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In Sessional papers No. 20, page 97 is incorrectly numbered page 9.

Sessional papers No. 24-30, 32-33, 38-42 not printed.

Part of Sessional papers No. 21 & No. 34 not printed

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME V.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1871.



VOLUME IV

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

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS,

VOL. IV., SESSION 1871,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Accidents, Railway.....(No. 63, Vol. 6)	Madawaska and St John
Agriculture.....(„ 64, „ 6)	Rivers.....(No. 57, Vol. 6)
American Silver.....(„ 14, „ 4)	Mails.....(„ 52, „ 6)
Arbitrators.....(„ 21, „ 5)	Manitoba.....(„ 20, „ 5)
Banks.....(„ 11, „ 4)	Marine and Fisheries.....(„ 5, „ 3)
Baptisms and Marriages.....(„ 26, „ 5)	Marine Police.....(„ 24, „ 5)
Bouchette, Joseph.....(„ 33, „ 5)	Militia.....(„ 7, „ 4)
British Columbia.....(„ 18, „ 4)	Mill Rubbish.....(„ 51, „ 6)
British Columbia (Importations).....(„ 48, „ 6)	Montreal Warehousing Co. („ 22, „ 5)
Canal Commission.....(„ 54, „ 6)	New Brunswick.....(„ 50, „ 6)
Copyright.....(„ 43, „ 5)	North West, Claims.....(„ 44, „ 5)
Criminal Prosecutions.....(„ 68, „ 6)	Nova Scotia Railways.....(„ 59, „ 6)
Customs.....(„ 25, „ 5)	Penitentiaries.....(„ 60, „ 6)
Defence of the Country.....(„ 46, „ 5)	Postage Stamps.....(„ 27, „ 5)
Estimates.....(„ 17, „ 4)	Postmaster General.....(„ 2, „ 1)
Examiners, Boards of.....(„ 61, „ 6)	Presqu'île Peninsula.....(„ 56, „ 6)
Fisheries, Correspondence.....(„ 12, „ 4)	Printing and Binding.....(„ 58, „ 6)
Frenette, Louis.....(„ 53, „ 6)	Private Bills.....(„ 42, „ 5)
Frontier Protection.....(„ 10, „ 4)	Public Accounts.....(„ 1, „ 1)
Grand Trunk Railway.....(„ 15, „ 4)	Public Works.....(„ 4, „ 2)
Gray, Hon. J. H.(„ 16, „ 4)	Punshon, Rev. W. Morley.....(„ 35, „ 5)
Halifax, Public Building.....(„ 31, „ 5)	Railway Accidents.....(„ 63, „ 6)
Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....(„ 66, „ 6)	Railway Statements.....(„ 15, „ 4)
Harbor Master, Halifax.....(„ 32, „ 5)	Railways, Nova Scotia.....(„ 59, „ 6)
Harbor Police Act.....(„ 24, „ 5)	Receipts and Expenditures.....(„ 28, „ 5)
Harbors of Refuge.....(„ 39, „ 5)	Regatta, Lachine.....(„ 62, „ 6)
Importations, Coal, &c.....(„ 45, „ 5)	Red River Expedition.....(„ 47, „ 6)
Importations, Grain, &c.....(„ 36, „ 5)	Secretary of State.....(„ 23, „ 5)
Indians.....(„ 30, „ 5)	Seigniorial Act.....(„ 65, „ 6)
Inland Revenues.....(„ 6, „ 3)	Statutes.....(„ 29, „ 5)
Insurance Cos., 31 v., c. 8.....(„ 8, „ 4)	Statutory Laws.....(„ 16, „ 4)
Intercolonial Railway.....(„ 34, „ 5)	Sterling Exchange.....(„ 37, „ 5)
Lachine Canal.....(„ 38, „ 5)	Sterling, George.....(„ 40, „ 5)
Legislation.....(„ 19, „ 4)	St. Peter's Canal.....(„ 55, „ 6)
Library.....(„ 9, „ 4)	Superannuation.....(„ 49, „ 6)
	Toronto Post Office.....(„ 67, „ 6)
	Trade and Navigation.....(„ 3, „ 2)
	Unforeseen Expenses.....(„ 13, „ 4)
	Welland Canal.....(„ 41, „ 5)

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY, AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

- No. 1... PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Dominion of Canada :—For the fiscal year ended 30th June 1870.
- No. 2... POSTMASTER GENERAL :—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No 2.

- No. 3... TRADE AND NAVIGATION, DOMINION OF CANADA :—Tables of, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870.
- No. 4... PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Minister of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

- No. 5... MARINE AND FISHERIES :—Annual Report of the Department of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.
- No. 6... INLAND REVENUES OF DOMINION OF CANADA :—Report, Returns, and Statistics of, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

- No. 7... MILITIA :—Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1870.
- No. 8... INSURANCE :—Statements made by Insurance Companies in compliance with the Act 31 Vic. cap. 48, sec. 14.
- Statement showing the number which have made the deposits required by the Act 31 Vic. cap. 47. [*Not Printed.*]
- Annual statement of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Assurance Company. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 9... LIBRARY :—Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library of Parliament.
- No. 10... FRONTIER PROTECTION :—Statement of expenditure incurred for protection of the Frontier, and repelling invasion by the Fenians.

- No. 11... **BANKS**:—Return of the names of the Stockholders of the Bank of British North America, and of the City Bank of Montreal. [*Not Printed.*] Also, Statements from Montreal City and District Savings' Bank; Northumberland and Durham Savings' Bank; La Caisse d'Economie de Québec; Toronto Savings' Bank; and Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank. [*Not Printed.*]
- **ROYAL CANADIAN BANK CHARTER, CANADA, 1870.** [*Not Printed.*]
- **BANK OF UPPER CANADA**:—Return made under the 9th Sec. 33 Vic. cap. 40, intituled, "An Act to vest in Her Majesty for the purposes therein mentioned, the property and powers now vested in the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada."
- No. 12... **FISHERIES**:—Correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the subject of the Fisheries.
- Further Correspondence on the subject of the Fisheries.
- No. 13... **UNFORSEEN EXPENSES**:—Statement of Expenditure of, in the current fiscal year, from 1st July, 1870, to 18th February, 1871.
- No. 14... **AMERICAN SILVER**:—Statement of the amount withdrawn from circulation through action of the Government, with detailed statement of expenses; also the amount of the new issue of silver coin, &c.
- No. 15... **RAILWAYS**:—Annual statements of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway; and Northern Railway Company of Canada. [*Not Printed.*]
- Grand Trunk Railway (in part), certain statements in obedience to order of House of Commons, of 17th February. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 16... **GRAY, HON. J. H.**:—Preliminary Report on the uniformity of the Statutory Laws of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- No. 17... **ESTIMATES**:—Sums required for the service of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1872.
- Supplementary for 1871.
- Supplementary for 1872.
- No. 18... **BRITISH COLUMBIA**:—Papers relative to the proposed union with the Dominion of Canada.
- No. 19... **LEGISLATION**:—Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, &c., touching any Acts of the Legislature of Canada, or of any of the Provincial Legislatures.
- CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.**
- No. 20... **MANITOBA**:—Instructions to the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and of the North West Territories, &c., &c.

- No. 20... **MANITOBA**:—Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, with copy of draft of a Bill proposed to be submitted to Imperial Parliament on the subject.
- Message, with Order in Council establishing regulations respecting the Public Lands in the Province of Manitoba.
- No. 21... **ARBITRATORS**:—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and those of Ontario and Quebec relative to the award.
- ARBITRATION COMMISSION**:—Statement of employees of the Federal Government, employed by any of the Local Governments, in connection with the Commission of Arbitration on the Public Debt of Quebec and Ontario, the nature of their services, and amount paid to each, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 22... **MONTREAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY**:—Correspondence, Reports of Engineers, and other documents, relating to the leasing by the Government of a lot of land bordering on the Lachine Canal.
- No. 23... **SECRETARY OF STATE**:—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.
- SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES**:—Report of the Indian Branch of—
- No. 24... **HARBOR POLICE ACT**:—Receipts and expenditure under, for the year ended 30th June, 1870. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 25... **CUSTOMS' OFFICERS**:—Return of all sums collected for bonds, entries, certificates, blanks, or for any other charges made since 1st July, 1867, &c., statement of fees, if any, such officers are entitled to. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 26... **BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS**:—General statement of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 27... **POSTAGE STAMPS**:—Return, showing the amount paid, and to whom paid, for the sale of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 28... **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**:—Statement of, of the Dominion of Canada, for the half year ended 31st December, 1870.
- No. 29... **STATUTES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA**:—Official Return of the distribution of, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 14. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 30... **INDIANS**:—Copies of all treaties, surrenders of lands, or agreements between the Crown and any of the tribes of Indians located within the Dominion of Canada; also between the Hudson's Bay Company and any tribe of Indians, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 31... **HALIFAX, PUBLIC BUILDING**:—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Local Government of Nova Scotia, touching the new Public Building at Halifax, and the claim made by the Local Government to be re-imbursed certain expenses incurred by the Province in completing said building since 1st July, 1867, &c.
- No. 32... **HALIFAX, HARBOR MASTER**:—Return of the petitions or correspondence

- referring to the appointment of Harbor Master for the Port of Halifax.
[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 33... BOUCHETTE JOSEPH :—Petitions presented by Joseph Bouchette, in his own behalf, or on behalf of others, children and grandchildren of the late Joseph Bouchette, in his lifetime Surveyor General of Lower Canada.
[*Not Printed.*]
- No. 34... INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return of all Tenders for works on the Intercolonial Railway, since last Return,—Copies of Advertisements calling for such Tenders,—Tenders received for Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Rails,—the number of Engineers, &c.,—and Reports of Engineers, Commissioners, &c.,—a change made from the route selected by Major Robinson, between Bathurst and Mirimichi River, &c.,—Statement shewing gross amount paid for salaries and wages of Engineers and staff, and the number employed on each section and division ; and the names of all persons who have tendered for contracts since 19th May, 1869,—the gross amount and rate per mile, &c.,—the work performed by each Contractor,—the names of Engineers, &c., dismissed or suspended,—and the names of persons at present employed, &c.
- Return, as far as can be ascertained at present, of the of number of bridges above the size of Culverts, required to be constructed, and the estimated cost, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- Statement of the number of days each of the Commissioners for the Intercolonial Railway, was engaged in the performance of the duties of his office at the seat of Government,—also statement of sums paid for travelling expenses. [*Not Printed.*]
- Return of the land taken for Railway purposes on Sections 4 and 11, from each person, and the amounts paid ; and the sums paid appraisers, and for legal purposes. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 35... PUNSHON, REV'D. W. MORLEY :—Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Rev'd. W. Morley Punshon and others, in reference to the appointment of a Chaplain or Chaplains, to accompany the late Military Expedition to the Province of Manitoba.
- No. 36... GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL :—Return shewing the quantity imported into the Dominion for the year 1870—the number of bushels of each kind of grain,—the number free of duty, and the number paying duty, &c.
- No. 37... STERLING EXCHANGE :—Return shewing the total amount purchased by Dominion Government during the year 1870,—the rate paid, and from what Bank purchased, &c.
- No. 38... LACHINE CANAL :—Report of Engineer of Department of Public Works on the application for permission to erect a Railway Bridge across the Lachine Canal, on line of Wellington street. [*Not Printed.*]
- Supplementary Return do do [*Not Printed.*]
- Reports having reference to construction of Culvert on Lachine Canal. [*Not Printed.*]

- No. 39... HARBORS OF REFUGE ; LAKES HURON AND ERIE :—Correspondence, Orders in Council, Tenders and other documents connected therewith, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- RIMOUSKI :—Correspondence, Orders in Council, and Reports of Engineers, &c., relative to a survey for construction of a Harbor of Refuge at Rimouski, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 40... STERLING, GEORGE :—Correspondence with Department of Public Works, respecting claim for damages, arising through interference of an officer of the Department. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 41... WELLAND CANAL :—Reports having reference to the works on the Welland Canal, known as the Lake Erie Level. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 42... PRIVATE BILLS :—Account in detail of all moneys received, on account of Private Bills in this Parliament, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 43... COPYRIGHT :—Correspondence relating to the question of Copyright, as well as that of “re-printing British Copyright works in Canada.”
- No. 44... NORTH WEST CLAIMS :—Statement of all claims made on the Dominion Government, consequent on the insurrection in the North West, &c.
- No. 45... IMPORTATIONS :—Returns shewing the quantity of Coal, Coke, Wheat, Corn and other grain imported into each of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and the amount of duty collected, &c.
- No. 46... DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY :—Correspondence, not marked “Separate,” on the Defence of the Country,—also Orders in Council, &c., relative to the mission of Hon. A. Campbell to England, and his report thereon.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- No. 47... RED RIVER EXPEDITION :—Report of Mr. S. J. Dawson upon the Red River Expedition of 1870, &c.
- Statement shewing the names of all vessels chartered by or in behalf of the Imperial Government, in the Expedition to the North West, in 1870, &c.
- No. 48... BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Tabular statement of the quantity and value of importations for the last fiscal year,—the amount of duty collected, and the amount which would have been collected had the present Canadian Tariff been in force.
- No. 49... SUPERANNUATION :—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic. cap. 4.
- No. 50... NEW BRUNSWICK :—Correspondence between the Dominion and Local Government of New Brunswick, since the 1st July, 1867, relative to unadjusted claims, &c.

