Brisebois, François	20 00		
do		131	Martin, Joseph.....	20 00		
St. Laurent.....	1526	Boudrias, Louis	20 00			
do	1527	Gauthier, Antoine.....	20 00			
do	2416	Lebeau, Jacques	20 00			
do	2627	Martin, Pierre.....	20 00			
do	1528	Malette, Jean B.....	20 00			
do	2925	Tarte, Luc	20 00			

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
JOLIETTE.....	Joliette.....	2412	Beaudoin, Frs.....	20 00	
	do	2894	Beauregard, J. B.	20 00	
	do	76	Beauchamp, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	2408	Forrest, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2893	Lacoste, Francois.....	20 00	
	do	2411	Lavigne, J. B.	20 00	
	do	2937	Leprohon, Philippe		Dead.
	do	2406	Prudhomme, Joseph	20 00	
	do	336	Bonin, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2022	Michaud, Henry.	20 00	
	Kildare	2523	Gilbert, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Côme	40	Melançon, Joseph	20 20	Dead.
	do	41	Prud'homme, Joseph.....		
	St. Elizabeth	335	Durand, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3032	Guilbault, Antoine.....		Dead.
	do	334	Latour, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1612	Levésque.....	20 00	
	do	337	Sarazin, Joseph.....		Dead.
	do	504	Thibodeau, Joseph.....		Dead.
	St. Felix de Valois	1363	Aubin, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	2475	Joly, Ardouin	20 00	
	do	2426	Letourneau, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	189	Manseau, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	2433	St. George, Emmanuel		Dead.
	St. Jean de Matha.	1590	Racette, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2897	Roy, Jean B.....	20 00	
	Ste. Melanie.....	2410	Brault, Paul.....	20 00	
	St. Paul.....	2522	Rivest, François.....	20 00	
	do	1667	Portelance, Basile.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
JOLIETTE.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Paul.....	2895	Deziel, Joseph.....			Services not proved.
	St. Thomas.....	333	Boucher, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do.....	2614	Coutu, Basile.....	20	00	
	do.....	1915	Coutu, François.....	20	00	
	do.....	332	Desrosiers, Ambroise.....	20	00	
KAMOURASKA.....	do.....	1589	Langlois, François.....	20	00	
	Rivière Ouelle.....	149	Emond, Hyacinthe.....	20	00	
	do.....	146	Levésque, Paschal.....			Dead.
	do.....	152	Ouellet, Charles.....			Dead.
	St. Alexandre.....	1237	Beaupré, Noël.....	20	00	
	do.....	1225	Chenard, Louis.....	20	00	
	do.....	1236	Gagné, Paschal.....	20	00	
	Ste. Anne.....	823	Berubé, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do.....	147	Bourgelas, Maurice.....	20	00	
	do.....	148	L'Italien, François.....	20	00	
	do.....	150	Sirois, Jean.....	20	00	
	St. André.....	1224	Pelletier, Etienne.....			Dead.
	do.....	1063	Soucy, Michel.....	20	00	
	do.....	824	Dubé, Honoré.....	20	00	
	Ste. Hélène.....	939	Charest, Michel.....	20	00	
	St. Pacôme.....	145	Boucher, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do.....	138	Leclerc, Jean Bte.....	20	00	
do.....	139	Levésque, Eloi.....	20	00		
do.....	144	Perreault, Isaie.....	20	00		
St. Paschal.....	153	Ouellet, André.....	20	00		
do.....	151	Ouellet, J. Charles.....	20	00		
LAPRAIRIE.....	Caughnawaga.....	3184	Anewarion, Louis.....	20	00	
	do.....	3186	Anioken, Jean.....	20	00	
	do.....	2726	Aubry, François.....			Left limits.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
LAPRAIRIE.— <i>Con.</i>	Caughnawaga	568	Champagne, Louis.....	\$ cts. 20 00	
	do	3188	Kasakete, Frs.....	20 00	
	do	3187	Shakokenni, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	3181	Sakoiatiiosta, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3183	Sonorese, Nathias	20 00	
	do	3185	Shobaiio, Jacques.....	20 00	
	Laprairie	2921	Brassard, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2196	Duranceau, Pierre.....		Dead.
	do	2647	Niding, J. B.....	20 00	
	do	3080	Poupart, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	2006	Poupart, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	2649	Rackenpack, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	2648	Rousseau, J. B.....	20 00	
	do	3322	Brousseau, Jacques.....		Services not proved.
	St. Constant.....	3310	Barbeau, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	2991	Letourneau, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3294	Lefort, Amable.....	20 00	
	St. Isidore	2624	Bourdeau, Ignace.....	20 00	
	do	2848	Brosseau, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2460	Denault, J. B.....		Dead.
	do	1376	Gervais, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	2521	Gervais, François.....	20 00	
	do	2973	Kingley, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	2525	Perras, Simon.....	20 00	
	do	3336	Gervais, Charles.....	20 00	
	St. Jacques.....	1789	Daigneault, Antoine.....	20 00	
	St. Philippe.....	1356	Deanoyers, André.....	20 00	
do	782	Gagnier, Pierre.....	20 00		
do	2375	Longtin, Jean B.....		No return.	
do	3490	Denoyers, Antoine D....		On list for 1st July, 1877.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
L'ASSOMPTION	Lachenaie	2428	Lamoureux, Jacques.....	20 00	
	L'Assomption.....	235	Brien, Joseph Ed.....	20 00	
	do	87	Chaput, Joseph	20 00	
	do	86	Chavandière, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	828	Chevigny, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2956	Christin, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	106	Gauthier, François.....	.....	Dead.
	do	236	Malo, Joachim.....	20 00	
	do	2961	Morin, Sulpice	20 00	
	d5	107	Quesnel, Antoine.....	20 00	
	L'Epiphanie	104	St. Louis, Charles	20 00	
	Mascouche.....	2881	Beauchamp, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	3355	Corbeil, François.....	20 00	
	St. Lin.....	238	Brabant, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	234	Ethier, Abraham	20 00	
	do	1369	Fournier, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	232	Gueri-Dumont, Joseph...	20 00	
	do	2481	Roy, Alexis	20 00	
	do	237	Thérien, Louis.....	.....	Dead.
	do	3154	Varain, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Roch.....	2483	Déziel André.	20 00	
	do	3152	Dalpe, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2539	Pigotte, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	2531	Lebeau, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Sulpice.....	105	Pelletier, François.....	20 00	
	do	3250	Perrault, Pierre C.....	20 00	
L'AVAL.....	Ste. Dorothée.....	2244	Galipeau, Laurent.....	20 00	
	do	2245	Theoret, Eustache.....	20 00	
	St. Francis de Sales	225	Lemay, Hyacinthe.	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
LAVAL.—Con.....	St. Martin.....	1108	Barbe, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2025	Bergeron, Guillaume.....	.....	Dead.
	do	2032	Beautrain, François	20 00	
	do	2161	Gerard, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	450	Laurin, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	3377	Monette, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	721	Valade, François.....	.....	Dead.
	do	722	Patry, François.....	20 00	
	do	3400	Lavoie, Martin.....	.....	Services not proved.
	St. Rose	392	Dumoulin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	391	Gascon, François.....	.....	Dead.
	do	2303	Miller, Jean .....	.....	Dead.
	St. Vincent de Paul	643	Charbonneau, Joseph.....	20 00	
do		644	Loyer, Louis.....	20 00	
LEVIS.....	Lévis.....	1318	Beaulieu, Edouard.....	20 00	
	do	1091	Fournier, Germain.....	20 00	
	do	947	Drapeau, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	894	Cameron, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	957	Dion, Frs. X.....	20 00	
	do	946	Drouin, Amable.....	20 00	
	do	774	Montminy, Michel.....	20 00	
	St. Henri.....	1986	Begin, Joseph.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1583	Belleau, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1765	Bilodeau, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	1393	Coulombe, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	854	Couture, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	1830	Degourdelle, Pierre.....	20 00	
do	1755	Gagné, Louis.....	.....	Dead.	
do	1790	Jolicœur, Thomas.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Residence.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
LEVIS.— <i>Continued.</i>	St. Henri.....	1987	Lecours, Joseph.....		No return.
	do	2505	Ruel, Jean.....		Dead.
	St. Jean Chrysostome.	1918	Savard, François.....	20 00	
	St. Joseph	982	Brochu, François.....	20 00	
	do	950	Bourget, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	414	Charbonneau, Charles.....		Dead.
	do	2507	Letourneau, Benoit J.....		Dead.
	do	267	Montminy, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	951	Noel, Jean Bte.	20 00	
	do	2251	Patry, François	20 00	
	do	949	Ruel, François	20 00	
	do	609	Pellerin, Damase.....	20 00	
	St. Lambert	1756	Morin, Louis.....	20 00	
	St. Nicholas	2806	Dion, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	339	Dubois, Noel.	20 00	
	do	1256	Dupéré, Etienne	20 00	
	do	2038	Fréchette, F. X.....	20 00	
do	1255	Fréchette, Michel..	20 00		
St. Romuald	1079	Bissonnette, Pierre	20 00		
do	1076	Denis, Etienne.....	20 00		
do	1077	Hart, François	20 00		
do	1078	Munro, P. Basile		Dead.	
L'ISLET.....	L'Islet	1352	Berger, Guillaume	20 00	
	do	1392	Despré, Marcel		Dead.
	do	1436	Dessaint, François J.....		Dead.
	do	1331	Lamarre, François.....	20 00	
	do	1168	Morin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	St. Jean, Port Joly	214	Bourgault, François.....	20 00	
do ..	154	Harton, Joseph.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
L'ISLET.—Con.....	do	142	Ouellet, Alexis.....	\$ cts.	Dead.
	St. Roch.....	143	Castonguay, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	141	St. Amant, Abraham.....	20 00	
LOTBINIERE.....	Beaurivage.....	1377	Sylvain, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1262	Gonthier, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Leclercville.....	22	Perusse, Luc.....	20 00	
	do	23	Brisson, Auguste.....	20 00	
	Lotbinière.....	428	Augé, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	601	Perusse, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	608	Boudreau, Olivier.....	20 00	
	Ste. Agathe.....	2083	Plante, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Antoine.....	546	Bacquet, François	20 00	
	do	551	Colombe, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	554	Noel, Joseph	20 00	
	do	552	Noel, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	545	Rousseau, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	553	L'Ainé, Luc.....	20 00	
	St. Appolinaire	544	Rousseau, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	Ste. Croix.....	2178	Bergeron, Augustin	20 00	
	do	1094	Boisvert, Jean B	20 00	
	do	1095	Laroche, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1096	Monfette, Antoine.....	20 00	
	St. Edouard	1145	Terrin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1144	Blanchet, A. J	20 00	
	do	1146	St. Onge, Louis	20 00	
St. Flavien.....	1662	Côté, Etienne.....	20 00		
do	1661	Côté, Jean B.....	20 00		
do	1660	Hamel, Pierre.....	20 00		
St. Gilles.....	777	Wagner, Jean B	20 00		
St Jean Deschail- lons.....	1865	Mailhot, Modeste.....		No return.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
ASKINONGE.....	Hunterstown	955	Elliot, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	455	Valiere, Joseph	20 00	
	Maskinongé	3268	Durand, François	20 00	
	do	468	Jolette, François.....		No return.
	do	471	Labrèche, Medar D.....	20 00	
	do	469	Larose, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	472	Lebrun, Louis	20 00	
	do	2095	Marineau, François.....	20 00	
	do	415	Cloutier, Pierre.....		No return.
	do	3351	Grenier, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	467	Vanasse, Pierre.....		Services not proved.
	Rivière du Loup...	529	Baribeau, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do ...	475	Carle, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do ...	479	Damphousse, Amable...	20 00	
	do ...	481	Desaulniers, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do ...	1617	Livernoche, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do ...	476	Loranger, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do ...	478	Paillé, Régis.....	20 00	
	do ...	477	Pratt, François	20 00	
	do ...	480	Roy, François.....	20 00	
	do ...	2985	Voisard, François	20 00	
	St. Didace.....	2293	Juneau, Louis		Dead.
	do	3116	Laprade, Basile	20 00	
St. Léon.....	454	Allard, Marc.....	20 00		
do	1207	Lafleur, Pierre.....	20 00		
do	456	Laperrière, Jean B.....	20 00		
St. Justin	2271	Ayotte, François	20 00		
do	1087	Clement, Louis	20 00		
do	1085	Gagnon, Pierre	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
MASKINONGÉ- <i>Con.</i>	St. Justin.....	473	Heroux, Michel	20 00	
	do	1088	Morin, Joseph	20 00	
	do	1089	Perreault, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	3115	Sicard, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1086	Roy, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3293	Fleury, Isidore.....	.....	Services not proved.
	St. Ursule.....	465	Leclerc, Alexis	20 00	
	do	482	Picard, Joseph.....	.....	Dead.
	do	466	Thibaudeau, Jean.....	20 00	
MEGANTIC.....	Lyster.....	660	Denis, Etienne.....	20 00	
	Somerset.....	161	Roux, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	160	McCrae, Alexander.....	20 00	
	St. Julie.....	96	Lepage, Jean	20 00	
	do	92	Côté, Louis.....	20 00	
	St. Ferdinand	155	Binet, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	156	Côté, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	156	Hemond, Jean.....	.....	Dead.
	St. Sophie.....	2572	Belliveau, Joseph	20 00	
	do	600	L'Enseigne, Augustin....	20 00	
MISSISQUOI	Bedford.....	2587	Powers, George.....	20 00	
	do	3011	Resher, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Cowansville.....	1446	Humphrey, Peter.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Clarenceville.....	367	Beerworth, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	3367	Brown, Andrew.....	20 00	
	do	2137	Derrick, William.....	20 00	
	do	766	Derrick, Anthony.....	20 00	
	do	771	Emerick, Henry.....	20 00	
	do	872	Johnson, George W.....	20 00	
	do	767	Scott, William.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
MISSISQUOI.— <i>Con.</i>	Clarenceville.....	2135	Scott, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	2136	Suzard, Felix.....	20 00	
	Dunham.....	2817	Wales, John D.....	20 00	
	do	1342	Roy, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1923	Boulette, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Farnham (West)...	1042	Allard, François.....	20 00	
	do	2569	Barabé, Peter.....	20 00	
	do	2568	Bisailon, Hippolyte....	20 00	
	do	2520	Davignon, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2566	Deslauriers, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	1101	Riendeau, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	3034	Surprenant, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	1105	Robidoux, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	2942	Welsh, Archelaus.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Freligahburg.....	3354	Etu, Alexis	20 00	
	Malmaison.....	2970	Duquette, François.....	20 00	
	do	1568	Goyette, Joseph.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1344	Lange, Théodore.....	20 00	
	do	1864	Larochelle, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	18	L'Homme, Joseph	20 00	
	Nutt's Corners.....	1341	Drew, James	20 00	
	Philipsburg	55	Best, John.....	20 00	
	do	1337	Luke, Jacob V.....	20 00	
do	1340	Moore, Hiram.....	20 00		
Pigeon Hill	3312	Picard, Pierre.....	20 00		
do	1573	Sornborger, John .....	.....	Dead.	
do	2952	McDonald, John	20 00		
Pike River.....	2058	Godreau, Joseph	20 00		
do	2062	Charland Joseph.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
MISSISQUOI.— <i>Con.</i>	Stanbridge	1343	Pratt, Theodore	20	00	
	do	1339	Traver, Philip	20	00	
	do	3301	Breton, Pierre.....			Services not proved.
	Sweetsburg.....	91	Basinet, Toussaint.....	20	00	
	do	2628	Bigelow, Horace.....	20	00	
	do	2344	Corrivéau, Charles.....			Services not proved.
	St. Armand.....	54	Boomhover, Jacob.....	20	00	
	do	2630	Holden, Arthur			Dead.
	do	1575	Holstapple, John.....	20	00	
	do	1578	Primerman, Peter.....	20	00	
	do	53	Sallsbury, Henry.....	20	00	
	do	1336	Smith, John	20	00	
	do	1580	Sornborger, Jeremiah ...	20	00	
	do	2445	Wood, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	2369	Higgins, Oram	20	00	
St. Thomas	2207	Derrick, Henry.....			Dead.	
do	2154	Williams, Isaac.....	20	00		
MONTCALM.....	St. Alexis.....	1209	Beaudry, Toussaint.....	20	00	
	do	556	Fournier, Pierre.....			Dead.
	do	1208	Ratelle, Nicholas.....			Dead.
	do	3227	Beaudry, Joseph	20	00	
	St. Calixte.....	301	Brunet, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	303	Imbault, Amable.....	20	00	
	do	302	Leclerc, François.....			Dead.
	do	300	Thienlle, J. Bte.....			Dead.
	do	3288	Chaput, Antoine.....			Services not proved.
	St. Esprit.....	3209	Soulière, Jean B.....	20	00	
do	3210	Ganthier, Frs.....	20	00		
do	3153	Leclaire, Antoine.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks. 1
				\$ cts.	
MONTREALM.—Cas.	St. Esprit.....	394	Sivignie, François.....	20 00	
	do	3267	Rochon, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Jacques.	1820	Langlois, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1818	Lemay, François.....	20 00	
	do	2021	Legaré, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1823	Mabeu, Michel.....		Dead.
	do	1819	Marion, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1824	Melançon, David.....	20 00	
	do	1817	Richard, François.....	20 00	
	do	2896	Biopel, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1821	Rivet, Jean B.....		Dead.
	do	3242	Brisson, Ambroise.....	20 00	
	St. Julienne.....	1321	Beauchamp, Jean B.....		Dead.
	do	1322	Pelletier, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	816	Rivais, Charles.....	20 00	
do	2278	Collin, François.....	20 00		
do	3397	Ferron, Paul.....		Services not proved. Dead.	
St. Liguori.....	1825	Brisson, Jean B.....		Dead.	
do	1865	Caisse, Pierre.....	20 00		
do	1821	Lanoue, Antoine.....		Dead.	
do	1329	Rivais, Alexis.....	20 00		
MONTMAGNY.....	Berthier.....	1859	Carbonneau, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1860	Carbonneau, Jacques....	20 00	
	do	1861	Ratté, Laurent.....	20 00	
	do	1862	Blais, Laurent.....	20 00	
	Cap St. Ignace.....	1708	Pelletier, Celestin.....	20 00	
	St. François.....	1250	Gendron, Laurent.....	20 00	
	St. Thomas.....	1502	Chevrette, Bernard....	20 00	
do	1501	Fortier, Pierre.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
MONTMAGNY— <i>Con.</i>	St. Thomas.....	1428	Fournier, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	1429	Gaudreau, Antoine D....	20 00	
	do	896	Mathurin, Jean B.....		Dead.
	do	1590	Lacombe, Louis.....	20 00	
MONTMORENCY....	Chateau Richer.....	1130	Gravel, Simon.....	20 00	
	do	756	Lefrançois, Pierre.....	20 00	
	L'Ange Gardien....	2026	Laberge, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	3105	Vezina, Louis.....	20 00	
	Ste. Anne	1463	Bacon, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	188	Mercier, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	2503	Mercier, François	20 00	
	do	294	Paré, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	2339	Simard, Basile	20 00	
	St. Famille, I.O ...	659	Paradis, Ignace	20 00	
	St. François, I.O...	1541	Gagné, Louis	20 00	
	do	758	Gagnon, Pierre	20 00	
	do	967	Pepin, Joseph	20 00	
	St. Jean, I.O.....	757	Blouin, Emery		Dead.
	do	1129	Gagnon, François	20 00	
	do	3	Labrecque, Joseph	20 00	
	do	1542	Laverdière, Jean B.	20 00	
do	617	Pâquet, Pierre	20 00		
St. Joachim	1015	Gagnon, Simon	20 00		
St. Laurent, I.O ...	740	Coulombe, Ambroise	20 00		
do	741	L'Abbé, Jacques	20 00		
do	2132	Ruel, Antoine..	20 00		
St. Tite des Caps ..	968	Bedard, Pierre.....	20 00		
do	966	Simard, Germain.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiamen.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
MONTREAL	Montreal	420	Allard, Charles.....			No return.
	do	1451	Amyot, Jean B.	20	00	
	do	2964	Amyrauld, François.....	20	00	
	do	2622	Barré, Nicholas	20	00	
	do	176	Beaucaire, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	784	Beauchamp, François....	20	00	
	do	2040	Belanger, Prisque	20	00	
	do	1334	Belec, Louis			No return.
	do	3052	Birtz, Etienne.....	20	00	
	do	47	Blanchet, Etienne	20	00	
	do	2840	Bloudin, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	2071	Boivin, Antoine.....	20	00	
	do	783	Bouchard, Jean	20	00	
	do	2584	Bouchard, Jean B.			No return.
	do	2376	Boudrias, Jean B.	20	00	
	do	1454	Bourgeault, Pierre	20	00	
	do	1604	Bousquet, Basile V	20	00	
	do	2381	Bouvelle, François	20	00	
	do	2913	Bouvier, Michel	20	00	
	do	21	Boyer, Benjamin			No return.
	do	7	Brodeur, Augustin	20	00	
	do	2629	Brown, Elakam	20	00	
	do	178	Cardinal, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	3244	Carrier, Jacques.....	20	00	
	do	1452	Carpenter, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	433	Corbeil, P.	20	00	
do	1879	Crepeau, Jean B.....			No return.	
do	982	Daragon, Antoine.....	20	00		
do	561	Dorval, Joseph.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
MONTREAL.— <i>Con.</i>	Montreal	1104	Dufaut, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	2486	Dufresne, Paul	20 00	
	do	2476	Dumesnil, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	74	Dumoulin, François.....	20 00	
	do	3332	Favreau, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2304	Gadoury, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2604	Galipeau, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	411	Gariépy, Pierre	20 00	
	do	2390	Garneau, Alexis		No return.
	do	2398	Gervais, Antoine.....		No return.
	do	2024	Gibeau, Joseph.....		No return.
	do	116	Goddu, Tousaint	20 00	
	do	371	Guimond, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	3323	Idler, Ernest.....	20 00	
	do	2104	Jarret, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1794	Jobin, Joseph		No return.
	do	45	Labelle, François		No return.
	do	574	Labelle, Charles.....		No return.
	do	275	Labelle, Charles	20 00	
	do	720	Labranche, Louis	20 00	
	do	2041	Lafleur, Jacques... ..	20 00	
	do	3043	Lanthier, Louis		No return.
	do	2936	Latrimouile, Jean M.....	20 00	
	do	2144	Lauzon, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	3357	Lavoie, François.....		No return.
	do	2841	Lebuis, Louis	20 00	
	do	1121	Lemai, François.....	20 00	
	do	1384	Lessard, George.....	20 00	
	do	1737	Marois, Pierre.....	20 00	