- No. 51... **MILL RUBBISH** :—Regulations relating to the Fisheries ; for the prevention of saw dust and mill rubbish being thrown into streams frequented by fish, and for enforcement of the penalties, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 52... **MAILS** :—Return to an Order of the House of Commons, shewing the actual hours of arrival and departure of all mails at the Post Offices of Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto and Sarnia, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 53... **FRENETTE LOUIS** :—Letter of resignation of Louis Frenette, Esquire, Postmaster at Rivière Ouelle, with correspondence on the subject. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 54... **CANAL COMMISSION** :—Copy of the commission and instructions given to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the subject, &c., and their Report.
- **SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN** :—Letter of G. Laidlaw, Esq., one of the Canal Commissioners.
- No. 55... **ST. PETER'S CANAL** :—Return of Tolls collected,—also the number of vessels which pass through, &c,—also Report on the condition of the said work. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 56... **PRESQU'ILE PENINSULA** :—Correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Government of Ontario, respecting the lands in the Peninsula, in the Township of Brighton ; with reports of survey and valuation of said lands. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 57... **MADAWASKA AND ST. JOHN'S RIVERS** :—Report of the officer sent to make surveys. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 58... **PRINTING AND BINDING** :—Return of expenditure for Printing and Binding done without tender, under authority of the Act respecting the office of Queen's Printer. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 59... **RAILWAYS, NOVA SCOTIA** :—Correspondence between the Government, &c., and the Managers of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia, touching the management and rates of tariff, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 60... **PENITENTIARIES** :—Third Annual Report of the Directors.
- Return shewing the initials of all convicts now in the Kingston, St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, and shewing the offences for which imprisoned, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 61... **BOARDS OF EXAMINERS** :—Correspondence relating to the establishment of Boards of Examiners, for granting Certificates of Competency to Masters or Mates of sea-going ships, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 62... **REGATTA** :—Correspondence between the Trinity House of Montreal and the Water Police, &c., on the occasion of the Regatta at Lachine, last autumn. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 63... **ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS** :—Copies of any orders, or directions made at any time under the Railway Act, as to forms in which the Returns shall be made up of serious accidents, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]

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- No. 63... ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS :—Returns made by each Railway Company under the Railway Acts, of all accidents and casualties to life or property, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 64... AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Minister of, for the calendar year 1870.
—Report of the Minister of, in terms of Census Act. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 65... SEIGNIORIAL ACT :—Return shewing the amount distributed under the Seigniorial Act to each Municipality, according to Returns made in 1864, &c.
- No. 66... HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD COMPANY :—Engineer's Reports, &c., statement shewing amount paid by such company on account of purchase money, and amount still due. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 67... TORONTO POST OFFICE :—Return of tenders and other papers connected with letting the contract. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 68... CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS :—Correspondence respecting the duty or liability of the Dominion or Local Governments to defray the cost of criminal prosecutions. [*Not Printed.*]
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RETURN:

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE

HONORABLE A. ARCHIBALD,

*Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North-West
Territory, &c., &c.*

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET,

1871.

RETURN

To An Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS dated 17th February, 1871;—For copies of all instructions to the Hon. A. G. Archibald Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and of the North West Territory: also copies of all Orders in Council relative to said Province since January, 1870, not already published, also copies of all reports and official correspondence between the Lieut.-Governor and the Dominion Government, from the date of his appointment.

By Command,

JOSEPH HOWE,

for the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of (No. 606.) Commons, the correspondence and documents relating to the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory, called for in the Address of the House under date the 17th ultimo, communicated by you to this Department on the 18th ultimo.

The correspondence and papers have, for more convenient reference, been classified under several heads as shown in the accompanying Schedule.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. A. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State.

MANITOBA ADDRESS

Schedule of correspondence &c., between the Dominion Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, &c.

1. Orders in Council, Commissions and Instructions to Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Lieutenant-Governor's Reports of Proceedings with copies of Addresses and Replies.
3. Appointment of Honorable Mr. Johnston as Recorder and Special Commissioner.
4. Postal arrangements.
5. Customs.
6. Deaths of Scott, Goulet and Tanner.
7. Small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley.
8. Census and Elections for the House of Commons.
9. Great Seals.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Boundary Line.
12. Digest of the Laws of Assiniboia.

1.—ORDERS IN COUNCIL, COMMISSIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th May, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, the Committee advise that the Honorable Adams George Archibald be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba; and that a Commission issue under the Great Seal, to take effect from and after the day on which Her Majesty shall, by Order in Council, issued under the authority of the 146th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867," admit into the Union or Dominion of Canada Rupert's Land and the North West Territory, of which the said Province of Manitoba forms a part.

And on the same recommendation they advise that Mr. Archibald's salary, as such Lieutenant-Governor, be fixed at seven thousand dollars per annum.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 29th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for action the several Commissions issued to the Honorable Mr. Archibald as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, and to draw your attention to the enclosed copy of the recommendation of the Department of Justice, respecting his appointment as Issuer of Marriage Licenses in those Countries.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

E. PARENT,

Under Secretary.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, July, 19th 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to suggest that, in the uncertainty which prevails as to the laws of marriage of Protestants in Rupert's Land and the North West Territories, it may be desirable that a Commission should issue, under the Privy Seal, appointing the Honorable Mr. Archibald Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, (and another Commission as being Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories) to be Deputy of the Governor General for signing Marriage Licenses; and that he be instructed to retain the same and not to make use thereof, or to Act thereunder, unless he shall find that it becomes a matter of necessity so to do.

(Signed),

H. BERNARD.

Deputy Minister of Justice.

Approved.

(Signed),

G. E. Cartier.

(366.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 30th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit (No. 256.) to you, herewith, a Commission under the Great Seal of the Dominion bearing date the 20th May last, appointing you Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to provide for and establish the Government of Manitoba."

I enclose also a Commission under His Excellency's Privy Seal, bearing even date with your Commission as Lieutenant Governor, appointing you His Excellency's Deputy for signing Marriage Licenses in the said Province.

Special instructions in reference to the duties devolved on you, under each of the Commissions now transmitted, will be forwarded to you in the course, probably, of next week.

I have, &c,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH.

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Manitoba.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th May, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, the Committee advise that the Hon. Adams George Archibald, whose name is herewith submitted for appointment as Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Manitoba, be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories; and that a Commission under the Great Seal issue under the provisions of the 35th Section of the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba." Such Commission to take effect from and after the day on which Her Majesty shall, by Order in Council, issued under the authority of "The British North America Act, 1867," admit Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada.

And on the same recommendation, they advise that the question of remuneration for the services of such Lieutenant-Governor and of his expenses in discharging the duties of the said office be left for future consideration.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

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

(Copy—365.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 30th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to No. 257. transmit to you, herewith, a Commission under the Great Seal of the Dominion, bearing date the 20th day of May last, appointing you Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories under the provisions of the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, intituled

"An Act for the temporary Government of Rupert's Land and of the North West Territory when united with Canada;" and of the Act 33 Vic., intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba."

I also enclose a Commission under the Privy Seal, of even date with your Commission as Lieutenant-Governor, appointing you His Excellency's Deputy for signing Marriage Licences in the said Territories.

You will receive in the course, probably, of next week, special instructions in reference to your duties as Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories in question, &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,

Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed draft of a letter proposed to be addressed by the Secretary of State for the Provinces to His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, as his preliminary instructions on proceeding to that Province; and on the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Honorable the Minister of Justice, advise that the same be approved by Your Excellency.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 371.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—In reference to my letter of the 30th July last, transmitting to you a Commission from the Governor General appointing you Lieutenant-Governor of the Province No. 342. of Manitoba, under the provisions of the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 3, and to provide for and establish the Government of the Province of Manitoba," I have the honor, by command of His Excellency, to forward to you the following instructions for your guidance in the Government of that Province.

1. In the Government of Manitoba you will be guided by the Constitutional principles and precedents which obtain in the older Provinces, and with which it is assumed you are sufficiently familiar.

2. You will select, with as little delay as possible, some suitable persons to serve as Members of your Executive Council, and to perform such official duties as may be indispensable before the election of Members; but you may, if you see fit, leave vacancies open until the Writs are returned.

3. When your Executive Council is complete and the Heads of Departments have been selected, you will appoint the Members of the Legislative Council as provided by the 10th Section of the Act.

4. You will bear in mind that, by the terms of the 16th Section of the Act, you are required (within six months of the date of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, admitting Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory into the Union) by Proclamation under the Great Seal, to divide the said Province into twenty-four Electoral Divisions, due regard being had to existing local divisions and population.

5. So soon as your Advisers have matured such measures as are most urgently required you will call a Session of the Legislature.

6. At the close of each Session you will send forward certified copies of the Acts passed during the same.

7. You will also take measures to protect Immigrants flowing into that Country, and to restrain them from any lawless intrusion upon the settlers or upon Indian Tribes which may be calculated to provoke resistance.

8. In dealing with the Province of Manitoba you will give your Advisers the full exercise of the powers, which in the older Provinces have been wisely claimed and freely exercised, but you will be expected to maintain a position of dignified impartiality, and to guard with independence the general interests of the Dominion and the just authority of the Crown.

9. In order to enable you to select, under the provisions of the 31st Section of the Act, and under the Regulations to be from time to time made by the Governor General in Council, such lots or tracts from among the un-granted lands in such parts of the Province of Manitoba as you may deem expedient to the extent mentioned in the said Section, and divide the same among the children of the half-breed heads of families residing in the Province at the time of the transfer of the same to Canada—you will cause an enumeration to be made of the half-breed heads of families residing in the said Province at the time of such transfer, and of their children respectively.

10. You are hereby authorized to report your opinion as to the regulations which should be made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the 5th subsection of Section 32 of the said Act, for ascertaining and adjusting on fair and equitable terms the rights of Common and the rights of cutting Hay, held and enjoyed by the settlers in the Province, and for the commutation of the same by Grants of Land from the Crown.

11. You will have the goodness to report, with all convenient speed, for the information of His Excellency, on the state of the Laws now existing in the Province, transmitting copies of any Laws, Ordinances or Regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering justice, the organization of the Courts, the number and mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, the Police arrangements, and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

12. You will have the goodness to report also upon the system of Taxation now in force in the Province, the system of licensing shops, taverns, &c., the mode of regulating or prohibiting the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, and further, as to the mode of keeping up the Roads, and generally on the Municipal Organization (if any) existing in the Province.

13. You will also make a full report upon the state of the Indian Tribes now in the Province, their numbers, wants and claims; the system heretofore pursued by the Hudson Bay Company in dealing with them, accompanied by any suggestions you may desire to offer with reference to their protection and to the improvement of their condition.

14. You will have the goodness to report also on the nature and amount of currency or circulating medium now employed in the Province, and of its probable requirements in that respect in the future.

15. You will also report as to the number of Officers now employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in the Administration of Government in the Province, stating the duties and salaries of such Officers, and specifying those who should, in your opinion, be retained so far as the Dominion Government is concerned, and you will report generally on all subjects connected with the welfare of the Province, upon which it may seem to you desirable to communicate with the Government of the Dominion.

16. You are aware that the unsettled state of things in the North West has compelled the Queen's Government to despatch a Military force into that Country with a view to protect Her Majesty's subjects from the possible intrusion of roving bands of Indians by whom they are surrounded, and to give stability to the Civil Government which it will be your duty to organize.

17. You will be at liberty to take possession of the building prepared for the Lieutenant-Governor, should you find it convenient to do so, and of the furniture and other property connected therewith.

18. These instructions may be altered or amended from time to time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August, 1870.

The Committee have had before them the annexed Memorandum, dated 29th July, 1870, from the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Honorable the Minister of Justice, recommending that His Honor the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, be appointed Administrator on behalf of the Government of Canada of the un-granted or waste lands in that Province vested in the Crown, and they respectfully advise that Mr. Archibald be appointed accordingly, and that he be requested to report to Your Excellency as suggested in the said annexed Memorandum.

Certified,

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

(Memorandum.)

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,

OTTAWA, 29th July, 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend that the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, be appointed Administrator on behalf of the Government of Canada, of the un-granted or waste lands in that Province vested in the Crown, under the provisions of the 30th Section of the Act passed during the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 & 33 "Vic., Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," and that, as such Administrator, he be required to report to Your Excellency as to such lands in the Province as it may be desirable to open up at once for settlement, transmitting such sketch or plan as may be necessary, with an estimate of the probable cost of survey. A statement of the conditions as to settlement and otherwise, suggested for grants of land, such sketch or plan to shew the number of Townships it is proposed to lay out at once, their size and situation, and the size of the lots, making the necessary reservations for churches, schools, roads, and other purposes.

Also, that as such Administrator, he be required to report, when called upon to do so, upon the Regulations which, in his opinion, should be made by Your Excellency in Council, under the 31st Section of the said Act, for the selection of lands to the extent therein mentioned, from among the un-granted lands in the Province of Manitoba, and their division among the children of the half-breed heads of families residing in that Province at the time of the transfer of the same to Canada, together with the mode and conditions as to settlement or otherwise, which he may consider desirable to embody in such regulations.

(Signed),

GEORGE ET. CARTIER,
Acting for the Minister of Justice.

(No. 370.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th August, 1870.

(No. 343.) SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd instant, together with a copy of the memorandum of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, therein referred to.

I have also the honor to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased, in terms of the said Order in Council, to appoint you Administrator on behalf of the Government of Canada, of the un-granted or waste lands in that Province, vested in the Crown, and I have to request that as such Administrator you will have the goodness, at your earliest convenience, to report to this Department for His Excellency's information the Regulations which, in your opinion, should be made by His Excellency in Council under the 31st section of the Act cited in the memorandum, for the selection of lands, to the extent therein mentioned, from among the un-granted lands in the Province of Manitoba, and their division among the children of the half-breeds-heads of families residing in that Province at the time of the transfer of the same to Canada, together with the mode and conditions, as to settlement or otherwise, which you may consider desirable to embody in such regulations.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under their consideration the annexed draft of a letter proposed to be addressed, by the Secretary of State for the Provinces, to His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, as his preliminary instructions on proceeding to those Territories; and on the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Honorable the Minister of Justice, advise that the same be approved by Your Excellency.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

To the Honorable

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

(No. 369.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—In reference to my letter of the 30th July last, transmitting to you a Commission from the Governor General, appointing you Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, I have the honor, by command of His Excellency, to forward to you the following instructions for your guidance in the Government of those Territories.

1. You will, with as little delay as possible, open communication with the Indian Bands occupying the country lying between Lake Superior and the Province of Manitoba, with a view to the establishment of such friendly relations as may make the route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry secure at all seasons of the year, and facilitate the settlement of such portions of the country as it may be practicable to improve.

2. You will also turn your attention promptly to the condition of the country outside of the Province of Manitoba, on the North and West; and while assuring the Indians of your desire to establish friendly relations with them, you will ascertain and report to His Excellency the course you may think most advisable to pursue, whether by Treaty or otherwise, for the removal of any obstructions that might be presented to the flow of population into the fertile lands that lie between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains.

3. You will have the goodness to report with all convenient speed, for the information of His Excellency, on the state of the Laws now existing in the Territories, transmitting copies of any Laws, Ordinances or Regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering Justice, the organization of the Courts, the number and mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, the Police arrangements and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

4. You will have the goodness to report also, on the system of Taxation (if any) now in force in the Territories, the system of licensing shops, taverns, &c., the mode of regulating or prohibiting the Sale of Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, and further as to the mode of keeping up the Roads, and generally on the Municipal Organization (if any) existing in the Territories.

5. You will also make a full report upon the state of the Indian Tribes now in the Territories; their numbers, wants and claims, the system heretofore pursued by the Hudson's Bay Company in dealing with them, accompanied by any suggestions you may desire to offer with reference to their protection, and to the improvement of their condition.