PENSIONS OF MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Dead.
				\$ cts.	
MONTREAL.— <i>Con.</i>	Montreal.....	3010	Meloche, François.....		No return.
	do	1840	Patenaud, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2318	Pâquet, François.....	20 00	
	do	1603	Pilon, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2097	Plourde, André	20 00	
	do	331	Richard, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	72	Rottot, Pierre.....		Dead.
	do	24	St. Jean, François.....		No return.
	do	1880	Thifault, Michel.....		No return.
	do	3162	Timer, Frederick	20 00	
	do	2880	Tribot, Edouard.....	20 00	
	do	2610	Coderre, Joseph.....		Services not proved.
	do	2605	Major dit Beautrain, St. Luc.....		Services not proved.
	do	2175	Marin, François.....		Services not proved.
	do	572	Marois, François.....		Services not proved.
do	132	Primard, J. Jacques.....		Services not proved.	
do	3388	Latour, Joseph.....		On list for 1st July, 1877.	
do	398	St. Maurice, Justinien		Services not proved.	
NAPIERVILLE	Napierville	594	Granger, Claude.....	20 00	
	do	261	Hebert, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	3064	Lemieux, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	596	Montminy, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	595	Morin, Laurent.....	20 00	
	do	597	Paré, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	99	Beaudoin, Etienne.....	20 00	
	Sherrington.....	941	Chaperon, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1206	Giroux, Pierre.....	20 00	
do	3123	Patenaude, Pierre.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
NAPIERVILLE.— <i>Continued</i>	Sherrington.....	808	Pinsonnault, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	807	Poissant, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	1632	Robert, François.....	20 00	
	St. Edmond.....	2591	Beaubrin, Gabriel.....	20 00	
	do	1689	Chaperon, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1688	Chenail, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	1449	Deline, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	1448	Lancot, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	2294	Richard, François.....	20 00	
	do	1757	Rougeau, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2484	Sorel, Jacques.....	20 00	
	St. Michel.....	1798	Boissonnault, François.....		Dead.
	do	1797	Gauthier, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	2592	Hubert, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	1799	Menard, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2116	Pelletier, Clément.....	20 00	
	do	1795	Raymond, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2004	Ricard, Etienne.....	20 00	
	St. Remi.....	1886	Barrette, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	598	Briault, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1809	Brisson, Joseph.....		Dead.
	do	1171	Brisson, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1165	Bouchard, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2992	Dupuis, Constant.....	20 00	
	do	1166	Garand, Joseph.....		Dead.
	do	517	Oigny, Isaac.....	20 00	
	do	1172	Lacaille, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2636	Lefebvre, Jacques.....	00	
	do	1885	Lefebvre, Geoffroi.....	00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
NAPIERVILLE.— Continued.....	St. Rémi.....	1164	Letourneau, Pierre.....	\$ cts. 20 00	
	do	2458	Patenaude, Charles.....	20 00	
NICOLET.....	do	503	Poupard, Jean B	20 00	
	Becancour.....	955	Dumont, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	953	Lamontagne, F	20 00	
	do	952	Leblanc, Jacques	20 00	
	do	1768	Marceau, Germain	20 00	
	do	954	Montambeau, Michel	20 00	
	Gentilly.....	2015	Beaudet, Amable.....		Dead.
	do	231	Fortier, Thomas		Dead.
	do	298	Poisson, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Nicolet	1997	Beaubien, Louis	20 00	
	do	400	Provencher, Louis	20 00	
	do	399	Réné, François.....	20 00	
	St. Angele	948	Bourgeois, Joseph.....	20 00	
	St. Celestin	1442	Charest, Modeste	20 00	
	do	407	Gagnon, Ambroise.....	20 00	
	do	1441	Morin, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Gertrude.....	1544	Bourbeau, Joseph	20 00	
	St. Gregoire.....	296	Beliveau, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2633	Desrnisseau, Louis	20 00	
	do	683	Héon, Charles	20 00	
	do	260	Leblanc, Etienne.	20 00	
do	2289	Boisvert, Louis.....	20 00		
St. Monique	1279	Duff, Charles	20 00		
do	1203	Milot, Joseph	20 00		
do	1440	Poirier, Pierre	20 00		
St. Pierre les Bec- quets.....	1198	Brousseau, Isidore	20 00		
do	1199	Brousseau, Martin.....		Dead.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
NICOLETT.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Pierre les Béquets.....	1197	Pepin, Olivier.....	\$ 20 00	
	do	1200	Houle, Alexis.....	20 00	
OTTAWA.....	Aylmer	3039	Martel, Louis		Services not proved.
	do	3469	Leonard, François.....		Services not proved.
	Buckingham.....	51	Maillé, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Eardley	1968	Cadieux, Antoine.....	20 00	
	Hartwell	2597	Turpin, Eustache		Dead.
	Hull	2917	Hurthubise, Pierre	20 00	
	do	1678	Lepage, Michel	20 00	
	do	2905	Lancot, Antoine	20 00	
	do	1838	Ouellet, Paschal	20 00	
	do	2169	Parent, Joseph.....		No return.
	do	3220	Prejent, Louis	20 00	
	do	3215	Sabourin, François.....	20 00	
	do	3452	Bessette, Etienne		On list for 1st July, 1877.
	Ange Gardien	3026	Belanger, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Masham	3394	Ayotte, Charles.....		Complete for 1st July, 1877.
	Montabello.....	2372	Cliche, J. B.....		Dead.
	do	3387	Lebeau, J. B.....	20 00	
	do	3311	Gauthier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3253	Racicot, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	3398	Lavoie, Jean B.....		Services not proved.
Papineauville	3200	Céré, Gabriel	20 00		
do	3127	Claude, André	20 00		
do	3120	Daoust, Charles.....	20 00		
do	2639	Dumanthet, Hippolyte....	20 00		
do	3106	Gauthier, J. B.....	20 00		
do	2903	Hilman, Charles.....	20 00		
do	960	Lauzon, Joseph	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15 — *Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of case	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.	
OTTAWA.— <i>Con</i>	do	3130	Thimineur, Toussaint.....	\$ cts. 20 00		
	Ripon	1696	Laudriau, Jean M	20 00		
	do	1954	Quenville, Jean B.....	20 00		
	St. André Avellin.	1469	Guilmont, Joseph	20 00		
	do ...	2427	Leroux, Pierre.....	20 00		
	Templeton (East)..	2907	Brunette, Janvier	20 00		
	do ...	1566	Laurin, François	20 00		
	do ...	393	Moreau, Jean B	20 00		
	do ...	2545	Robidoux, Pierre.....	20 00		
	Thurso.....	3136	Payette, Charles.....	20 00		
	do	3366	Deveau, Antoine .....	.....	Services not proved.
	Wright	2870	Langlois, Urbain.....	20 00		
	do	3128	Proulx, Hyacinthe.....	.....	No Return.
	do	3044	Ethiér, Augustin .....	.....	Services not proved.
	Wakefield	1676	Carman, William	20 00		
	PONTIAC.....	Maniwaki	3309	Vanasse, François.....	20 00	
do		3352	Winegonite, Antoine.....	20 00		
do		3353	Wasseiaskete, Michel.....	.....	Services not proved.
Allumettes		2146	McDonell, Alex. H	20 00		
Calumet Island.....		2338	Giroux, Frs. X.....	20 00		
Colfield		396	Smith, Walton.....	.....	Dead.
Portage du Fort...		3274	Chartrain Gabriel	20 00		
PORTNEUF.....		Cap. Santé.....	27	Chaillé, Urbain	20 00	
		do	25	Falardeau, Joseph.....	20 00	
		do	89	Leclerc, Joseph	20 00	
	Deschambault.....	994	Page, L. O.....	.....	Dead
	Portneuf.....	28	Beauchemin, Jean B.....	.....	Dead.
Point aux Tremblés	1249	Gravelle, Etienne.....	20 00			
	do ...	631	Grenier, Hyacinthe.....	.....	Dead.
	do ...	2	Larue, Joseph F.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
PORTNEUF.—(Con.)	St. Augustin	29	Soulard, Jean.....	20 00	
	St. Basile.....	158	Duchemin, François.....	20 00	
	do	775	Filion, Olivier	20 00	
	do	346	Germain, Chrysologue..	20 00	
	do	348	Piché, Adrien	20 00	
	St. Casimir	1537	Donville, Olivier.....		Dead.
	do	936	Grimard, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	626	L'Abbé, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	627	Therien, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1732	Thibault, Joseph.....	20 00	
	St. Raymond	630	Brousseau, Michel.....	20 00	
QUEBEC.	Ancienne Lorette.	1974	Drolet, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	1973	Gauvin, Louis		Dead.
	Beauport	2968	Hinet, François.....		Dead.
	do	2383	Boulet, Charles	20 00	
	do	673	Côté, Ulric.....	20 00	
	do	1594	Gingras, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	980	Gingue, Jean.	20 00	
	do	742	Giroux, F. X.....	20 00	
	do	2966	Parent, Michel		Dead.
	do	1979	Poulin, François.....	20 00	
	do	547	Gendron, Jean.....	20 00	
	Charlesbourg	2954	Barette, Ambroise.....	20 00	
	do	2273	Bédard, Stanislas.....		Dead.
	do	2276	Bourré, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1978	Delage, Joseph.....	20 00	
do	2305	Lafrance, Pierre.....	20 00		
do	2957	Potvin, François	20 00		
do	2274	Proteau, Jacques.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
QUEBEC.—(Con.)	Charlesbourg.....	1976	Villeneuve, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	508	Wyse, Frederick.....	20 00	
	do	3298	Bédard, Gabriel.....	20 00	
	Sillery Cove.....	1916	Gignac, Jean Am.	20 00	
	St. Ambroise.....	2119	Bédard, Gabriel.....	20 00	
	do	1995	Cardinal, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1743	Daigle, Jean J.	20 00	
	do	1992	Durand, Louis	20 00	
	do	2335	Lepire, Thomas	20 00	
	do	1993	Pageau, Jean B.....	15 00	
	do	1991	Pageau, François.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1994	Verret, Jean B.	20 00	
	Quebec	575	Bertrand, François.....	20 00	
	do	647	Bezeau, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	426	Binet, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	599	Boulianne, Thomas.....	20 00	
	do	1878	Brière, Augustin.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1217	Butler, Simon.....	20 00	
	do	792	Chartrain, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	1546	Cloutier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2118	Cadoret, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1147	Dorer, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2827	Doré, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	739	Dorval, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	743	Dussault, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1388	Delage, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	586	Fredet, François.....	.....	Dead.
	do	429	Giroux, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	569	Glackemeyer, Edouard..	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
QUEBEC.— <i>Con.</i>	Quebec	2013	Gosselin, Nicholas	20 00	
	do	2920	Guilmette, Augustin	20 00	
	do	1742	Griffard, Etienne	20 00	
	do	166	Guerard, Jean	20 00	
	do	978	Gamache, Louis	20 00	
	do	1744	Hienveux, Charles	20 00	
	do	791	Huppé, Louis	20 00	
	do	2319	Jobin, Jean B.	20 00	
	do	793	Lavoie, Joseph	20 00	
	do	209	Martin, Michel	20 00	
	do	1826	Moyen, François	20 00	
	do	2946	Plamondon, Philippe	20 00	
	do	695	Pâquet, Pierre	20 00	
	do	183	Pâquet, François	20 00	
	do	1507	Pâquet, Pierre	20 00	
	do	875	Provencal, Jean		Dead.
	do	85	Renaud, F. X.	20 00	
	do	602	Rhcaume, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2199	Richard, Paschal		Dead.
	do	2120	St. Antoine, Charles	20 00	
	do	1243	St. Hilaire, Auguste	20 00	
	do	2384	Trudel, Louis	20 00	
	do	885	Terriault, Pierre C.	20 00	
	do	681	Turgeon, Louis	20 00	
	do	427	Vallée, Charles	20 00	
	do	3361	Laforce, Joseph		Services not proved.
RICHELIEU	Sorel	685	Bussière, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2424	Cournoyer, Claude	20 00	
	do	2582	Cournoyer, Prisque		Dead.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15 — *Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
RICHELIEU.— <i>Con.</i>	Sorel	1539	Mainville, Jean B		No retrnu.
	do	1354	Paul, Paschal L	20 00	
	do	693	Peltier, Jean B.	20 00	
	do	362	Plass, John Fred.	20 00	
	do	691	Pontbriand, Jean.	20 00	
	do	2252	Rochette, Michel	20 00	
	do	686	Crevier, Jean B	20 00	
	do	892	Terrien, Benj		Dead.
	do	2583	Thibault, François.....	20 00	
	do	690	Cantara, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2353	Carrier, Joseph	20 00	
	do	692	Cournoyer, Joseph	20 00	
	do	604	Gauthier, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1291	Joly, Antoine.....		Dead.
	do	2581	Lagassé, Alexandre.....	20 00	
	do	684	Lamère, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2606	Lavallée, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	196	Leith, Alexandre.....		Dead.
	do	3151	Vilandré, Barthelemi.....		Services not proved
	do	3376	Dutremble, Antoine.....		Services not proved.
St. Anné	2514	Harpin, André.....	20 00		
do	958	Lussier, Jérôme.....	20 00		
St. Marcel	1511	Chapdelaine, André.....	20 00		
do	1619	Dalpe, Antoine	20 00		
do	3095	Dussault, Joseph	20 00		
do	1510	Gagnon, Jean B.....	20 00		
do	1512	Robidou, Régis	20 00		
St. Ours	2991	Allaire, Chrysologue.....	20 00		
do	3144	Arseneau, Jean	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
RICHELIEU.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Ours.....	1938	Boivin, Paul	20 00	
	do	2362	Charbonneau, Pierre.....	20 00	Dead.
	do	2948	Faneuf, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1937	Godbout, Ambroise	20 00	
	do	1888	Fredette, Athanase.....	20 00	
	do	2586	Girouard, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2953	Labossière, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1939	Lebœuf, Julien.....	20 00	
	do	2944	St. Godard, Pierre	20 00	
	St. Robert.....	2589	Lehlanc, Basile.....	20 00	
	St. Roch.....	564	Beaudreau, Lbuis.....	20 00	
	do	563	Chapdelaine, Antoine...	20 00	
	do	565	Hebert, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	562	Pichette, François.....	20 00	
	do	379	Rowse, Henry.....	20 00	
	St. Victoire.....	1327	Bordier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1073	Dufault, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	1071	Lavallé, Augustin	20 00	
	do	890	Lefort, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	642	Millette, Claude.....	20 00	
	do	1877	Mathieu, Joseph	20 00	
	do	603	Nelson, Alfred	20 00	
	do	1075	Desorcy, Alexis.....	20 00	
do	1074	Dufault, Etienne	20 00		
do	1072	Ethier, Jacques.	20 00		
do	3145	Lavallé Pierre	20 00		
do	687	Thibault, François.	20 00		
RICHMOND.....	Brompton Falls.....	2122	Houle, Charles.....	20 00	No return.
	Danville.....	934	Emerson, Luthier	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
RICHMOND.— <i>Con.</i>	Danville.....	933	Morrill, Joseph.....	20 00	Services not proved.
	Richmond ...	2391	St. Cyr, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2958	Ledoux, Noel.....	20 00	
	do	2579	Duperon, François.....	20 00	
RIMOUSKI.....	Stoke Centre.....	2091	Biron, Augustin... ..	20 00	
	Assomption de McNider.	2177	Gendron, Prudent.....	20 00	
	Matane	250	Bernier, François.....	20 00	
	Rimouski.....	205	Lepage Honoré	20 00	
	St. Angele.....	374	Ouellet, Paul	20 00	
	do	2832	Emond, Firmin.....	20 00	
	St. Cecile du Bic...	457	Collin, Joseph	20 00	
	do	521	Gagnon, Firmin.....	20 00	
	St. Fabien.....	375	Gagné Denis.....	20 00	
	Ste. Luce.....	1234	Faucher, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1381	Lafrance, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1382	Mignaut, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	3290	Lavoie, Magloire.....	20 00	
	St. Moise.....	204	Morisset, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Octave de Metis	2784	Pelletier, Germain.....	20 00	
ROUVILLE	St. Simon.....	217	Lemieux, François.....	20 00	
	do	216	Roy, Joseph	20 00	
	Tessierville.....	2259	Collard, Thomas.....	20 00	
	Abbotsford.....	532	Catudal, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	566	Côté, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1043	Goddu, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Canrobert.....	1550	Brodeur, Basile.....	20 00	
	do	1553	Caron, Jean Frs.....	20 00	
	do	1556	Choquet, Jean B... ..	20 00	
	do	1518	Desmarais, Pierre C.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ROUVILLE.—Con...	Canrobert	1554	Duclos, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1552	Giboleau, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do	1549	Laporte, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1555	Sicard, Philibert		Dead.
	do	1730	Raymond, André	20 00	
	do	2442	Vadnais, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2598	Catudal, Jean B	20 00	
	do	2619	Loret, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2781	Poisson, Charles.....	20 00	
	Ste. Angele	3090	Gaboriau, Paschal.....	20 00	
	do	2417	Tetrault, Victor.....	20 00	
	do	2892	Gervais, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Césaire	1731	Bourbeau, Jean	20 00	
	do	221	Chanoine, Basile.....	20 00	
	do	1044	Dumas, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	222	Girard, François.....	20 00	
	do	1041	Lagorce, Jean	20 00	
	do	3047	Leblanc, Marc.....	20 00	
	do	224	Menard, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	223	Pichette, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	1045	Vien, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	3219	Montplaisir, Guillaume..	20 00	
	St. Hilaire.....	441	Côté, Toussaint... ..	20 00	
	do	442	Côté, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	443	Halde, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	817	Lussier, Louis.....	20 00	
	St. Jean Baptiste...	1046	Brouillet Joseph	20 00	
	do	369	Chicoine, Victor.....	20 00	
	do	2253	Desautels, Michel.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ROUVILLE.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Jean Baptiste...	1966	Farrand, Charles.....	20 00	
	do ...	2485	Labonté, François X.....	20 00	
	do ...	1374	Lemonde, Michel.....	20 00	
	do ...	366	Lemonde, Joseph.	20 00	
	do ...	1106	Levésque, François.....	20 00	
	do ...	1377	Mainville, Pierre.....	.....	Dead.
	do ...	444	Marcoux, Marcel	20 00	
	do ...	645	Meunier, François .....	.....	Dead.
	do ...	2940	Patenaude, Ambroise...	20 00	
	do ...	640	Tetreau, Dominique	20 00	
	do ...	3273	Mazurette, André.....	20 00	
	do ...	3346	Duclos, Gabriel... ..	.....	Services not proved.
	Ste. Marie.....	368	Bedard, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	367	Patenaude, Joseph .....	.....	Services not proved.
	do	3138	Longtin, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do ...	3389	Parent, Louis .....	.....	Services not proved.
	Village Richelieu..	3208	Barré, Jean B	20 00	
	do ...	3078	Bessette, Joseph C	20 00	
SHEFFORD.....	Ely	195	Milette, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	804	Stebène, Louis.....	20 00	
	Milton Corner	2646	Roger, François.....	20 00	
	Roxton Falls	172	Chevalt, Pierre	20 00	
	do	342	Demers, Pierre	20 00	
	Roxton Pond.....	703	Stebène, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2092	Daigneau, André.....	.....	Services not proved.
	Shefford, West.....	2524	Davis, William.....	20 00	
	do	1299	Laurence, Durilla.....	20 00	
	do	712	Mitchell, Archibald.....	20 00	
	Stukeley, North....	2615	Côté, Gaspard	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
SHEFFORD.— <i>Con.</i>	Stukeley, North....	194	Gosselin, François.....	20 00	
	do	1254	Jarret, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	2178	Macfarlane, Malcolm	20 00	
	do	2181	Marcoux, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	805	Payette, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	3142	Sevigny, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	3213	Cinq-Mars, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	3295	Choquette, Antoine	20 00	
	do	2593	Brissette, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Waterloo	2182	Boucher, François.....	20 00	
	do	1346	Clark, Daniel.....	20 00	
	do	2179	Kief, John.....	20 00	
	do	2180	Morisseau, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	790	Rougier, Pierre	20 00	
SHERBROOKE.....	Ascot Corner.....	2366	Cyr, Firmin .....	.....	Service not proved.
	Lennoxville.....	541	Royer, François.....	20 00	
	Sherbrooke.....	2083	Carriere, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	1999	Poirier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3416	Phaneuf, François .....	.....	On list for 1st July, 1877.
SOULANGES	Coteau Landing ...	2443	Merleau, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Coteau du Lac	2882	Boyer, François.....	20 00	
	do	2084	Clement, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2143	Filion, Amédé.....	20 00	
	do	1536	Grenier, François	20 00	
	do	2595	Huneault, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2868	Leclerc, Antoine	20 00	
	do	1306	Levac, François	20 00	
	do	3027	Sauvé, Joachim	20 00	
	do	2093	St. Denis, Joseph	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
SOULANGES—Con.	Coteau du Lac.....	3489	Gerard, Jean B.....		Services not proved. Dead.
	do	1533	Waquier, Jean		
	do	3483	Bourbonnais, J. B.....		Services not proved.
	do	3263	Morneau, Antoine.....	20 00	
	Les Cedres.....	1461	Contlée, Théotime.....	20 00	
	do	667	Lalonde, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	668	Veronneau, Joseph	20 00	
	Mount Joy	127	McCuaig, John B.	20 00	
	Pont Chateau.....	3345	Dandurand, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3458	Deschamps, Jean B.		On list for 1st July, 1877. Services not proved.
	do	3463	Lanouette, Godefroy		
	Rivière Beaudet...	3251	Challe, Louis	20 00	
	do	3252	Fournier, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	3260	Sauvé, Jean B.	20 00	
	do	3261	Sauvé, Alexis	20 00	
	do	2343	McKee, William.....	20 00	
	do	3302	Leblanc, Etienne.	20 00	
	St. Clet.....	1301	Cousinean, Luc	20 00	
	do	62	Garand, Jean.....	20 00	
	St. Polycarpe.....	3299	Bray, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	318	Asselin, Albert.....	20 00	
	do	320	Asselin, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	324	Biron, Gregoire	20 00	
	do	1303	Bray, François.....	20 00	
	do	2635	Daoust, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	323	Desjardins, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	3315	Lalonde, Joseph	20 00	
do	319	Glaude, Nicholas.....		Dead.	
do	317	Sauvé, Jean B.....	20 00		
do	322	Vendette, Jacques.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
SOULAGENS— <i>Con.</i>	St. Polyearpe.....	3238	Dubeau, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3291	Houle, Martin.....	20 00	
	do	3303	Bissonnette, Paul.....	20 00	
	do	3330	Avon, François.....	.....	Services not provided.
	St. Zotique.....	270	Bissonnette, Joachim....	20 00	
	do	2538	Lalonde, Dominique.....	20 00	
	do	268	Lalonde, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	269	Lalonde, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2632	Sauvé, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	3233	Montpetit, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	3254	Lalonde-Geneva, Joseph	20 00	
	do	3300	Cholette, Hyacinthe.....	20 00	
	do	3314	Cedilot, Gabriel.....	.....	Services not provided.
do	3317	Greffe, Guillaume.....	.....	Services not provided.	
do	3319	Provost, Bénoni.....	.....	Services not provided.	
STANSTEAD.....	Ayer's Flatts.....	3364	Rich, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	838	Oliver, William.....	20 00	
	Barnston	629	Burroughs, William.....	20 00	
	Hatley.....	2585	Desance, Charles	20 00	
	Magog.....	2563	Keet, David.....	20 00	
	do	2564	Wheeler, Jacob.....	20 00	
	St. Hermenigilde...	2623	Hebert, Isaac.....	20 00	
South Barnston.....	1358	Burroughs, Joseph.....	20 00		
ST. HYACINTHE. ..	La Presentation....	641	Leblanc, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Barnabé.....	901	Archambault, C.....	20 00	
	St. Charles.....	900	Caron, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	2898	Brodeur, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2901	Gauthier, François.....	20 00	
	do	2900	Tetreau, Amable.....	20 00	
St. Damase.....	359	Archambault, H .....	.....	Dead.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
				\$	cts.	
ST. HYACINTHE— (Continued.)	St. Damase.....	560	Coyteux, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	549	Piché, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	3247	Vachon, François.....	20	00	
	St. Denis	3134	Brien, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	1292	Beaulieu, Louis.....	20	00	
	do	1290	Bonin, Pierre.....	20	00	
	do	1293	Bonin, Gabriel.....	20	00	
	do	1291	Dillaire, Guillaume.....	20	00	
	do	1963	Dragon, André	20	00	
	do	1965	Faneuf, François	20	00	
	do	3326	Faneuf, Moise	20	00	
	do	1289	Guertin, Louis.....	20	00	
	do	1964	Guertin, Michel.....	20	00	
	do	2967	Merciér, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	1294	Plante, Jean B.....			Dead.
	do	1288	St. Pierre, Augustin.....	20	00	
	St Hyacinthe.....	2087	Pion, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	287	Basinet, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	1.9	Blanchette, Charles	20	00	
	do	646	Bousquet, Charles.....	20	00	
	do	3111	Carpentier, Isidore.....	20	00	
	do	860	Civaliér, Claude.....	20	00	
	do	2 74	Clopin, Jean B.....	20	00	
	do	1935	Chagnon, Joseph.....	20	00	
	do	1942	Desmarteau, B. Pierre...	20	00	
	do	1396	Diamault, Paul.....	20	00	
	do	858	Langelier, Jean B	20	00	
do	725	Lecours, Charles.....			No return.	
do	3059	Meunier, François.....	20	00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
ST. HYACINTHE— (Continued).....	St. Hyacinthe	2650	Perreault, Louis.....	\$ 20 00	
	do	288	Pin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	286	Query, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	857	Robitaille, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2123	Roy, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	401	Sasseville, François.....	20 00	
	do	3218	Franchere, Léandre.....	20 00	
	St. Jude.....	339	Cloutier, Prosper.....	20 00	
	do	2280	Dauphinais, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1132	Delorme, Antoine.....	20 00	Dead.
	do	2279	Dumas, Nicholas.....	20 00	
	do	285	Gervais, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	1070	Girouard, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1583	Lafrenaiè, Athanase.....	20 00	
	do	289	Maillox, François.....	20 00	
	do	8331	Chaput, Louis.....	20 00	Services not proved.
ST. JOHNS	Grande Ligne	3137	Senecal, Jean B.....	20 00	Dead.
	Lacadie.....	2884	Roulier, Joseph	20 00	
	do	3036	Richard, René	20 00	
	do	2857	Morin, Paul.....	20 00	
	Lacolle	2971	Barrière, Denis	20 00	
	do	1798	Bonhomme, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	1517	Carpentier, Laurent.....	20 00	
	do	1570	Duquet, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do	1516	Gauthier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2712	Labonté, François.....	20 00	
	do	1808	Larau, Pierre	20 00	
	do	1514	Menard, Alexis.....	20 00	
do	1515	Pagé, Jean B.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ST. JOHNS.— <i>Con...</i>	Lacolle.....	1513	Scriver, William ..	20 00	
	do	3381	Duteau, François.....		Services not proved.
	St. Johns.....	2918	Bonin, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2029	Caillé Joseph.....		Left limits.
	do	2064	Cartier, Pierre	20 00	
	do	2069	Daigneau, Michel.....		Dead.
	do	2067	Emond, Christophe..		Dead.
	do	2963	Hubert, Antoine.....		Left limits.
	do	2065	Lacoste, Pierre	20 00	
	do	2393	Monbleau, André.....	20 00	
	do	2805	Montreuil, Jacques		Left limits.
	do	2962	Nadeau, Alexandre.....	20 00	
	do	2063	Roman, Gabriel.....	20 00	
	do	3035	Trahan, Dominique..	20 00	
	do	2066	Vincelette, Joseph	20 00	
	do	3338	Gervais, Pierre	20 00	
	St. Luc.....	2070	Maine, Jean B	20 00	
	St. Valentin.....	733	Boissonnault, Nicholas..	20 00	
	do	728	Desjardon, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	277	Demers, Nicholas	20 00	
do	67	Hart, Frederick.....	20 00		
do	1061	Trottier, Antoine.....	20 00		
do	3232	Gendron, Vital	20 00		
do	3262	Cloutier, Prisque.....	20 00		
Stottsville.....	3412	Lamoureux, David		On list for 1st July, 1877.	
ST. MAURICE.....	Pointe du Lac	1961	Decoteau, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	180	Duplessis, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2986	Dupont, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1959	Gareau, Louis.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ST. MAURICE— <i>Con.</i>	Pointe du Lac	1793	Houle, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1080	Maheu, Alexis.....	20 00	
	Shawenegan.....	2849	Grenier, Alexis.....	.....	Dead.
	St. Barnabé.....	2033	Bellemare, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	1622	Boisvert, François.....	20 00	
	do	1081	Gélinas, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1621	Lacombe, Joachim.....	20 00	
	do	937	Melançon, Simon.....	20 00	
	St. Elie.....	1857	Vanasse, Charles.....	20 00	
	St. Etienne.....	3033	Sicard, David.....	20 00	
	St. Sévère.....	263	Lamprond, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	264	Lamprond, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1357	LeBlanc, Jean.....	20 00	
	Vieilles Forges.....	1957	Boisvert, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2976	Landry, Jean B.....	20 00	
	Yamachiche.....	2205	Boisvert, Augustin.....	.....	Dead.
	do	174	Hudon, Louis P.....	20 00	
	do	1498	Freny, Lesieur T.....	20 00	
	do	938	Pellerin, Paul.....	20 00	
do	173	Robidas, François.....	20 00		
do	3257	Feron, Jean.....	20 00		
THREE RIVERS.....	Three Rivers.....	2098	Brunet, Joseph.....	.....	Dead.
	do	169	Cadoret, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	3093	Carrière, Louis.....	.....	Dead.
	do	2790	Dufresne, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	2002	Lacerte, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1324	Langlois, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1967	Martin, Olivier.....	26 00	
do	2421	Massicotte, Jean B.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued..