6. You will have the goodness to report also, on the nature and amount of currency or circulating medium now employed in the Territories, and of the probable requirements of the Territories in that respect in the future.

7. You will also please to report as to such lands in the Territories as it may be desirable to open up at once for settlement, transmitting such sketch or plan as may be necessary, with an estimate of the probable cost of survey, a statement of the conditions as to settlement or otherwise, suggested for grants of land, such sketch or plan to show the number of Townships it is proposed to lay out at once, their size and situation, and the size of the lots, making the necessary reservation for churches, schools, roads, and other public purposes.

8. You will also report as to the number of Officers now employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the administration of Government in the Territories, stating the duties and salaries of such Officers, and specifying those who should, in your opinion, be retained; you will also report as to the number of persons whom it will be necessary hereafter to employ in the administration of the Government, and you will report generally on all subjects connected with the welfare of the Territories upon which it may seem to you desirable to communicate with the Government of the Dominion.

These instructions may be altered or amended from time to time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To His Honor the Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories.

2.—LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

FORT GARRY, September 3rd, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you of my arrival here last evening.

I left Ottawa the 8th August, Toronto on the 10th, and arrived on the 13th at Fort William. Leaving there on the morning of the 14th by the Kaministiquia by canoe, I arrived on the evening of the 16th at Shebandowan, on the 23rd at Fort Francis, and on the evening of the 26th reached the North West Corner of the Lake of the Woods, where I sought in vain for any traces of the road which, it was considered, when I left Ottawa, might be ready and which would render practicable an entry into the Province, without taking the circuitous route by the Winnipeg.

Leaving the North West Angle on the evening of the 26th, I arrived at Rat Portage Fort on the 27th, and at Fort Alexander on the 31st August, and here on the 2nd September, having thus made the journey from Ottawa in 25 days.

All the troops had preceded me from Fort Alexander, but I passed the last Brigade of the Quebec Battalion on Winnipeg Lake, and arrived at the Lower Fort in advance of them. They have all arrived by this time. In crossing the Winnipeg Lake I met several companies of the regulars on their way back. They gave us the first intelligence we had of the arrival at Fort Garry of Colonel Wolseley, of whose movements nothing was known at Fort Alexander at the date of our arrival there, since his departure from there ten days before, and this though Fort Alexander is within two days' journey of Fort Garry.

I found Colonel Wolseley in possession of Fort Garry, which he entered on the 24th August in the morning.

Colonel Wolseley made the latter part of his march with such rapidity that he was within a short distance of Upper Fort Garry, before it was known there that he had arrived in the River; Riel appears to have been taken quite by surprise, and with O'Donoghue and L'Epine escaped from the Fort a few minutes before the troops entered. It has since been stated, I believe correctly, that they or the first two of them are at St. Joseph on the Pembina, beyond the British Frontier.

On my way here, I met a great many of the Sautaux Indians, and at the Indian Mission on the Red River a number of Swampy Indians with their Chief Prince. In the course of the journey I could not fail to be impressed with the great embarrassments which a hostile feeling on the part of the Indians could have thrown in the way of the passage of the troops, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that they have proved loyal to the Crown and resisted the attempts which were made to seduce them from their allegiance.

I have had the opportunity, as yet, of seeing only a few of the men of position and influence in this quarter, and those principally, or I may say, all of them, were persons belonging to the part of the population opposed to Mr. Riel and the Provisional Government.

The steamer which plies from here to George Town leaves here to-day at noon, and Col. McNeil, who goes a passenger by it, is going directly on to Canada. I therefore avail myself of the opportunity to make him the bearer of this letter, feeling, that, in the disorganized state of the mail arrangements here, a letter will be more safe in private hands than if trusted to the Post.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(443.—No. 397.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His 3rd Sept., 1870. Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from His Honor

the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, announcing his arrival at Fort Garry on the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,

Governor's Secretary.

(444.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd instant, announcing your arrival at Fort Garry on the previous day.

A copy of your Despatch will be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,

Fort Garry.

FORT GARRY, 10th September, 1870.

SIR,—I had the honor to inform you, by letter dated the 3rd instant, of my arrival at this place on the 2nd.

Since then I have spent a large part of my time in making acquaintance with the people, and in endeavoring to procure the information necessary to guide me in taking the initiatory steps for the formation of a Government.

I found the people of the settlement in a state of much excitement, such as would naturally follow the events of the last few months, and I have taken much pains in endeavoring to tranquillize them and lead them to see how important it is to the prosperity of the country, that all the leading men, irrespective of party, should come forward and give me their aid in establishing a Government that can secure the peace of the country on a solid foundation.

My efforts have not been without some success, as I learn from all quarters. I am glad to find that my views of the course which ought to be pursued, meet with a general measure of acceptance, even from those who might, under the circumstances, have been supposed to be the least likely to acquiesce in those views.

I arrived here on Friday. The next day I caused to be inserted in the "New Nation," newspaper, a notice that I should hold a Levee on Tuesday the 6th instant, at which time my Commission as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and my Commission as Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories should be read. It seemed to me desirable, as the ceremony of being sworn in had already taken place, that some other equivalent publicity should be given to the facts of my Commissions having been issued, and the Oaths of Office having been taken, the assemblage of a body of persons at the Levee afforded a good opportunity of doing this, while the presence of Colonel Wolseley and the officers of the expedition enabled me to have it done with some *éclat*.

The weather, from the time of my arrival up to the date of the Levee, was most unfavorable, there being continuous rain, which, acting on a soil like that of Red River, renders the roads after a few days almost impassible. Notwithstanding, there was a very general turn out.

At the hour named, the Commissions and Oaths of Office were read in the presence of the whole assemblage, immediately after which the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia, through their President, Mr. Donald A. Smith, presented an Address to me, of which and of my answer I send you copies herewith. This Address of the Government that had passed away, to the Government that was coming in, seemed a graceful commencement of the new Regime.

The people presented to me constitute, I understand, a fair sample of the different classes in this settlement. There were the Bishop of Rupert's Land, and the Bishop of St. Boniface, the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Episcopal Church, a number of the Roman Catholic Clergy and the members of the other leading denominations, besides a good representation of the men of business and the farmers of the settlement.

I was gratified to learn that the general feeling that followed the Levee was one of much satisfaction. There was some fear that the assemblage containing elements of so contradictory a character might have led to some unpleasantness, but it was necessary to make a beginning, and I am quite satisfied that the effect was beneficial.

I was requested to receive, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, the Address of the people of French origin, at St. Boniface, which is on the opposite side of the Red River and about half a mile from Fort Garry. I accordingly went over with Col. Wolseley and Mr. Smith, who kindly accompanied me, and received the Address and delivered the answer of which I send you copies enclosed.

A large number of persons were then presented to me, who had been unable to be present at the Levee.

I have arranged to receive a number of Addresses from different Parishes on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Yesterday I went, accompanied by Col. Wolseley and a small party, some twenty-five miles up the Assiniboine, to a place called Lane's Post, where, the year before last, 10,000 bushels of wheat were raised by the Hudson's Bay Company off 300 acres of land.

I mentioned in my last that I had promised to take an early opportunity of seeing a large body of Indians who are assembled in the neighborhood of the mouth of Red River, at a place called the Indian Mission. Since leaving there, Henry Prince, the Chief, has written to press an early fulfilment of the promise. I learn from the people of that neighborhood that, until the interview is over, the Indians will not disperse, and that it would be better at once to see them. The people here are unwilling to have them come up to the Fort, as it is impossible to prevent them from procuring supplies of intoxicating liquors in the town of Winnipeg, and in such cases there is always a great deal of drunkenness and quarrelling amongst them. I have accordingly arranged to go down on Monday to see them and have a talk with them.

The Indians in this neighborhood are in a state of considerable excitement.

They are very much demoralized by the transactions of the last few months. They do not seem to see why they should not have some share of the property, which they know to be in the possession of people who are not its owners.

It will be necessary at a very early date to make some arrangements with these Tribes to put their relations with us on a satisfactory footing.

I shall endeavor to obtain from the Rev. Mr. Cochran, who is of unmixed Indian blood, and who is one of the clergymen at the Mission, some account of the numbers and necessities of the Tribe, and shall, after my return, be in a position to give more accurate information on these subjects.

I propose at once to make arrangements for the taking of the census. I shall be glad to be at work at something. My present reluctant inactivity is due, partly to the desire I have to know more of the place before moving, partly to the desire that people should have a little breathing space after the excitement of the past before commencing anything that may create further excitement. To this policy the sanction of the leading people of all parties is given. Of the outfit sent on by Mr. McDougall, which in all comprised 65 packages, 53 were brought into the settlement by Mr. Fousced, who is referred to in

Mr. McDougall's letters published in the blue book submitted to Parliament last Session. The rest remain at George Town and I am making arrangements to get them in.

As to the contents of the 53 boxes, they were, I suspect, largely furniture, and I am able to find in the apartments occupied by the Provisional Government a considerable quantity of furniture, but I am inclined to think there are several boxes missing, of whose contents I have as yet been able to obtain no account.

I am anxious no time should be lost in pushing on the telegraph to Fort Garry. I called the attention of the Minister of Public Works to the subject before leaving Ottawa, and learned that the propositions originally made to the North West Company had been renewed with modifications.

I have since seen in an Ottawa paper, I do not know with what authority, that the propositions have been accepted. I hope it is so. It is of infinite importance to have this communication open if possible, this fall, or at all events part of the way. Be kind enough to press it on the Department and let me know as soon as possible the condition of the negotiation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

His Excellency the Honorable A. G. Archibald, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Members that constituted the Council of Assiniboia, nominated by the Governor and Committee of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, desire to welcome Your Excellency on your arrival in this country to assume the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

We would express the hope that you may personally enjoy your residence amongst us, whilst we rejoice to believe, from the general approval which Your Excellency's appointment has met with, that your services are likely to be of great value to this country at the present delicate and critical juncture.

Your Excellency may rely on receiving from us individually, as private citizens, our best assistance in your administration of the affairs of the country, and as those who were formally accountable under the Governor appointed by the Honorable Company, for the direction of affairs, we venture to assure Your Excellency that, notwithstanding the events of the past year, you will find the people of this country loyal to Her Majesty, obedient to the laws, and ready to support Your Excellency in the just administration of them.

We look forward to a rapid change in the circumstances of this Province from the opening up of the country and the development of its resources, and we feel sure that its union with the Dominion of Canada will greatly promote this result. We would, therefore, express our pleasure at this union being now happily secured, though we are not unmindful of many acts of kindness shown from time to time by the Honorable Company to this settlement.

We would then, in welcoming Your Excellency amongst us, hope that Your Excellency may see a large development of the resources of the country, while it is under your charge, and we pray that, by the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted, and peace plenty and prosperity be the result.

To the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia:—

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you sincerely for your kind welcome. Your assurance that I may, in the administration of the affairs of this country, rely upon the assistance of the

gentlemen who constituted the late Council of Assiniboia—an assistance the value of which I do not underrate—gives me encouragement to hope for some measure of success in the Government of the country. Of this, at least, let me assure you; my whole time and any ability I may possess, shall be devoted without reserve to the one object of promoting the best interests of this vast Territory, and I shall endeavor to act in such a way, that the approval, with which, as you have kindly reminded me, my nomination as Governor has been generally met, shall not be found to have been wholly undeserved.

No body of men can have had a better opportunity than yourselves of fairly estimating the feelings of the population, and it gives me very great gratification to receive your confident assurance that, notwithstanding the events to which you allude, you can vouch for the loyalty of the inhabitants of the country, and for their readiness to support a just administration of the laws. With these feelings pervading the body of the population, we may look with sanguine hope to the maintenance of order, to the establishment of good laws, and to a rapidly increasing prosperity.

Your anticipations relative to the change to arise from the opening up of the country and the development of its resources will unquestionably be fulfilled. It is impossible to over-rate the advantages which this Territory offers to the Immigrant, and I have not a doubt that population and capital will rapidly flow in where there is such abundance of the elements by which population and capital are always attracted.

Now that the Province has been incorporated with the Dominion it will partake of the prosperity of the older communities. Politically joined to the other Provinces, new routes of communication will soon be opened up. The telegraph system, extended to this place, as it shortly will be, will give you hourly communication with Canada and Europe. The highway and the telegraph will remove the isolation in which you have been hitherto kept by the boundless prairies of the South and the impassable swamps and lakes of the East, and make you part and parcel of the living and moving world.

I must cordially concur in your hopes that, under the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted which may be followed by peace, plenty and prosperity.

The fate of this country is in the hands of its own people. Let wise counsels prevail. Let the people devote themselves to the task of developing their great resources, in a spirit and with an energy worthy of the mighty heritage which has fallen to them, and we may fairly hope for that blessing which a kind Providence seldom withholds from efforts well intentioned and well directed.

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Fort Garry, Sept. 6th, 1870.

[The several other Addresses to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and his replies thereto are not printed, in accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing.]

(462.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 29th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th instant, reporting the state of matters at Fort Garry up to that date from the 3rd inst., the date of your previous despatch from that place, and covering a copy of the Address presented to you by the Members of the late Council of Assiniboia, as also a copy of the Address of the Inhabitants of Manitoba of French origin, together with copies of your replies to the said Addresses.

2. Your Report of the large attendance of persons at the Levee held by you on the 6th instant, and of the effects which the proceedings on that occasion seem to have had in bringing about a better state in the community at Fort Garry and elsewhere, is very encouraging.

3. My letter to you of the 13th instant, has, doubtless already put you in possession of the views of the Government, respecting the early completion of Telegraph Communication with Fort Garry, referred to in the last two paragraphs of your despatch.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(465.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Copy of a Despatch under date the 10th ultimo, from (No. 4091.) the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, reporting the state of matters at Fort Garry up to that date, and also covering copies of two Addresses presented to him, together with copies of his replies thereto.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, Quebec.

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

(Copy.—No. 291.—Canada.)

DOWNING STREET, 8th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 240 of the 13th October, enclosing a Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Archibald the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba announcing his arrival at Fort Garry, and reporting on the state of affairs in the Province.

I observe with much satisfaction the loyal and friendly spirit which is displayed in the Address presented to Mr. Archibald, and the judicious tone of the answers which he returned to them.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General The Right Honorable
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(601.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, a Copy of a (No. 409.) Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, referring to your Despatch of the 10 September last.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 72.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 16th 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 601, under date of the 28th ultimo, covering Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, referring to my Despatch of the 10th September last.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 4.)

FORT GARRY, September, 17th 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that since the date of my last letter of the 10th instant, I have been much engaged in public business—so much so, that I fear I shall be unable by this mail to forward you very full details.

On Tuesday I visited the Indian Mission at the mouth of Red River, some twenty-five miles distance from here. There were collected some two hundred Indians. I held a long interview with them, and urged them to disperse to their hunting grounds. They declared they were unable to go, as they possessed neither clothing, provisions nor ammunition. However, they promised eventually they would go, and the pow-wow ended, as these meetings must always end, in ordering them a present.

The people of the neighborhood were very anxious to have the Indians disperse. They are very poor, and so long as they remained, levied tribute upon the settled Indians, half-breeds and whites of the settlement, and after getting a promise from them to separate, I engaged to see them in the spring and conclude a Treaty with them of some kind. I used the fact that the small-pox is at this moment prevailing most extensively on the Saskatchewan, and that a case of it had occurred at Portage La Prairie, about sixty miles from this, as an argument to induce them to leave. The Indians are in great terror of this disease, which proves so fatal to persons of their race, and I am in hopes they will, for their own sake and for the sake of the neighborhood, immediately disperse.

On Thursday I found another large body of Indians gathered at the Upper Fort, also wishing a pow wow—which of course had to be granted, and with the usual termination.

On my return on Tuesday night from the Lower end of the Settlement, I found the people in a state of great excitement. A man of the name of Elzear Goulet, who is said to have been one of the men of Riel's party, and one of those who sat upon the so-called Court-martial in the case of Scott, made his appearance in the town of Winnipeg, was recognized in a drinking saloon, and pointed out, when he began a retreat in the direction of the River about half a mile distant. He was immediately chased by three men, and when he came to the River, rushed in and tried to make his escape by swimming. His pursuers are said to have rushed after him, and Goulet, before he reached the other side, sank and was drowned. His body was found next day, and taken, as I understand, to the house of the United States' Consul, the deceased being an American Citizen.

I gave directions immediately that steps should be taken to investigate the circumstances connected with the death. Dr. Bird, the Coroner, was absent from the place, and the investigation had, therefore, to be conducted by Magistrates, but I gave directions to a Mr. McConville, a lawyer from Montreal, who is now here, to conduct an investigation on behalf of the Crown, before the Justices, and to spare no pains to find out the facts and to do all that was necessary to vindicate public justice. The inquiry is still in progress, and I shall acquaint you with the result when the investigation is closed.

On Thursday I was waited upon by the Executive Committee of the Synod of Rupert's Land, and by Bishop and Clergy of the Episcopal Church in the Province, and by Com-

mittees from some twelve different Parishes, who severally presented me Addresses. I enclose you copies of the Addresses and my replies.

In addition to the written and formal replies, I took occasion to address the members of each deputation orally, urging upon them the necessity of their uniting with me to put down any attempt at violation of the law, and I obtained from each member of the several Committees a very positive assurance that he would do every thing in his power to put down the excitement which prevails.

There is very great uneasiness among the population. The French assert that they were promised an amnesty, and many of them declare there can be no solid peace till that promise is fulfilled.

The English party, many of whom were sufferers in the late troubles, declare that it is impossible peace can prevail, till the principal actors in the late troubles are arrested and punished, and they are very uneasy lest it should be the intention of Government to pass over all these matters and let the men from whom they have suffered go unpunished.

This explanation of the sentiments of the two different classes of the population, sentiments so entirely antagonistic, is necessary to explain the tone of my answers to the Addresses, and the remarks I have made above as to the nature of my verbal Addresses to the people.

Thinking it was now time to organize a Government, and that I had become sufficiently acquainted with the people to form some idea of the material out of which this could be formed, I have chosen a man representing each section of the population here, and appointed them Members of my Executive Council. Mr. Alfred Boyd is a merchant of good standing here. He is a man of fair abilities, of considerable means, and very popular among the English half-breeds. He was chosen by the Parish of St. Andrew's (the most populous parish in the settlement), as a delegate to the Convention last winter. While highly esteemed among the English party he is not obnoxious to the French. I have appointed him Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Marc Amable Girard is a French Canadian, from Varennes below Montreal, who has recently removed here. He is a notary by profession, has been Mayor of Varennes, and is a gentleman of some property, and of good standing, and seems to be the nominee of the French party. I have appointed him Provincial Treasurer.

I have also issued a Proclamation which my Council approve of, and of which I send you a copy. It is intended to promote, and I hope will have some effect in promoting, a feeling of reliance upon the Government for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants.

I have been obliged to write in great haste. In the primitive condition of affairs here, the most trivial matter must be brought to the notice of the Governor, and from morning to night I have not a moment to myself, and in this case I have been obliged to begin this letter after the hour named for the close of the mail, keeping it open till I shall have completed it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

[L.S.]

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Whereas, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the twentieth day of May, A.D. 1870, we have appointed the Honorable Adams George Archibald, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in Our Dominion of Canada, to be Lieutenant-Governor in and over Our Province of Manitoba; and whereas Our said Lieutenant-Governor was, on the 23rd day of July last past, duly sworn into office as such Lieutenant-Governor before Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Our Governor General of Our Dominion of Canada; and whereas, our said Lieutenant-Governor has duly entered upon the duties of the said office, and whereas, We are desirous to put an end to the unhappy troubles and disturbances which have prevailed for some time in Our said Province, we therefore hereby strictly enjoin and command all Our loyal and well-beloved subjects within the said Province, to keep and maintain the peace, to aid and assist Our Magistrates and Peace Officers in the suppression of disorders and riots of all kinds, and we strictly enjoin all Our Magistrates and Peace Officers to watch over Our peace, and to bring to justice and punishment any and every offender who shall violate the peace or be guilty of any assault or aggression of any kind or nature on any one of Our subjects; and We hereby assure all Our faithful and loyal subjects of Our said Province that it is Our determination to suppress all disorders and disturbances of Our peace from whatever quarter the same may come, and to secure to all Our faithful subjects of Our said Province protection in the peaceful possession and enjoyment of their rights and property, and We do hereby require and enjoin Our said subjects to return to and engage in their usual occupations and pursuits, relying on this Our assurance that no person or persons shall be allowed to take the law into his or their own hands, or proceed against any of our subjects in any other way than in due course of law.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these, Our Letters, to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at Our Government House, Fort Garry, in Our Dominion, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed),

ALFRED BOYD,

Provincial Secretary.

(504.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—Your Despatch of the 17th of September, with numerous enclosures, has been laid before the Governor General and the Privy Council, and I am commanded to convey to you His Excellency's approval of the discretion and ability which you have displayed in the difficult circumstances in which you have been placed.

The answers given to the numerous Addresses, copies of which were forwarded with No. 433. your Despatch, are appropriate and well expressed.

The circumstances which led to the death of Elzéar Goulet are much to be regretted, but the sad end of this unfortunate man must convince the community that the only securities for life and property in Manitoba are to be sought in the maintenance of order and the supremacy of the law.

The appointment of the Councillors, whose names you report, is approved of by the Governor General.

The spread of the small-pox among the Indians is much to be deplored, and ought, if possible, to be prevented or mitigated by general vaccination. You will turn your

attention to this subject without delay, and I shall be glad to be informed to what extent, and by what agencies it is in your power to control this loathsome disease.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

(506.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-No. 433. Governor of the Province of Manitoba, with its enclosure, under date the 17th ultimo, detailing the course of events in that Province up to that date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Governor's Secretary.

(No. 5.)

FORT GARRY, September 21, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that on the close of the interview with the Indians of this neighborhood which took place on Thursday, the 15th instant, and of which I advised you in my last, I directed a small present to be made to them, after exacting from them a promise that they would disperse to their hunting grounds in the interior. The next day, however, I received a message from them that they must have another Council, and I found it necessary to agree to hold one, which I did on Monday last.

There was a large body of Indians assembled, with six chiefs, one of them being the son of "Les Grandes Oreilles," and the others, chiefs of bands. In all, they represented themselves with their wives and children as being about 550. They said that what I had ordered them was only a mouthful for each; that they had been waiting all summer, being informed, that so soon as I came, there would be a treaty made with them about their lands; that they had neither food, clothes nor ammunition, and that they could not leave till they were provided with a sufficiency of each to enable them to go to the forest and pursue their usual occupations.

In fact, their statement as to their destitution was, I was well aware, quite true. They had been induced to hover round the settlement, either by representations made to them, or by their own hopes of presents. I have no doubt that, with a view to keep them quiet during the troubles, large promises were held out to them, and having shewn themselves ready to sustain the authority of the Crown, and having refrained from pillage and disorder, they feel that they have claims for consideration and remuneration, and it is impossible not to admit that from their point of view there is some justice in their claims.

At the same time, it is quite clear that no regular treaty could be made with them, without having all their chiefs collected, and without a great deal of discussion. Nor could it be made without more enquiry, than, in the present state of affairs here, it is possible to make, nor without much delay, which would keep them about the settlement, and make them a burden on the people, or perhaps provoke hostile collision between them and the people, which would have a very disastrous effect.

On consulting, therefore, with the persons here who know best the habits of the savages, and ascertaining what was absolutely necessary to get them away, and afford the means of their earning a living for themselves,—but first exacting a solemn promise, which

the chiefs gave me their hands to confirm, that they would, immediately upon receiving their present, leave,—I ordered from the Hudson's Bay Company, on behalf of the Government of Canada, a quantity of ammunition and gun flints, a few bags of flour, and some tobacco and tea.

I am glad to learn that since receiving this present, a large number of them have left, and I believe the whole of them will immediately disperse, except a small portion of them, who always hang about the settlement.

It will be absolutely necessary in the spring to have these Indian claims settled upon a permanent basis; meanwhile, I think the best that could be done has been done to get them away, and avoid the danger to themselves and the settlement which would have attended their remaining here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD,

Lieutenant-Governor,

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 514.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 26th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 21st ult., (No. 434.) communicating the result of a Council held by you on the previous Monday with certain Indians.

I have to inform you that the matters referred to in your Despatch will not fail to receive attentive consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

FORT GARRY, October 8, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you printed Copies of

First: A Proclamation I have issued, on the subject of the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Secondly: A Proclamation, on the subject of the re-opening of the Courts.

Thirdly: A Gazette, containing the appointments made to the Offices of Sheriff, Coroner, and Justices of the Peace.

Fourthly: A Gazette, containing the appointments to the Offices of Petty Justices.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(L.S.)

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Whereas, much quarrelling and rioting has lately taken place among the bands of Indians resorting to Winnipeg and the neighborhood, resulting in the deaths of an Indian woman and child, and whereas these unhappy events are directly traceable to the use of Spirituous Liquors by the Indians, and whereas, under the laws of this Province, any person supplying any Indian with intoxicating drinks is liable to heavy penalties and punishment; and whereas, in the interest of the Indians, and also in the interest of the community, it is necessary to enforce these statutes, and to punish any offender against their provisions, with the utmost rigor of the law.

In order therefore, that all persons may be duly informed of the nature and character of the statutes on the subject, We have thought fit to promulgate the several sections of the Code of the late Province of Assiniboia bearing on this subject, and now the law of the land, which said provisions are as follows :—

XVIII. THE INTOXICATING OF INDIANS. If any person, without distinction of race, supply or sell to any person popularly known as an Indian, or any member of an Indian Nation, the means of Intoxication, he shall, on being convicted before a Petty Court, on the oath of one or more witnesses, be fined for each offence, as follows :

"Two Pounds for furnishing any Brewing Utensils;" the fine to go to the informer.

"Three Pounds for furnishing Malt;" the fine to go to the informer.

"Five Pounds for furnishing Beer or any fermented liquor;" the fine to go to the informer.

"Ten Pounds for furnishing Distilled Spirits, or any other immediate cause of intoxication than fermented liquors;" half the fine to go to the informer. In every case the offender, after conviction, to be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

XIX. In addition to these fines, the offender shall make restitution to the Indian of all the equivalent which he may have received, if any, for such furnishing, every part of such equivalent, not being money itself, being valued for the purpose at prime cost.

XX. If any intoxicated Indian commit, or threaten to commit any unprovoked violence, he may be imprisoned, in addition to any specific punishment, till he prosecute the person who may have been guilty in the matter.

XXI. If any person possess, or have possessed malt, or beer or spirits, or any other of the above specified means of intoxication, in the society or tent of any Indian, he shall be held guilty of furnishing such means of intoxication to Indians.

And We do hereby proclaim, that hereafter, the provisions of the said Act shall be rigidly enforced; and We do hereby strictly enjoin all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Peace Officers, to take all proper steps to enforce the same, and to bring to punishment any offender against the said laws.

And whereas, We have been informed that a number of persons in this Province are now engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, contrary to their licenses, or having no licenses therefor;

We do therefore hereby proclaim, and make known to all whom it may concern, that instructions have been given to an Officer under the Crown, to prosecute all persons so offending, and We do enjoin on all Our Magistrates, Constables, and Peace Officers, to take care that any breach of the said laws coming under, or brought to their notice, be dealt with in due form of law.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved The Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at Our Government House, in Fort Garry, in our Dominion, the Twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the Thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed),

A. BOYD,
Provincial Secretary.

(L.S.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 27th September, 1870.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to make the following Appointments:—

George W. Hill, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be a Commissioner, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to The Hon. Alfred Boyd, and the Honorable Marc Amable Girard, a Justice of the Peace for the Province of Manitoba.

The Hon. Alfred Boyd, and the Honorable Marc Amable Girard to be Commissioners, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the other Justices of the Peace appointed on the 30th September, ult.

Thomas Sinclair, Jr., to be Road Superintendent over the same section of road, which was supervised by the late Thomas Sinclair, deceased.

The following persons to be Petty Justices for the Upper District: James McKay, President: Paschal Brelan, Charles Barron, Pierre Falcon, David Spence, William Tait.

To be Petty Justices for the Middle District: Andrew G. B. Bannatyne, President: Solomon Hamelin, William Dease, Alban Fiddler, John Bruce.

To be Petty Justices of the Lower District: Donald Gunn, President: John Fraser, Donald Murray, Edward L. Hays.

(L.S.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 27th September, 1870.

His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint Frank Villiers, Esq., to be Chief Constable, and Chief of Police of this Province; and Louis de Plainval, Esq., to be Deputy Chief Constable, and Deputy Chief of Police, in this Province.

FORT GARRY, 30th September, 1870.

His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Sheriff of the Province of Manitoba: John Sutherland, Esq.

To be Coroner for the Province of Manitoba: Curtis J. Bird, Esq., M.D.