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
THREE RIVERS.— (Continued).....	Three Rivers.....	2987	Muller, Charles	20 00	
	do	1214	Quesy, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2378	Robert, Etienne.	20 00	
	do	2989	Robichon, André	20 00	
	do	3270	Arel, Joachim	20 00	
TERREBONNE	Ste. Adèle.....	385	Berthelette, Louis	20 00	
	do	386	Brousseau, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	383	Forget, Pierre	20 00	
	do	388	Imbault, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	381	Lafleur, Joachim	20 00	
	do	389	Longpré, Jérôme.....	20 00	
	do	390	Pilon, Louis		Dead.
	do	2933	Robert, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	382	Lauzon, Joseph.....		Services not proved.
	Ste. Agathe	380	Jeannotte, Basile	20 00	
	do	384	Sausé, François.....	20 00	
	Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	709	Delisle, Etienne.....	20 00	
	do ...	711	Derouin, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do ...	710	Hogue, Dominique.....	20 00	
	St. Janvier	510	Limoges, Charles.	20 00	
do	509	Pâquet, Paul	20 00		
do	511	Roture, Antoine	20 00		
St. Jerome.	1630	Alary, Louis.....	20 00		
do	1638	Alary, Jean M	20 00		
do	835	Dorval, Ignace	20 00		
do	832	Graton, Louis.....	20 00		
do	834	Guenette, Jean	20 00		
do	833	Renaud, Charles	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
TERREBONNE.— (Continued).....	St. Jérôme	1637	Thibault, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1639	Villette, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	1629	Bertrand, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Marguerite....	1359	Charette, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	387	Gladu, André.....	20 00	
	St. Sauveur.....	266	Provost, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	265	Tassé, Philibert.....	20 00	
	do	530	Tougas, Joseph.....	.....	Dead.
	do	1602	Leveillé, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2125	Daragon, Jean B.....	20 00	
	St. Thérèse.....	714	Regimbal, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	715	Jumenville, Michel	20 00	
	do	713	Labelle, Toussaint.....	20 00	
	do	716	Pâquet, François.....	20 00	
do	719	Chartrain, Joseph .....	.....	No return.	
TEMISCOUATA.....	Cacouna.....	1231	Pelletier, Abraham	20 00	
	Isle Verte.....	1225	Côté, Raphaël.....	.....	Dead.
	do	2282	Paré, Augustin	20 00	
	do	1230	Ouellet, François.....	20 00	
	do	2281	Dionne, Pierre.....	20 00	
	Notre Dame du Portage	1227	Laforest, François.....	20 00	
	Rivière du Loup...	1226	Chamberland, Jean B....	20 00	
	Trois Pistoles.	895	Leclerc, Alexis .....	.....	Dead.
	St. Antonin	1229	Caouette, Joseph.....	.....	Dead.
	St. Arsène	1233	Marchand, François	20 00	
	St. Epiphane... ..	567	L'Italien, Joseph	20 00	
St. Modeste.....	1232	Chamberland, François..	20 00		
St. Paul de la Croix	1238	Leduc, Firmin .....	.....	No return.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
TWO MOUNTAINS.	Oka.....	3100	Kenentoton, Ignace.....	20 00	
	do	3100	Onaquat-Kawa, Joseph..	20 00	
	do	3349	Mikons, Simon.....	20 00	
	do	3350	Annaietta, Simon .....	.....	Services not proved.
	do	3348	Kapeya, Vincent.....	.....	Services not proved.
	St. Augustin.....	2553	Desjardins, Joseph	20 00	
	do	1665	Duquette, François.....	20 00	
	do	2554	Labelle, Jean M.....	20 00	
	do	2561	Leonard, Paul	20 00	
	do	2562	Ouellet, Alexis	20 00	
	do	2557	Ouellet, Jean B	20 00	
	do	2559	Tassé, Charles	20 00	
	do	2556	Verdon, Basile.....	20 00	
	do	2555	Benèche dit Lavictoire, Pierre .....	.....	Services not proved.
	St Benoit	203	Labonté, Jean B.	20 00	
	do	2856	Laviolette, Jean B.....	.....	Services not proved.
	St. Canut.....	378	Joly, Louis.....	20 00	
	St. Columban.....	377	Ouellet, Gabriel... ..	20 00	
	St. Eustache.....	1692	Beauchamp, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3596	Belanger, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3046	Demers, Jean B	20 00	
	do	1694	Girouard, Luc.....	20 00	
	do	1693	Latour, Jérôme.....	20 00	
	do	786	Proulx, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1695	Savard, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1787	Miller, Jean	20 00	
	St. Hermas	1125	Doré, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	3083	McKercher, John	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
TWO MOUNTAINS. (Continued).....	St. Hermas.....	1455	Pagé, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1126	Pagé, François.....	20 00	
	do	1124	Richer, Basile.....	20 00	
	do	1127	Sauvé, Luc	20 00	
	St. Joseph du Lac..	2548	Labelle, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2547	Lorain, Jean B .....	.....	Dead.
	St. Monique	1664	Duquette, Joachin	20 00	
	St. Placide	2438	Sauvé, Joseph.....	20 00	
	St. Scholastique....	1607	Benoit, Frs. X.....	20 00	
	do	944	Fortier, Leonard.....	20 00	
	do	193	Gauthier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1465	Legault, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	3341	Taillefer, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2518	Touchette, Charles.....	20 00	
do	307	Vermette, Joseph.....	20 00		
do	1646	Lavigne, Arthur	20 00		
VAUDREUIL	Como.....	2307	Berlinquette, Joseph....	20 00	
	do	1929	Hurthubise, Nicholas....	20 00	
	do	1928	Lacombe, Jean B	20 00	
	Isle Perrot.....	2213	Dubrule, Michel	20 00	
	do	2046	Dubreuil, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	735	Montpetit, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	736	Poirier, Michel.....	20 00	
	Rigaud	2404	Bedard, Joseph	20 00	
	do	2403	Dumouchel, Ignace.	20 00	
	do	3107	Laframboise, Hubert.....	20 00	
	do	2614	Lalonde, Joseph.....	22 00	
	do	3117	Lefebvre, Joseph.....	20 00	
do	3108	Mallet, Haycinthe.....	20 00		