To be Justices of the Peace for the Province of Manitoba: The Hon. Alfred Boyd, the Hon. Marc Amable Girard, Donald A. Smith, Donald Gunn, Robert McBeath, Solomon Hamelin, John Fraser, Andrew McDermott, Roger Goulet, William Henderson, Pierre Delorme, Thomas Sinclair, James McKay, Charles Nolin, William Dease, Jean Baptiste Desantels dit Lapointe, Thomas Truthwaite, Paschal Brelan, Charles Begg, Alban Fiddler, John Bruce, Patrice Brelan, John James Setter, George Kline, George Gunn, Maximae Genton, William B. Hall, Narcisse Marion, William J. Watt, and Jean Magher, Esquires.

(Signed),

ALFRED BOYD,
Provincial Secretary.

(L.S.)

FORT GARRY, Thursday, October 6, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Whereas, in consequence of the troubles and disorders of the past year, the Administration of Justice in Our General and Petty Courts, of Our Province of Manitoba has been suspended or interrupted ; And whereas, we are desirous that all Our loving subjects of Our said Province shall have the means of asserting and enforcing their rights in due form of law, by coming into Our Courts, and obtaining justice therein, so as that no excuse shall exist for any of our subjects in the said Province, taking the law into their own hands ;

We do therefore proclaim and make known, that all Our said Courts of Justice are now open to suitors having any complaint or matter to bring before Us therein ;

And We do order and enjoin upon the Justices of all Our said Courts in the said Province, to attend at the respective times and places, by law prescribed, for the discharge of their duties as such Justices ; and We do further order and enjoin all Clerks, Constables and Peace Officers, whose duty it is to issue any process for, or give attendance on, any such Courts at their respective meetings, to do all and everything which to their said offices appertains towards the furtherance of justice in Our said Courts.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at Our Government House in Fort Garry, in Our Dominion, the Sixth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(L.S.)

(Signed),

A. BOYD,

Provincial Secretary.

(524.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No 16, of the 8th instant, covering copies of :—

No. 466.

1. Proclamation on the subject of the sale of spirituous liquors.
2. A Proclamation on the subject of the re-opening of the Courts.
3. A Gazette containing the appointments made to the offices of Sheriff, Coroner and Justices of the Peace.
4. A Gazette containing the appointments to the offices of Petty Justices.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

(531.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 2nd November, 1870.

(466.) SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, printed copies of the undermentioned documents, which have been received at this Department from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

1. A Proclamation on the subject of the sale of spirituous liquors.
2. A Proclamation on the subject of the re-opening of the Courts.
3. A Gazette containing the appointments made to the offices of Sheriff, Coroner and Justices of the Peace.
4. A Gazette containing the appointments to the offices of Petty Justices.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

(580.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1870.

(No. 466.) SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a Proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, promulgating the laws now in force in that Province, in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable A. Morris,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

(No. 30.)

FORT GARRY, 1st November, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of an Address presented to me this day by the inhabitants of St. Norbert, and of my answer to the same.

I am happy to be able to report to you that the people of this parish turned out to receive me in large numbers. On my way to the parish, I was met two miles on this side of the village by a body of people on horseback, who escorted me to the village, which we entered under arches streaming with flags. On my arrival, I was received by a *feu de joie*. I was accompanied by Colonel Casault, Brigade Major McLeod, and several other officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions. The Address was read by a M. Le May, who has recently become an inhabitant of St. Norbert. My answer seemed to give general satisfaction. After the Address, we were entertained at lunch. On leaving the parish, the church bells sounded a merry peal, and I parted with the inhabitants in the belief that the visit had been the means of creating good feeling in the parish.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(592.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

(No. 505.) SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency, the Governor General, your Despatch of the 1st instant, reporting that you had that day paid a visit to the parish and village of St. Norbert, and enclosing a copy of an Address presented to you on that occasion by the inhabitants of the parish, and of your reply thereto.

His Excellency is gratified to learn from your Despatch, that your visit was in every way so satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

(No. 92.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 4th February, 1871.

SIR,—Adverting to my Despatches, No. 3, of the 10th September, and No. 5 of the 21st September last, giving details of pow-wows with the different Indian tribes of this Province, and the arrangements I had been obliged to make to get them away from the settlement, I have now to say that the policy of sending these poor Indians to the interior with ammunition, etc., to enable them to earn a living for themselves, has been entirely successful, and that the great body of them are now scattered over their various hunting grounds supporting themselves; without the assistance I gave them, they would have been quartered on the settlement for the winter.

What the result might have been of having some hundreds of these poor creatures here without food or employment, in constant danger of coming into collision with the settlers, I will not venture to say, but there can be no question that if it had been needful in order to get them away to their hunting grounds, and make them understand that they must earn their own living there, to spend five times the amount we have had to pay, it would have been wise to incur the expense. As it is, the amount, as compared with the result obtained, is inconsiderable.

I enclose you, herein, the Hudson's Bay Company's accounts of supplies furnished to the Indians on my order, and have to inform you that I have authorized the Company to draw on you for the amount.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(117.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

(No. 619.) SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 92, of the 4th instant, announcing with reference to your Despatches, No. 3, of 11th September, and No. 5, of the 21st September last, the successful result of your policy in having induced certain Indian tribes of the Province of Manitoba to retire into the interior, and at the same time enclosing an account from the Hudson's Bay Company, amount-

ing to £213 13s. 10d. for supplies furnished to the said Indians on your order for which sum you state you have authorized the Company to draw on the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

3.—APPOINTMENT OF HON. MR. JOHNSON AS RECORDER AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th August, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Memorandum dated 19th August, inst., from the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, recommending that he be authorized to secure the services of the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, who, for several years, was Recorder of Rupert's Land and of all places under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Governor of the District of Assiniboia, as Commissioner to proceed to Fort Garry under a leave of absence to be granted to him, and enquire and report with all convenient speed to Your Excellency on the state of the Laws now existing in the Province of Manitoba, with a view to admit of the introduction during the next Session of Parliament, of such measures as may tend to introduce, as far as practicable, into that Province the system of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, now prevailing in the other Provinces of the Dominion. And that he be requested to transmit copies of any Laws, Ordinances or Regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company, now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering justice, the organization of the Courts, the number and mode of appointment of Justices of the Peace, the Police arrangements, and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

And that he be further requested to make a similar report with respect to the Laws, Ordinances or Regulations, now in force in Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory, not included in the Province of Manitoba, and now constituting the "North West Territories," suggesting any amendment of the same, which in his judgment might properly be effected in order to facilitate the administration of Civil as well as Criminal justice in those Territories.

That Mr. Johnson be requested, in making this enquiry and report, to place himself in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North West Territories, whose instructions contain a provision requiring him to make similar reports.

That the services of Mr. Johnson be also secured, if necessary, to act temporarily as Recorder in the Province of Manitoba as well as in the North West Territories.

That Mr. Johnson's travelling expenses be paid, and charged to the appropriation "For opening communication with the North West Territories, establishing Government and providing for settlement thereof,"—and that his remuneration as such Commissioner and for his services as Recorder, should he act as such, be hereafter fixed by Order in Council and charged to the same fund.

The Committee submit the above several recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th September, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, acting in the absence of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, the Committee advise that the Honorable Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, be appointed Recorder of the Province of Manitoba.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

To the Honorable

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 13th September, 1870.

Present :—His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, acting in the absence of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, and under the provisions of the 2nd Section of the Act 32 and 33 Vic. ch. 3, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Hon. Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories for the time being, be, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to make provision for the administration of justice within such North West Territories, and to make, constitute and appoint the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, Recorder of such portion of the North West Territories as heretofore, and before the admission into Canada of Rupert's Land and the North West Territory was known as the Territory of Rupert's Land, and of all such other places wherein trade was heretofore, and is authorized to be carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the charter given thereto by King Charles the Second, under the Great Seal of England, and dated 2nd May, in the 22nd year of his Reign, together with the powers and duties which may be by law exercised and performed by Recorders.

And it is hereby further ordered that subject to the laws now in force in the North West Territories like authority be, and the same is hereby given to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being to appoint Justices of the Peace for the portion of the North West Territories hereinbefore mentioned.

And it is further ordered that subject as aforesaid, like authority be and the same is hereby given to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being to appoint Justices of the Peace for the portion of the North West Territories wherein no jurisdiction was formerly exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 13th September, 1870.

On a Report, dated 3rd September, 1870, from the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, acting for the Hon. the Minister of Justice, stating that to carry out the Order in Council of the 20th August last, leave of absence granted under the same to the Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, from the duties of his office from the 10th September to the 15th May next, has been assented to by the Government of Quebec, to enable him to proceed to Manitoba, in the capacity of Recorder of that Province, and of the North West Territories, and as Commissioner under the Order in Council.

That he therefore recommends that leave of absence be accordingly granted to Mr. Johnson for the period mentioned. He further recommends that Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq., Q. C., be appointed from the 10th September next, as Assistant Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec) during the absence from the office of Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, of the Hon. F. G. Johnson, and that Mr. Ramsay, whilst holding that office, shall receive the salary and allowances appertaining to the Judge of the Superior Court, officiating in the District of Bedford and Beauharnois.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed), WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

(429.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, copies of two Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated respectively the 20th August last, and the 13th instant.

2. The Order in Council of the 20th August, refers to your recent appointment as a Commissioner to enquire into and report on the state of the Laws now existing in the Province of Manitoba, and explains your duties as such Commissioner.

3. By the same Order in Council you are requested to make a similar enquiry and report with respect to the Laws, Ordinances or other Regulations, now in force in Rupert's Land and the North West Territory not included in the Province of Manitoba, and now constituting the North West Territory. And you are further requested in making these enquiries and reports, to put yourself in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territory.

4. The Order in Council of the 13th instant, gives the said Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Territories authority to appoint you Recorder of such portion of the North West Territories heretofore known as the Territory of Rupert's Land and of all such other places wherein trade was carried on under the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter.

I have &c.,

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable F. G. Johnson,
Care of C. Schiller, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, Montreal.

(430.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copies of four Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, one dated the 20th August last, and the other three dated severally the 13th instant.

The Order in Council of the 20th August authorizes the appointment of the Honorable F. G. Johnson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, as a Commissioner to enquire into and report on the Laws of the Province of Manitoba, and also requests him to make a similar enquiry and report into the Laws of the North West Territories, and for the purpose of such reports Mr. Johnson is directed to put himself in communication with you.

By one of the Orders in Council of the 13th instant the appointment of the said Mr. Johnson as Recorder of the Province of Manitoba is recommended, and by another Order of that date, you are authorized to appoint Mr. Johnson Recorder of the portion of the North West Territory heretofore known as Rupert's Land, and of such other places where trade was carried on under the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter.

The third Order in Council of the 13th instant, grants Mr. Johnson leave of absence to enable him to proceed to Manitoba.

I have further to inform you that Mr. Johnson's Commissions as Commissioner and Recorder as aforesaid have been forwarded to him, and that he is about to proceed forthwith to Manitoba to enter upon his duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieut.-Governor, Fort Garry.

P.S.—Copies of Mr. Johnson's Commissions are transmitted herewith.

FORT GARRY, 7th October, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you that I have received your Despatch, No. 395, dated 16th September 1870, covering four Orders in Council, one dated 20th August, the other three dated respectively, 13th September last; also copies of two Commissions, one appointing the Honorable Francis G. Johnson, Recorder of Manitoba, the other appointing him Special Commissioner to enquire into the state of the Laws and other matters connected with the administration of Justice in Rupert's Land and the North West Territory.

I may add that Mr. Johnson is expected here, in the Hudson's Bay Company's Steamer, which runs between Frog Point and this place, and, which may be expected here to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

523.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

(No. 395.) SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 14, of the 7th instant, reporting the receipt of my letter of the 16th

instant and its enclosures, and also announcing the arrival of the Honorable Mr. Johnson, at Fort Garry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

4.—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(No. 8.)

FORT GARRY, September 29th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you the state of Postal matters in this Province, and to request that you will take an early opportunity of bringing the same to the notice of the Postmaster General.

The entire Postal communication of the Province consists of a Mail from Pembina, down the Red River to Winnipeg, a distance of 65 miles; a Mail from Winnipeg further down the river to St. Andrews, about 14 miles; and a Mail from Winnipeg up the Assiniboine to Portage La Prairie, about 60 miles.

The two first named Mails are carried twice a week—the latter once. The total weekly travel is therefore four hundred and thirty-six miles, for which the weekly payment is about twenty-four dollars, or 5½ cents per mile.

There are four Postmasters, of whom two only are paid.

The Postmaster of Winnipeg gets \$250 00.

The Postmaster of St. Andrews gets \$30 00.

The other Officers receive no pay.

The postage charged on each letter, is 1d. sterling, per ½ oz.; on each newspaper, ½d.

This fee is collected by the Postmasters and credited to the Provincial funds.

The carriage of the Mails was originally a private enterprise, the adventurer undertaking to carry the letters to Pembina for a fixed sum, each, in addition to the American postage.

The Government of Assiniboia afterwards assumed the duty, charging the postages above named.

Practically the business of the Department here is to carry the letters to Pembina and mail them there.

The party despatching letters that he wishes prepaid, not only pays here the 1d. Provincial Postage, but procures from the Postmaster here, American stamps, which are put upon the letters here, and thus when they are delivered at Pembina they are in a condition to pass through the American offices.

In this way, therefore, we pay double postage, our own and the American as well.

The Mails from this place are all sorted at Pembina.

That frontier town is the haunt of a number of disorderly persons, including some of those that were in arms here last winter. On the arrival of the Mails coming either way, the office is crowded with these people and the letters are open to their inspection.

The Postmaster is believed here to have repeatedly tampered with letters last winter, and seems to have taken an active part in the plots here.

A letter from him to Mr. Riel, of a very compromising character, was found among the papers left behind by the Provisional Government, and was, I think, transmitted to Ottawa. You can readily suppose, therefore, there is great doubt here as to the security of mail matter passing through the hands of this official.

The Mails arrive at Pembina at 7 o'clock p. m., on Tuesdays, but do not reach here till the evening of Thursday. They arrive at Pembina at 7 p. m., on Saturdays, but do

not reach here till the evening of Monday, being thus forty-eight hours on the road from Pembina here, performing the sixty-five miles at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour.

You can readily understand that such a state of Postal affairs could only exist in the primitive condition of things here, till lately, and cannot be tolerated now.

It seems to me that no time should be lost in having the whole matter put on a better footing.

In addition to the old population, we have now here seven hundred volunteers, a large number of whom receive letters and papers by mail.