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
VAUDREUIL— <i>Con.</i>	Rigaud.....	2533	Mallet, Theodore.....	20 00	
	do	2552	Larocque, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2541	Sabourin, François.....	20 00	
	do	2401	Seguin, François.....	20 00	
	do	2551	Seguin, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	3327	Cardinal Dominique....	20 00	
	do	2402	Vallée, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Justine.....	2542	Decœur, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1305	Legault, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1302	Seguin, Joachim.....	20 00	
	do	2197	St. Amant, André.....	20 00	
	St. Marthe.....	2540	Bedard, Joachim.....	20 00	
	do	2543	Couturier, Hubert.....	20 00	
	do	3272	Deschamps, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Vaudreuil.....	2256	Cadieux, Jacques.....	20 00	
	do	459	Gamelin, Benjamin.....	20 00	
	do	1681	Gastonguay, Elie.....	20 00	
	do	1686	Lajoie, Joseph.....		Dead.
	do	1682	Larocque, Hyacinthe....	20 00	
	do	2534	Lecuyer, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	2045	Leger, Charles.....		Dead.
	do	1685	Poirier, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	193	Martel, François.....	20 00	
	do	2308	Rose, François.....	20 00	
	do	1684	Sagala, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	1930	Lecompte, Gabriel.....	20 00	
do	2795	Therien, Jean B.....		Services not proved.	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
VERCHÈRES	Belœil	1055	Fournier, Alexis.....	\$ 20	cts. 00
	do	1057	Hubert, Antoine.....	20	00
	do	1779	Phaneuf, Hyacinthe.....	20	00
	do	1056	Pigeon, Augustin	20	00
	Contrecoeur.....	1210	Allard, Paul.....	20	00
	do	83	Dubois, Joseph.....	20	00
	do	417	Fournier, Joseph.....	20	00
	do	418	Grenon, Joseph.....	20	00
	do	416	Peltier, André.....	20	00
	do	39	Richard, Jérôme.....	20	00
	do	419	Roy, Pierre.....	20	00
	do	421	St. Onge, Antoine.....	20	00
	St. Antoine.....	746	Archambault, Antoine..	20	00
	do	749	Bourgeois, François.....	20	00
	do	1591	Cabana, Michel.....	20	00
	do	747	Chevalt, Joseph.....	20	00
	do	745	Gaudette, François.....	20	00
	do	718	Girouard, François.....	20	00
	do	750	Gosselin, François.....	20	00
	do	751	Roy, Amable	20	00
	St. Julie.....	1218	Barduas, Jacques.....	20	00
	do	357	Charbouneau, Louis.....	20	00
	do	358	Mongeau, Joseph.....	20	00
	do	822	McDoff, Charles.....	20	00
	St. Marc	635	Blanchard, Jean B	20	00
	do	1605	Blanchard, Etienne.....	20	00
do	632	Jeannotte, Joseph.....	20	00	
do	633	Fontaine, François	20	00	
do	631	Legros, Michel.....	20	00	

Dead.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
VERCHERES—Con.	St. Marc.....	2965	Robert, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Varennes.....	1749	Aubertin, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	1753	Ayet, Joseph	20 00	
	do	1752	Dalpc, Hypolite.....	20 00	
	do	1751	Dalpc, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	1754	Decelles, Antoine	20 00	
	do	1750	Lozeau, Jean B		Dead.
	do	1777	Senecal, Louis.....	20 00	
	Verchères	75	Bachand, François.....	20 00	
	do	1674	Dansereau, Augustin	20 00	
	do	186	Dansereau, Joseph	20 00	
	do	440	Guyon, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	413	Lescot, Jean B.....	20 00	
WOLFE.....	do	1216	Lusier, Michel.....	20 00	
	Ham, North.....	2626	Boulet, Francois.....	20 00	
	St Albert.....	2578	Gagné, Mathias	20 00	
	St. Camille	763	Beauchemin, Antoine....	20 00	
	Wotton.....	254	Boisvert, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	762	Royer, Barthélemi.....	20 00	
	do	762	Cyr, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	761	Gaonette, Louis.....		Dead.
	do	1596	Gosselin, Joachim.....		Dead
	YAMASKA.....	La Baie.....	1268	Boisvert, Joseph.....	20 00
do		1824	Bourassa, Charles	20 00	
do		425	Gauthier, Louis	20 50	
do		422	Houle, Joseph.....	20 00	
do		424	Manceau, Charles.....	20 00	
Rivière David.....		1445	Danis, Joseph.....	20 00	
do		1922	Gaucin, Basile.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
YANASKA.— <i>Con.</i>	Rivière David.....	1246	Langlois, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	606	Larivière, M.....	20 00	
	do	1284	Mondore, Jean.....	20 00	
	do	2537	Letendre, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	3439	Pepin, Louis.....		Services not proved.
	St. François du Lac	2425	Alarie, Charles	20 00	
	do	2237	Cartier, Augustin.....	20 00	
	do	2238	Cartier, Jean.....		Dead.
	do	984	Chapdelaine, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	985	Caya, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	2235	Courchene, Jean B.....	20 00	
	do	2988	Duguay, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	986	Joyal, Antoine.....	20 00	
	do	1932	Martel, François.....	20 00	
	do	223	Nadeau, Alexis.....	20 00	
	St. Michel.....	124	Aulotte Joseph.....		Dead.
	do	606	Girard, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1735	Parent, Louis.....	20 00	
	do	1736	Salvas, Joseph.....		Dead.
	St. Pie de Guire....	2862	Cartier, Joseph.....	20 20	
	do	1247	Proulx, Pierre.....	20 00	
	St. Thomas.....	251	Allie, François.....	20 00	
	do	252	Barbeau, Charles.....	20 00	
	do	665	Gagnon, François.....	20 00	
	do	256	Hamel, Pierre.....	20 00	
	do	255	Joyal, Michel.....	20 00	
	do	3190	Annanee, Simon	20 00	
	do	213	Bernier, Joseph.....	20 00	
	do	664	Côté, Jean B.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
YAMASKA.— <i>Con.</i>	St. Thomas.....	3189	Obnmsawin, François....	\$ 20 00	
	St. Zephirin.....	258	Morissette, Jean B	20 00	
	do	257	Rousseau, François	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
CHARLOTTE.....	Oak Bay.....	2241	Eastman, David.....		Services not proved.
	do	5280	Rideout, Benjamin		Services not proved.
	St. Andrews.....	2876	Boyd, James.....	20 00	
	do	3036	Stinson, James.....	20 00	
	St. Stephen.....	3496	Grant, William		Services not proved.
GLOUCESTER.....	Bathurst	3068	Degrace, Raphael	20 00	
	do	3103	Poirier, Hubert	20 00	
	Madisco	3062	Arseneau, Pierre	20 00	
	do	3061	Boudreau, Sebastien.....	20 00	
	Caraquet	3231	Cormier, Ambroise.....	20 00	
	do	3230	Lantsigue, Eloi.....	20 00	
	do	3229	Poirier, Carolus.....	20 00	
	Tracadie	3385	Vieneau, Athanase.....	20 00	
KENT	Buctouche.....	2760	Bastarache, Thadeus	20 00	
	do	2761	Casey, Beloni.....	20 00	
	do	2759	Savoie, Beloni	20 00	
	Uocagne	1903	Dupré, Honoré.....	20 00	
	do	1901	Guegen, Cyrille.....	20 00	
	do	1904	Guegen, Placide	20 00	
	do	1902	Lirette, Hubert	20 00	
	Kingston.....	2214	Fitzgerald, William.....		Dead.
	Richibucto	3089	McCully, Wm. Cochrane	20 00	
	do	2923	Richard, Damaze.....	20 00	
	do	2924	Richard, Laurent		Dead.
	St. Louis.....	2928	Vantour, Romain.....	20 00	
KINGS.....	Studholm	3255	Chapman, Stephen C	20 00	
MADAWASKA.....	Edmonston	1740	Mingue (dit Lagacé), Dominique.....	20 00	
	St. Hilaire.....	2295	Michaud, Romain		Dead.
	St. Leonard	2306	Michaud, Laurent		Dead.