In the month of August there were transmitted through the Winnipeg Office :—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Per outgoing Mail,.....	1,018	196
„ incoming „	960	1,375

In the first fortnight of September, from the 3rd to the 17th :—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Per outgoing Mail,.....	1,524	233
„ incoming „	1,050	1,536

This very large amount of Mail matter is entitled to better arrangements.

We should have the Mail from Canada for Red River made up and carried as a close mail, so as to save the delay of sorting at Pembina and the danger arising from the letters being open to examination by the people who crowd the office at Pembina.

We should have the same arrangements between Manitoba and the Post Office of the United States that exist in the other Provinces, so that a letter may be prepaid by a Canadian postage stamp, instead of having to pay our own postage and also that of the United States.

The postage prepaid in Canada or in the United States should exempt the letter from postage here. The arrangements for transmitting the Mail should be improved, and the time reduced from forty-eight hours to thirteen or fourteen.

As regards the transmission of the Mail at a higher rate of speed, that can easily be effected by allowing an increased rate of pay, and as it is of the highest importance that this should be done at once, I shall venture to take it on myself to act in anticipation of the arrival of an officer, and make arrangements for a few weeks at an advanced rate, so as to insure the delivery within a more reasonable period.

I shall feel obliged if you will urge on the Postmaster General to give his early attention to these matters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(493.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 20th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, No. 8 and (No. 449.) No. 10, dated respectively the 29th ultimo and the 1st instant, reporting on the state of Postal matters in the Province of Manitoba.

I shall lose no time in bringing your Despatches under the notice of the Postmaster General.

My letter, No. 492, of the 19th instant, covering a communication from the Postmaster General, will have acquainted you with the steps which have been taken by

the Government to improve the arrangements for postal communication between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

I have, &c.,
(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 10.)

FORT GARRY, October 1, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copies of a letter this day received from the Acting Deputy Post Master of Winnipeg, together with a copy of a letter therein referred to, which will throw some additional light upon the wretched condition of Post Office matters in this Country, and which should find their way with my communication of the 29th ult. to the Postmaster General for his action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE, WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA, 30th September, 1870.

SIR,—I would lay before Your Excellency, the poverty-stricken state of the present postal arrangements in this Province, and state a few of the absolute necessities which this most important branch of the Public Service is in want of, and without which it is almost impossible to perform it efficiently.

In the first place, we are indebted to the Postmaster at Pembina for the bag (and lock and key) in which the mail is carried to and from that place, for the transportations of mails from this office to the various other offices in the settlement we have no proper bags, and for such as we have, there is not even a lock.

None of the other offices, and not even this one, have a stamp with which to mark the name of the office from which a letter is sent, or a "paid" stamp, or a "registered" stamp; there is not a proper book to keep accounts between the several offices, or in which to keep a record of letters "registered," or in which to take a receipt for them when delivered. There are no forms of bills to transmit to the several offices with the mails.

The Post Offices at Headingley, Poplar Point, High Bluff and Portage la Prairie, are kept by the several Postmasters as an accommodation to themselves and neighborhood—they getting nothing for their trouble, but are now commencing to enquire what are their prospects for remuneration, as, with the increase of mail matter, they find their trouble greater than the accommodation, which they looked to formerly more than pay.

It would also be advisable to make arrangements for "money orders" as numbers have been enquiring if they could be granted here.

I have noticed the very irregular arrival of newspapers, especially from Canada, we have often received papers of a certain date, and the following mail, those of a previous date to what were received the mail before, and this I believe is owing to there being no "through bag," but only a "way bag" which is opened at the several offices it passes, and either designedly or by accident papers, &c. are left behind, and perhaps do not come on for a mail or two.

I enclose a letter received by last mail from Mr. Dewe, Chief P. O. Inspector, Toronto, regarding a quantity of mail matter, returned from Fort William, which I received

here yesterday, but no "letter bill" which, he states, was forwarded—owing to which I was unable to know what amount of "unpaid postage" to collect, but delivered them on payment of the local postage of which I have this day written to him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ANDREW STRACY,

Deputy Postmaster.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Archibald,
Government House, Fort Garry.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, ONTARIO, 15th September, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from Fort William, Lake Superior, at which place I found a number of letters and newspapers addressed to Fort Garry. The Military Mail from Fort William to Fort Garry having been, as I was informed, discontinued and there being no means of sending these letters and papers forward, they were returned here. The letters have been placed in packages, marked "paid," and forwarded to your address *via* Pembina, the unpaid postage being charged against you in a regular letter bill.

The newspapers have been placed in a canvas bag, labelled, "Newspaper mail from "Toronto to Fort Garry *via* Chicago, St. Paul and Pembina."

I have written to the Postmasters at Chicago, St. Paul and Pembina, to be good enough to forward them to Fort Garry. Until instructions are received from Ottawa, letters and papers will hereafter be forwarded as above.

Yours truly,

(Signed),

J. DEWE,

Chief P. O. Inspector.

Postmaster, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 449.)

FORT GARRY, October 13th, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch No. 8, under date of the 29th ult., I had the honor to call your attention to the state of Postal matters in this Province, and to suggest certain No. 22. alterations in the arrangements.

Since that date the Courier carrying the mail between Winnipeg and St. Andrew's, down Red River) and between Winnipeg and the Portage (up the Assiniboine) has thrown up his contracts, declaring he can no longer afford to carry at the rate he has received for the last year. Unfortunately, the contracts were not in writing, and besides, were not made for any definite period, the payment being for so much per trip, which was paid as earned.

In order to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail, I took it upon me to call for Tenders for the Services, on behalf of the Postmaster General. The Tenders have come in, and the route between Fort Garry and the Lower Fort, which is some four miles below St. Andrew's, has been tendered for at a small addition to the rate previously paid. I have undertaken to authorize the party to go on at the new rate till the officer to be despatched from Ottawa shall reach here.

As regards the route to the Portage, the lowest Tender is double the amount previously paid, and I have therefore informed the Postmaster at Winnipeg, that I cannot undertake the responsibility of accepting any Tender in reference to this Service, and that the mail must be allowed to drop till the arrival of the Officer of the Department, or till some Tender is made more nearly approximating the old cost.

I have made temporary arrangements in reference to the Canadian Mail which will give us the benefit of its receipt twenty-four hours sooner than it used to arrive, and save us a similar period in the despatch. When the officer of the Post Office arrives here still further improvements may be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 542.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General in Council your Despatch, No. 22, of the 13th ultimo, referring to your Despatch of the 29th ultimo, on the state of Postal Matters in Manitoba, and reporting that the Courier carrying the mail between Winnipeg and St. Andrew's and between Winnipeg and the Portage, had thrown up his contracts, and stating the steps which you had taken under the circumstances with a view to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail.

I have caused a copy of your Despatch to be communicated to the Postmaster General for his report, and for such action as he may think necessary in the premises.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(545.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your consideration, and for such action as you may think necessary, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, respecting the failure of certain mail contracts in that Province and reporting the steps taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No 480, of the 7th instant, transmitting, for his consideration, the copy of a Despatch, No. 22, 13th October, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, respecting the failure of certain Mail Contracts in that Province and the steps which

have been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the stoppage of communication by mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

WM. WHITE,

Secretary.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may be informed that the Postmaster General has entered into an arrangement with the Postmaster General of the United States for the transmission of closed mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba *via* Detroit and Pembina, to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Certain transit charges will be paid by this Department to the United States' Post Office on the transmissions by those closed mails, but these charges will not be levied on the correspondence.

The postage rates on letters and printed matter exchanged with Manitoba will be the ordinary Canada rates, namely :—

As respects letters.—Three cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if prepaid, and five cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if unpaid.

As respects newspapers.—When sent from office of publication in Canada (including Manitoba) to any other place in Canada, if published once a week, 5 cents per quarter; if published twice a week, 10 cents per quarter; if published three times a week, 15 cents per quarter; if published six times a week, 30 cents per quarter; payable at the place of publication or by subscriber at office of delivery.

Transient papers being papers that do not come within the foregoing class,—two cents each

Periodicals, such as magazines, and serials of a like character—one cent per 4oz.

Printed papers.—One cent per oz.

These rates on transient newspapers, periodicals and printed papers must always be prepaid when posted, and such prepayment should be marked thereon.

The charge for registration of a letter is two cents, in addition to the ordinary postage; both charges should be prepaid.

Letters and other mailable matter to and from the Public Departments at the Dominion seat of Government, Ottawa, will pass free.

The closed mails from this end will be made up and despatched daily from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit, addressed to Fort Garry, Manitoba, and all correspondence from Ontario and the Provinces to the Eastward will be forwarded for this purpose to the Windsor Post Office.

The Postmaster of Windsor will be instructed to number his mails consecutively in each month Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on in November, and in like manner for subsequent months, so as to individualize the despatches and enable the Fort Garry Office to check their regular receipt.

The same course should be followed at Fort Garry as regards the numbering of his despatches in each month for Windsor.

The bags should have strong well-fastened leathern labels addressed to Fort Garry, Manitoba, or to Windsor, Ontario, as the case may be, and will be secured by leaden seal rivets as soon as the necessary provision thereof can be made. A supply of these seal rivets, with instructions for their use, will be sent to Fort Garry, and until they can be brought into use, the canvas bags containing the mails addressed to Windsor or to Fort Garry can be secured by string and sealing wax.

It is, of course, understood that these canvas bags or closed mails will not be opened in any of the United States' Post Offices.

With each despatch from this end, the Postmaster of Windsor will send to the Postmaster of Detroit a Bill stating, with the date and number of the despatch, how many ounces of letter matter and how many ounces of printed matter the closed mail contains, and the Fort Garry office should transmit Bills containing similar information to the Postmaster of Pembina, with each despatch from Fort Garry for Windsor.

As these Bills will form the basis of the account for transit charges to be liquidated by this Department, they must be carefully made out and recorded, and monthly transcripts will be required by the Postmaster General for the settlement of the account with the United States' Post Office.

It will be satisfactory to the Postmaster General to have as early an acknowledgment from the Lieut.-Governor, as may be practicable, that he has received information of this arrangement, and will cause it to be acted on as respects the despatches from Fort Garry for Windsor.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

(492.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, a copy of a communication received this day from the Post Office Department, (No. 447.) 17th October. reporting certain arrangements which have been entered into between the Postmaster General of the Dominion and the Postmaster General the United States for the transmission of closed mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba *via* Detroit and Pembina. Permit me to invite your attention to the last paragraph of the accompanying letter.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(498.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba a copy of Mr. Deputy Postmaster Griffin's letter of the 17th instant, (No. 447.) received here yesterday, reporting the arrangements which you had made with the Postmaster General of the United States for the transmission of closed mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba *via* Detroit and Pembina.

I now enclose for your information and consideration, copies of two despatches received yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba on the subject of the postal communications of that Province.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. Campbell,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 4th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Post Office Department at Washington, U.S., signifying the concurrence of the Postmaster General of the United States in the request preferred by this Department, that correspondence passing between the United States and the Province of Manitoba might be subject to the same regulations as to exchange of mails and rates of postage charged on all kinds of mail matter, as applies to correspondence and mails exchanged between the United States and the other Provinces of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), W. H. GRIFFIN,

Deputy Postmaster General.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

P.S.—May I request that you will have the goodness to cause a copy of this enclosure to be forwarded to the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., 26th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to inform you of his concurrence in your request, to apply to the correspondence passing between the United States and Manitoba, (now forming part of the Dominion of Canada) the same regulations governing the exchange of mails, and the same rates of postage on all descriptions of mail matter, as apply to correspondence and mails exchanged with the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

I am, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,

Superintendent.

The Postmaster General, &c., &c.,
Ottawa, Canada.

(No. 543.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter to you of the 19th ultimo and its enclosure, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, with a copy of the communication therein referred to from the Post Office Department at Washington, United States.

(No. 447)
(4 Nov. '70.)
(26 Oct. '70)

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieut.-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

No. 544.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have duly received and forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
(No. 447.) a copy of your letter of the 4th instant, and of the communication
(26 Oct. '70.) from the Post Office Department at Washington enclosed therein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

W. H. Griffin, Esq.,
Deputy Postmaster General.

By Telegraph from Fort Garry—Minn. via St. Cloud 19th.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20th, 1870.

To the Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary for the Provinces.

To carry out new arrangements, Canadian Post Office stamps are required, send five hundred (500) dollars' worth, assorted stamps by first mail.

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

20 Col 90 and 355,
C. A.

(No. 579.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the new postal arrange-
No. 447.) ments with the Province of Manitoba, I have the honor to submit, here-
with, for such action as may be necessary, copy of a telegram received this morning from
the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

Will you have the kindness to communicate to me the action taken on the subject
of the telegram by your Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter, No. 447, of this date, with its enclosure, and to inform you that
a package of Postage Stamps will be sent to-day to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of
Manitoba, containing different denominations, to the amount of five hundred dollars as
requested by him in his telegram of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

W. H. GRIFFIN,

Deputy Postmaster General.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 583.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 22nd November, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to your telegram of the 19th instant I have the honor to inform you (No. 447.) that I have received a communication from the Deputy Postmaster General under date the 21st instant, stating that a packet of Postage Stamps, of different denominations, amounting to five hundred dollars, would be sent to you on that day, in compliance with your request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 34.)

FORT GARRY, September 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 447, under date of the 19th ultimo, covering a copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, touching certain arrangements which have been made with the Post Office authorities of the United States in reference to the transmission of closed mails between Ontario and Manitoba.

I shall give instructions that the Mail Bag, leaving here at ten o'clock of the evening of Tuesday next the 8th instant, shall be made up in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the letter, and that all the provisions of these instructions shall be complied with.

I send by this mail to the telegraph operator at St. Cloud a message making substantially the same announcement as this letter. I have done this with a view to meet the expressed wish of Mr. Griffin, to be informed at the earliest possible date of the receipt of your despatch and the instructions given thereupon to the Postmaster here.

The arrangements so promptly concluded by the Post Office authorities at Ottawa will give great satisfaction in the Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 37.)

FORT GARRY, November 8th, 1870.

SIR,—In order to carry out the arrangement relative to closed mails, there should be a supply of Canadian Postage Stamps forwarded here.

The Postmaster at Winnipeg has given me a memorandum of the amount he considers necessary for immediate use.

I enclose copy of his memorandum, and will feel obliged if you will bring the matter to the early notice of the Postmaster General.

Meanwhile the Postmaster will mark the letters *paid* in red ink, as a substitute for a stamp, and will keep an account of the postages.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM

of 6c. say 150.

of 3c. say 150.

of 2c. say 100.

of 1c. say 100.