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Concluded.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
WESTMORELAND.	Dalhousie	3149	Lapointe, Jean B.....	20 00	
	Dorchester	3223	Palmer, John	20 00	
	do	2829	Legerre, Pierre		No return.
	Sackville.....	3243	Wry, George.....	20 00	
	do	3415	Finesty, Winchworth.....		Services not proved.
	Tidish, West	2941	Leger, Fidele.....	20 00	
YORK	Westmoreland	3236	Chapman, Joseph.....	20 00	
	Fredericton	2864	Chassé, Firmin	20 00	
St JOHN	St. John.....	3222	Ross, John.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
ANNAPOLIS	Annapolis.....	3476	Anderson, William.....		Services not proved.
	do	3506	Ruggles, T. W		do
	Clements Port.....	3491	Potter, John.....		do
	do	3493	Balcomb, James.....		do
	Granville	3500	Hall, Henry.....		do
	do	3504	Roach, Frederick.....		do
	do	3484	Starret, Jacob T.....		In abeyance
CUMBERLAND	Fox Harbour	2878	Munro, John	20 00	
	Gulf Shore	3216	McIver, John	20 00	
	Pugwash River.....	3225	McPherson, Ewan.....	20 00	
	do	2863	Pace, Edmond.....		Services not proved.
	Wallace	2844	Dotten, James.....	20 00	
	do	2857	Farshner, Knapp.....	20 00	
	do	3344	Fulton, William.....	20 00	
	do	2843	Huestis, James H.....	20 00	
	do	3094	McKenzie, John.....	20 00	
	do	3081	McFarlane, John.....	20 00	
	do	3068	McIver, John.....	20 00	
	do	3088	McNab, Welwood	20 00	
	do	3104	Ross, Donald.....	20 00	
	do	3098	Stewart, George	20 00	
	do	3066	Waugh, Welwood	20 00	
	do	3304	McNeil, Neil		do
	do	3305	Fontaine, James		do
	do	3306	Angevinc, Peter		do
	do	3129	Smith, Abnor.....		do
COLCHESTER	Tatamagouche.....	3204	Tatrie, George		do
	do	3237	McPherson, Neil		do
	do	3358	Matatalle, Lewis.....		do