(589.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Despatches, Nos. (No. 447.) 34 and 37, of the 6th and 8th instant respectively, on the subject of the new postal arrangements for the transmission of the mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and am gratified to learn from you that the arrangement will give satisfaction in the settlement.

I have sent copies of both of the above Despatches, with a copy of the memorandum enclosed in the latter to the Postmaster General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

(590.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

(No. 447.) SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of your Department, copies of two Despatches received this day from the No. 34—6th Nov. Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, on the subject of the new postal No. 37—8th Nov. arrangements for the transmission of the mail between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, together with a copy of the memorandum referred to in the latter despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General.

By Telegraph from Fort Garry, November 6th, 1870, via St. Cloud, Winnipeg, 28th :—
To the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

OTTAWA, November 28th, 1870.

Your Despatch of 19th October, touching closed mails through United States, just received, and will be acted on mail leaving here the eighth instant.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

Lieutenant-Governor.

25 Col 80 and 425.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 30th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by the direction of the Postmaster General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, No. 447, enclosing for the information of

this Department, copies of two Despatches received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba on the subject of the postal arrangements for the transmission of mails between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

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

(No. 49.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, November 24th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 543, under date of the 7th instant, covering copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, under date of the 4th instant, and of letter to the Postmaster General of the Dominion, from the Postmaster General of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 64.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 9th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 583, of the 25th ultimo, informing me that you had received information from the Post Office Department, that on the 21st ultimo, postage stamps to the amount of \$500 would be sent to me.

I have to add that the stamps have been duly received by me and handed over to the Postmaster of Winnipeg, whose receipt I hold for the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

5.—CUSTOMS.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th November, 1870.

On a memorandum, dated 11th November 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and Minister of Inland Revenue, referring to a Despatch of the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, addressed to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, showing the inadequacy of the present arrangements for the collection and protection of the Customs and Inland Revenue, and recommending that George B. Spencer, Esquire, of the Customs' Department, Hamilton, be appointed a Special Commissioner, with instructions to proceed at once to the said Province of Manitoba, and there to institute a thorough examination into the matter in

question, with power to collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to make such temporary arrangements for their continued collection, and the enforcement of the law relating to the same in accordance with the "Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," as the circumstances of the case may require, and with further instructions, to report his action on the foregoing matters. And also to report fully as to the permanent arrangements that may require to be made in order to ensure the proper collection of the Public Revenue arising from Customs and Excise.

The Committee concur in the said Report, and submit the same to your Excellency's pleasure thereon—and in pursuance of said Report recommend that Mr. Spencer, the Special Commissioner therein named, be appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Winnipeg, and Collector of Inland Revenue for the Province of Manitoba.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

(754.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 17th November 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 25, of the 21st ultimo, reporting upon the inadequacy of the present arrangements for the collection and protection of the Customs and Inland Revenue in the Province of Manitoba, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of an Order of 16th Nov. 1870. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, authorizing the appointment of Mr. George B. Spencer of the Customs' Department at Hamilton, as Special Commissioner for the purposes stated in the Order in Council, and also as Collector of Customs at the Port of Winnipeg, and Collector of Inland Revenue for the Province of Manitoba.

I am informed by the Minister of Customs that Mr. Spencer will proceed from Hamilton to Fort Garry early next week.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(54.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 574, of the 17th ultimo, enclosing me a copy of an Order of the Governor General in Council, under date of the 16th November, on the subject of the Collector of the Customs and the Inland Revenue in this Province, and acquainting me that Mr. George B. Spencer, of Hamilton, had been appointed as a Special Commissioner for the purposes stated in the Order, and also a Collector in both Provinces, and that he would at once proceed to this place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.
20a—6

(No. 25.)

FORT GARRY, October, 21st, 1870.

SIR,—By a recent mail I received a letter from the Honorable Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, on the subject of the duties collectable upon goods brought into this Province, and on replying to his private note, I informed him that I should forward you, for his information, a statement of the condition of his Department here.

Under the Council of Assiniboia, there were three Collectors of Customs :—

ROGER GOULET,
PATRICK BRELAN and
WILLIAM DEASE,

Who were all superseded on the accession of the Provisional Government, and others appointed in their place.

On enquiry I find that the loosest possible system for the collection of duties has prevailed in this Province. The goods mostly come from Canada and pass through the United States in bond. At Pembina, entries are made and invoices exhibited to the Custom House Officer of the United States there, who thereupon grants certificates, which permit the goods to pass on, and the importers produce these certificates to the Vice Consul here and get their bonds discharged on his certificates.

In the fall of the year the United States' Custom House Officer comes down here, and bringing his papers, the Collectors call upon the importers to pay duties.

Of course it is obvious that the Government is at the mercy of the importers, who can make any entries they choose, and who have probably sold their goods or many of them before the duties come to be asked for.

In the multiplicity of demands on my time for the few weeks succeeding my arrival here, this state of facts did not come to my notice. I assumed that the Custom House Officers would collect their duties as they are collected any where else, and it was only after receiving the note of the Minister of Customs and making special inquiry, that I found what was the real state of matters. It appears that no duties at all—or with very slight exceptions, were collected last year—and none at all this year.

It seems to me that there should be no time lost in sending up some person to put the Customs' and Excise Departments into proper condition. The men who have been in office here are wholly unfit and would be perfectly useless.

Meanwhile, with a view to make all the preparation for the arrival of such an Official, I have authorized a Mr. Sergeant here, to go to Pembina, and ascertain from the United States' Officer there the facts which would be necessary to be known when your Official comes up.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the instructions I have given him.

As there are some goods now *en route*, which will be here in the course of a day or two, I have directed him to require the invoices of the goods to be exhibited to me, and sworn to before the goods are permitted to land, but there are goods coming in every day by carts which may evade examination, and on the whole, I cannot but think that the sooner these matters are placed on a satisfactory footing the better.

The Officer who comes here should have a competent knowledge of the Excise Laws, as there are two distilleries and several breweries now, or presently to be—in operation in the Territory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, October 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to the interview between the Lieutenant-Governor and yourself, on the subject of the Customs' duties on goods imported into this Province, I have it in command from His Honor to inform you that the information which he wishes to obtain is—

First: An accurate statement, so far as it is possible to obtain it, of the number of packages of goods imported into the Province through Pembina, in bond in 1869, the name of the importer of each package, the contents of each, its value, and the place from which it is imported.

Secondly: The same information as regards the bonded goods imported in 1870.

Thirdly: The same information as regards United States' goods, or goods not bonded for 1869.

Fourthly: The same as regards United States' goods, or goods not bonded for 1870.

The object which the Lieutenant-Governor has in view is to ascertain far as practicable, the amount of duties payable by the different importers and the persons by whom they are payable.

In order to procure it, it may be necessary to proceed to Pembina and put yourself in communication with N. E. Nelson, Esquire, the United States' Custom House Officer at that place.

The Lieutenant-Governor is quite sure Mr. Nelson will afford you every facility, and allow you to make copies of any entries or papers which will throw light upon the subject.

You will make your report to the Lieutenant-Governor with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

GEORGE W. HILL,

Private Secretary.

To Mr. Albert Sergeant.

(553.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) Sir,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your Despatch, No. 25, of the 21st ultimo, reporting, for the information of the Minister of Customs, on the state of his Department in Manitoba.

A copy of your Despatch has been sent to the Minister of Customs, for his information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(554.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herein, for your information, a

copy of a Despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, reporting (in compliance with your request), on the state of your Department in Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable

The Minister of Customs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 5th November, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor General, that the officer sent by me to Pembina, as mentioned in my Despatch No. 25 of the 21st ultimo, to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into the Province *via* the United States, has performed that duty, and made a report containing a statement of each package that has passed the frontier line in 1869 and 1870, and furnishing the other statistics which he was commissioned to procure at Pembina.

He reports that he met with every courtesy and assistance from the Custom House authorities of the United States at Pembina.

The documents being too voluminous to copy, unless there is a necessity for doing so, I do not transmit them to you, because, in case the Officer of the Customs comes in here to make arrangements for putting that Department in working order, they would not be at hand when it will be of importance to have them here.

I have not been able to give to these returns so much attention as I should have felt necessary, if I had to make up a proper abstract from them, but it would seem by some hasty calculations made from them that over \$100,000 worth of goods have been already imported into the settlement this year from England or Canada, and by other of the returns it would seem (though I confess I do not understand it) that the domestic exports from United States *via* Pembina to the Red River settlement exceed \$250,000 a year.

Enough is apparent to show that this service stands in need of being early put on a better footing.

My attention has been drawn to the question of duties payable upon goods imported into Manitoba *via* the United States from Canada, which have been manufactured in the Dominion, or which have paid duty on being imported into the Dominion, and I have been asked whether it is intended to exact four per cent. on these goods.

The 27th clause of the Manitoba Act prescribes that the Customs' duties now by law chargeable in Rupert's Land shall be continued without increase for the period of three years.

The language of the Customs' Act of Assiniboia is:—

"All goods imported into the district of Assiniboia from any part of the British Dominion, or from any foreign country, shall be subject to a levy of four per centum *ad valorem* duty."

If these acts are taken literally, of course it will be necessary to collect the four per cent. on all goods imported as well, whether they are the growth or manufacture of Canada or are imported from other parts of the Dominion, after having already paid duty.

In this case, the consumer here would be paying on goods so imported, a duty in many cases of 19 per cent instead of 4 per cent., and goods, the growth or manufacture of Canada, would be admitted in this part of the Dominion on equal terms only with those of England, whilst in other parts of the Dominion the manufacturer has his 15 or 20 per cent. of protection.

The effect, if the literal interpretation be adopted, would be, that no Canadian could compete with the English manufacturer; of course, this is comparatively of little import-

ance to the people here, they will import from abroad in bond if they can do so advantageously—but it is a matter in which the people of old Canada have much concern.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(597.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th instant, with reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, the result of the mission of the officer sent by you to Pembina to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into the Province of Manitoba *via* the United States.

In reply I have to acquaint you that I have caused a copy of your Despatch to be communicated to the Honorable the Minister of Customs for his information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(598.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

(No. 490.) Sir,—Adverting to my letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, reporting the result of the mission of the officer sent by him to Pembina to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into that Province *via* the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable

The Minister of Customs.

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1870.

(No. 1.) Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting to me a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, reporting the result of the mission of the officer sent by him to Pembina to collect information on the subject of the goods imported into that Province *via* the United States, and it is with satisfaction I learn that the officer referred to met with every courtesy and assistance from the Custom House authorities of the United States at Pembina, for which I would tender my thanks to the officers concerned.

There is reason to believe, from the information communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, and referred to in his Despatch, that the import trade at Manitoba, as shown by the export entries at the American Custom House at Pembina, is of no considerable amount, goods to the amount of over \$100,000 in value appearing to have been imported into the settlement this year from England or Canada, whilst the domestic exports from the United States at the same point are represented to exceed \$250,000 a year.

I therefore concur in the expediency of putting the Customs' service in that quarter on a better footing than it has hitherto been; and anticipating upon the views of the

Lieutenant-Governor on that subject, I had already obtained the sanction of the Dominion Government to the appointment of a Collector at Pembina, and of such other officers as may be found necessary to carry out the Customs' laws on the Manitoba Frontier, as I had the honor of intimating to the Lieutenant-Governor when informing him of the appointment of Mr. Spencer as Collector of Customs, with certain additional powers and instructions to act as Commissioner for special purposes in connection with the organization of the Customs' service in that quarter.

I have communicated the Despatch of Governor Archibald, as well as the draft of this reply, to the Minister of Inland Revenue, who requested me to say that he concurs in the tenor of this, as regards exciseable goods, and had already appointed Mr. Spencer as Collector of Inland Revenue in Manitoba and the North West Territories, and requested him to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the steps to be taken to enforce the Inland Revenue Laws of Canada, which the 29th section of the Manitoba Act empowers the Government of Canada to give effect to in that province, but with regard to which there is a practical difficulty as to some articles, as, for instance, spirits, on which the Manitoba tariff imposes a duty of 1s. per gallon, while the excise duty of the Dominion is 63 cents.

Before giving you the views of myself and the Minister of Inland Revenue on the subject of the duties of Customs and Excise respectively, I would ask you to remind Governor Archibald that the 27th section of the Manitoba Act and the Local Customs' Act of Assiniboia are controlled by the 121st and 123rd sections of the Union Act, which, by the 2nd section of the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba, is made applicable to that Province. Under the combined operation of these several Acts we have come to the conclusion, hereafter indicated, and numbered consecutively as follows, viz. :—

1. Goods that have already paid duty in any one of those provinces upon their importation into the Dominion, or which are free under the Dominion Tariff, are entitled to free entry in Manitoba, whether directly brought there within Canadian Territory, or passing in transit through the United States to Manitoba as their destination—in the latter case, however, the dutiable goods should be accompanied by a certificate from the proper officer that they have been duly customed and have paid duty, and subject to such further regulations as may be considered necessary to secure their identity upon reaching the Manitoba Frontier.

2. Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, not subject by law to any excise duty, should be admitted free when accompanied by a certificate of their being of such *bona fide* growth, produce, or manufacture.

3. Goods, the manufacture of Canada, subject under the law to an excise duty, when going into consumption, if they be forwarded either directly or *via* the United States, in transit for Manitoba, after such excise duty shall have been paid, should be admitted free in Manitoba, when accompanied by the certificate of the Collector of Excise that such duties have been paid, and the identity of the goods established under any regulations established for that purpose.

4. If such goods, exciseable in Canada, are exported to the United States, they should, on their importation at Manitoba, be treated as foreign goods, and be subject to the Manitoba Tariff on such goods, without reference to their liability to the duties of excise to which they would be subject if they had gone into consumption in those parts of Canada without the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.

5. I am requested to add that the Minister of Inland Revenue is desirous that Governor Archibald should confer with Mr. Spencer, in order that he may be advised what course it is desirable to take with regard to declaring any, and what portion of the Excise Laws of Canada in force in Manitoba during the exceptional period of three years, in which the existing tariff of customs duties is continued in force in that province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

S. L. TILLEY.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(648.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 17th December, 1870.

Sir,—Adverting to your Despatch, not numbered, of the 5th ultimo, reporting on the subject of the goods imported into the Province of Manitoba *via* the United States, I have the honor to enclose herein, for your information, No. 490. &c., a copy of a letter from the Minister of Customs in reference to that 15th Dec., 1870. Despatch.