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
COLOCHESTER — (Continued).....	Tatamagouche.....	3359	Waugh, Samuel.....		Services not proved.
	do	3360	Patriquin, John		do
	Truro	3433	Cameron, Hugh.....		do
DIGBY.....	Bear River.....	3413	McDormand, Joel		do
	do	3494	Boggart, Samuel.....		do
	do	3426	Rice, John.....		do
	do	3492	Chute, James		do
	do	3462	Copeland, John.....		do
	Centreville	3384	Ramsay, Malcolm.....		do
	Digby.....	3475	Wade, James.....		do
	do	3477	Budd, Charles.....		do
	do	3478	Budd, James.....		do
	do	3479	Burnham, William.....		do
	do	3480	Litteney, John		do
	do	3481	Litteney, Thomas		do
	do	3482	Zeigler, William.....		do
	do	3183	Spur, Abraham		do
	do	3485	Hawksworth, A. E.....		do
	Sandy Cove	3494	Carty, Silas.....		do
	Smith Cove....	3497	Pratt, James W.....		do
do	3456	Cossette, Lewis		do	
do	3472	Suli, Daniel.....		do	
Brooklyn....	3468	Lockhart, John		do	
Burlington	3509	Burgess, Noah		do	
Falmouth	3446	Potter, George.....		do	
Five Mills River ...	3438	Ettinger, Daniel.....		do	
Hantsport	3441	Crowell, William.....		do	
do	3442	Dickie, Samuel		do	
do	3443	Earle, John.....		do	
Newport.....	3432	Harvey, Archibald		do	
HANTS.....					

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.*

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
HANTS—(Con.).....	Newport.....	3430	Harvey, Robert.....		Services not proved.
	do	3431	Harvey, Benjamin.....		do
	Noel	3356	Whitear, Isaac.....		do
	Rawdon	3365	Knowles, William		do
	do	3370	Smith, John.....		do
	do	3369	Haines, Robert.....		do
	do	3368	Wire, George		do
	Shubenacadie.....	3380	Miller, George.....		do
	do	3425	Blois, John		do
	Ste. Croix.....	3437	Bates, Thomas.....		do
KINGS.....	do	3429	Hunter, James		do
	Windsor.....	3436	Allison, Matthew		do
	do	3455	Redden, Joseph		do
LUNENBURG.....	Avonport.....	3444	Vulley, John		do
PICTOU	Grafton	3502	Cushing, Robert.....		do
RICHMOND.....	Hall's Harbour.....	3450	Martin, Samuel.....		do
	Lunenburg	3321	Kinckle, John Fred.....	20 00	
	River John	2842	Shea, William	20 00	
	West Arichat.....	2813	Picard, Jean B.....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Cases.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
MARQUETTE	Baie St. Paul.....	2530	Delorme, Jean B.....		Dead.
	St. François Xavier	2342	Bonamy-Lespérance, Alexis.....	20 00	
	do ..	2333	Lepine, Jean B.		Dead.
LISGAR	St. Paul.....	219	Markeley, Christopher...	20 00	
SELKIRK.....	St. Boniface	3112	Charbonneau, Jean B....	20 00	

PENSIONS TO MILITIAMEN OF 1812-15.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Electoral District.	Post Office.	Number of Case.	Name of Militiaman.	Amount Paid.	Remarks
				\$ cts.	
PRINCE	Campbellton.....	3396	Wall, Daniel		Services not proved.
	Malpec.....	3394	Matthews, Alexander.....		do
	St. Eleonors.....	3405	McKay, Archibald.....		do

R É S U M É.

Province.	Total Number of Cases.	Cases in Abeyance.	Action.				Amount Paid.
			Disallowed.		No Return.	Cases Paid.	
			Dead.	Left Limits.			
Ontario	1108	60	86	5	33	924	\$ cts. 18,480 00
Quebec	1695	70	155	4	27	1439	28,780 00
New Brunswick.....	37	4	3	0	2	29	580 00
Nova Scotia.....	77	60	0	0	0	17	340 00
Prince Edward Island....	3	3	0	0	0	0	.....
Manitoba	5	0	2	0	0	3	60 00
Totals.....	2925	197	246	9	62	2412	48,240 00
Paid Balance of Claims, 1875-6.....							1,760 00
Total Amount voted, 1876-7							50,000 00

C. E. PANET, L.C.,

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defense.

OTTAWA, 1877.