I am to invite your special attention to the 5th and 6th paragraphs of that letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I have forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba a copy of your letter of the 15th instant, in reference to various matters connected with the duties of customs and excise in that Province.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been called to the concluding paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
The Minister of Customs.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 3rd January, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 648, under date of the 17th ult., covering a copy of a letter from the Minister of Customs, No. 83. referring to the subject of a Despatch from me under date of the 5th November, on the subject of goods imported into the Province.

I have to add that I have sent for, and had a conference with Mr. Spencer on the subject of the letter, and have also furnished him with a copy.

The paragraphs to which you call special notice, shall be attended to at an early day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

6.—DEATHS OF SCOTT, GOULET AND TURNER.

(No. 18.)

FORT GARRY, 8th October, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of petitions from five parishes, and signed by 580

persons, recently presented to me on the subject of prosecutions against the rebels, Scott's remains, and other matters connected with the troubles here.

The answer explains the views of my Government on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed), A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

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

To the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and of the North West Territory.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of said Province humbly sheweth :

Whereas, it is well known to Your Excellency, that a certain portion of the inhabitants of this colony have for some months past been in a state of insurrection.

And whereas certain men have unlawfully usurped and taken upon themselves the functions of Government, and under the pretence of the exercising of Governmental authority have committed many unlawful deeds, which need not be here named and specified, and, besides, have inflicted on the colony generally great trouble and loss ; and

Whereas, in particular, Mr. Thomas Scott, a loyal British subject, was foully murdered by the said insurrectionists, and christian burial refused by them for his body, and it is also unknown how the remains of the murdered man have been disposed of ; and

Whereas, also, your petitioners have reason to fear that the leaders of said insurrection may escape without being brought to trial, and that the consequences of such a failure of justice will be disastrous to the peace and well-being of the Province ;

Now, therefore, Your petitioners do most earnestly pray Your Excellency to cause all fit measures to be taken for the arrest and trial of said parties, and that they be dealt with according to law ; and also that by this means a full investigation into all the facts of said insurrection may be made, so that the said instigators (if any such there be), as well as the open actors, may be brought to light and justice, and, in particular, that the body of the lamented Mr. Thomas Scott may be presented and delivered to his sorrowing friends for christian burial.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

To the Gentlemen resident in the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. James, Kildonan and Headingley, and in the Town of Winnipeg, who, on the 28th September, instant, presented petitions to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the troubles of last winter in this Province, and indicating their wishes in reference to certain matters arising out of these troubles :

GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command to say, in reply to your petition, that the Government are most anxious to discharge the functions they have assumed, in such a way as to entitle them to the confidence of the whole community.

In entering upon the responsibilities of office, they felt that the troubles and disorders of the last winter, which had created so much of bitterness and animosity between different sections of the people, made the task they had before them one of much difficulty, one in which they could hope to succeed only by co-operation and forbearance on the part of the people themselves.

The Government consider it their primary and principal duty to preserve peace and order, to give security to life, liberty and property.

Their first act, therefore, was to attempt to give vigor to the civil authority by the organization of a police force.

The soldiers who are here were never intended to act as policemen. They could not be employed in that capacity. No free country asks or suffers soldiers to perform police duties. When the civil authorities are resisted, then the soldiers may be called in to aid, but it is only on such emergencies they can be used.

With a view, therefore, to organize a police force an appeal was made to the country. The young men of the Province were asked to come forward and enroll themselves. They were offered a rate of wages higher than is given in any of the older Provinces, and the Government had hopes that their appeal would be responded to readily; and yet, in point of fact, not a man in any one of the parishes from which the petitions have come, not a man of those who have signed the petitions has offered himself in terms of the appeal to take his share in the indispensable work of protecting the public peace. And yet, without some such force, it is absolutely impossible to carry on civil Government in the country, or provide for the emergencies of the present, much less enter into and carry on with vigor and impartiality the enquiries to which you refer in reference to the past.

The gentlemen who have signed these petitions, many of whom are among the leading and most intelligent men of the Province, will not condemn the Government, they are too just to condemn it for not doing what could be done only by the aid which they themselves withho'd.

Disappointed in their hopes of raising this force from among the people themselves, the Government have been driven to seek it elsewhere. It would have been easy to bring in policemen from abroad, but the Canadian Government supposed that the people of this country were jealous of interference from abroad, and would prefer to be governed by the materials they possess themselves. They may have erred, but only because they were unwilling to wound the sensitiveness of the people of this country, only because they were anxious to consult, what they supposed to be, the wishes of this people.

It is now too late to seek aid from other parts of Canada, and all that remained to the Government to do was to make application to the military authorities here, to ascertain if a number of men could be detached from military duties and organized into a police force.

They have made that application, and have been met by the gentlemen in command of the troops in the best spirit; and the Government hope at an early day to be able to establish a force sufficient to guarantee the peace of the community against attacks from whatever quarter they may arise.

In reference to your application touching the remains of the deceased Scott, the Government consider that the right to dispose of these remains, and take the direction of their sepulture, belongs strictly to the relatives and family friends of the deceased. Still, the Government consider the request of so large and so respectable a body of men, as those who have signed the petitions, entitled to great weight; and if the petitioners choose to assume the responsibility of disinterring the remains of the deceased, without authority from his relatives, the Government will not interfere.

I have it, therefore, in command to say, that no obstacle will be placed in the way of a committee of your number making, in any place within the control of the Government, search for the remains, with a view to their being buried according to the rights and ceremonials of the church to which the deceased may have belonged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

A. BOYD,

Provincial Secretary.

(No. 515.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before his Excellency the Governor

No. 46. General, your Despatch, No. 18, of the 8th instant, covering a copy of a petition from the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. James, Kildonan and Headingly, and the town of Winnipeg, on the subject of prosecutions against the parties engaged in the recent insurrection, the remains of Scott, and other matters connected with the late troubles, together with a printed copy of the reply given by your Government to the said petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 516.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General a copy of a Despatch from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, covering a copy of a petition from five parishes in that Province, on the subject of the prosecution of the parties implicated in the recent insurrection there, and on other matters, together with a copy of his reply thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 6.)

FORT GARRY, September 21st, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch of the 17th instant, I mentioned the circumstances connected (No. 4.) with the drowning of Goulet. The inquiry is still pending, and will probably be determined to day. The excitement which followed that act was very considerable, but I believe it is now beginning to subside.

I regret to find that there is still much disposition to turbulence in a part of the population who were in arms lately. They are collected in considerable numbers at St. Joseph, across the United States' Frontier, and threaten incursions into the settlement.

I had, a few days ago, a large deputation from Portage La Prairie, which is situated about 60 miles to the west of this place, and at about the same distance as this from the American Border, who brought a petition signed very numerously praying that a body of men should be sent up for their protection.

They were afraid of incursions from these people at St. Joseph, which lies some twenty miles west of Pembina, and is so situated, that a raid could be made directly across the Prairie and injury done, without the people of this neighborhood knowing anything about it.

The Portage people say too that their settlement is on the way to the Plains, and that they are alarmed by the number of French half-breeds who come and encamp in their neighborhood, also that they fear danger from collision between the Sioux and other Indian tribes.

I promised to make careful enquiries, and if assured there was real danger, I would ask for a Company to be sent them.

I have accordingly set on foot private enquiries to ascertain how far these fears are well founded.

Meanwhile, there is reason to fear some trouble between this and Pembina. I have learned, upon unquestionable authority, that on Saturday night last about ten o'clock, a body of armed men, amounting to forty or thereabouts, held a meeting on the side of the Highway at "La Rivière Sale." What the object was I have not been able to ascertain, but part of the people came from White House Plains, about sixteen miles from this spot, —part from Pembina; and I have reason to believe there were among them L'Epine, and some others of the late Provisional Government.

At the same time I learn from persons who came down yesterday in the Company's steamer *International* that threats were freely used as they passed Pembina, that attacks would be made on flat boats descending the River, and the captain of the boat, an American, assures me he thinks there is some danger.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me that a small force ought to be sent to the neighborhood of the boundary line, to aid in preserving the place, and I have requested Col. Jarvis to detach and send up a Company for that service.

He has undertaken to do so, and they will go up to day in the steamer *International*, and I have made arrangements to be kept informed of how matters go on there.

I write in great haste, as I am delaying the steamer until this letter is finished.

I enclose copy of Mr. Ackland's affidavit, which will explain itself.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(510.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your Despatch, No. 6. of the 21st ultimo, reporting among other things that in compliance with a numerously signed petition from the inhabitants of Portage La Prairie, you had requested Col. Jarvis to detach a Company to that place to aid in keeping the peace, and that Col. Jarvis had undertaken to do so.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(568)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

14th November, 1870.

SIR,—In your Despatch, No. 6, of the 21st September last, you mentioned that an enquiry was going on into the circumstances connected with death of Elzear Goulet, and (No. 435.) and that the enquiry would probably be shortly terminated.

As I have not, up to the present, received any further report from you on the case, I am inclined to fear that your Despatch upon the subject may have miscarried.

His Excellency the Governor General is very anxious to be put in possession of a full report upon this case, as the Colonial Secretary is enquiring about it.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 60.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, September 7th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 568, under date of the 14th ult. referring to my Despatch No. 6 of the 21st of September, on the subject of the death of Elzear Goulet, and asking me to report the result of the inquiry which I had directed to be made into the circumstances of his death.

I have already informed you that I placed the prosecution in the hands of a Mr. McConville, a Montreal lawyer.

That gentleman's perfect acquaintance with French as well as the English language, enabled him to prosecute the enquiry with advantages which would not have been open to a person familiar only with one language.

The investigation was protracted many days. At the close of the examination Mr. McConville made me a report of the circumstances dated the 27th September, of which I enclose you a copy.

Mr. McConville's suggestion that the Magistrates should issue warrants in blank, the names to be filled in when the parties were pointed out to the Constables, did not seem to me to be a justifiable or proper course of proceedings, and when Judge Johnson came up here, I had the papers handed to him to examine and report upon.

He informed me that he felt the evidence not sufficiently strong to authorize him to say that the Justices ought to issue their warrants, and to day he has made me a formal report to that effect, of which I have now to enclose you a copy.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency

The Lieutenant-Governor for the Province of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, 27th September, 1870.

SIR,—With respect to the investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of Elzear Goulet, before Messrs. Robert McBeth and Solomon Hamelin, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, I have the honor to say that twenty subpoenas were issued and served upon different parties, who had been reported to me as being able to give some information on the subject.

I requested that all the persons called should be examined under oath.

Two informations and eleven depositions were taken in writing and seven persons were examined verbally, the latter course being adopted to save time and expenses, when the testimony could throw no light or be of no importance in the inquiry of facts and truth through the sad affair. I must state to Your Excellency that on the first days I met with some difficulty in the fulfilment of my duties, and, acting with as much caution and

discretion as I could command, I have nevertheless succeeded in carrying through the investigation peaceably.

Some persons, as I have since understood, were under the belief that this was an inquiry held secretly for the purpose of finding guilty parties, without any consideration of impartiality or justice ; hence the diffidence shown towards us.

Proper interpreters could not easily be found, and some time was lost in several instances, in trying to procure them for the Magistrates (one of the latter understanding only the French language, and the other preferring the use of the English language)—I took upon myself to translate, when witnesses understood both languages, asking them in French whether that which I read in French was their testimony under oath, and asking them in English whether that which I read in English was their testimony under oath. Mr. McBeth understands tolerably well the French language, and was satisfied with the translation so given.

Some diffident persons seemed to show suspicions when I was obliged to take the notes of testimony in writing for the Magistrates, and I must say that notwithstanding the efforts of the latter, they could not secure a clerk for such purpose. One, after writing one-half day, did not return, and could not be found. Another, after writing two days, would not continue, and refused to give his services to the Magistrates.

From then, I decided that no such obstacle or other impediment, thrown either purposely or involuntarily in our way, would stop me, and I intimated to Mr. Hamelin, one of the Justices of the Peace, that I would proceed and do all I could do, and I took care that the witnesses and the Magistrates did know exactly what was being written on paper.

After having called out the persons, whose names I had on a list given to me, and hearing of no other who might inform us on the subject, I moved that the Magistrates should appoint a day and a place, where being quiet and undisturbed, we could read over all the depositions and informations. They agreed to meet on Saturday last in the rooms of the Government of Manitoba, in the house formerly known as the establishment of the "New Nation." On such day, and at such place, after having met the two Magistrates, I proceeded to explain to them what, in the eyes of the law, constituted a felony, a murder, manslaughter and homicide, in different degrees, &c. I also did show to them the law concerning persons who may incite, entice, induce, engage, or procure others to commit crimes, or do wrongs ; and all the testimony of witnesses previously adduced before them having been read and examined carefully, I asked that warrants of arrest be issued against three parties—that is to say, against two for having feloniously caused the death of the deceased, and another warrant against a third party as having incited others, &c.

Considering that my duty had so far been performed, I left the Magistrates to consult together, and said that they in their own conscience should decide upon what they should do. In the afternoon of the same day, they told me that they did not altogether agree. One was willing to grant warrants against the person who had incited, &c., as also against a soldier, who had pursued the deceased (such parties being known), and he was willing to grant a warrant against another party, as being the foremost in the pursuit (his only objection to this last course, being that the name of such party was not sufficiently known to him). The other Magistrate stated that he could not grant warrants against the soldier, or against the person looked upon as having incited, &c. ; but that he was ready to grant one against the party, who had been foremost in the pursuit and chase of the deceased.

I will immediately state to Your Excellency that the party mentioned, as the foremost in the pursuit, and the most guilty, I have no doubt, according to the testimony, it would appear, is a civilian who came from Upper Canada some time ago.

The Magistrates being of opinion that they could arrest this man, I gave them a draft of warrant of arrest, and shortly afterwards, I was given by them to understand that they had spoken to constables, and to the witnesses who could point out and identify the accused party, and that they, the Magistrates, had given proper instructions to secure the ends of justice.

I would, before ending this Report, most respectfully beg to say, that in consequence

of the difficulties with which we meet in the first days of the inquiry, in order to avoid disagreeable and useless discussions, which might have given rise to bad feelings, or might have led to mischief of any kind, some witnesses were allowed to speak otherwise than what may be considered as strictly to the point; but as may be seen by copies of the whole testimony, they were quietly afterwards recalled to the facts, which it was the interest of the Crown to know and discover.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing Report.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), H. J. G. McCONVILLE.

(658.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th December, 1870.

No. 551.
27th Sept., 1870.
7th Dec., 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 60, of the 7th instant, referring to your Despatch, No. 6, of the 21st September, on the subject of the death of Elzear Goulet, and covering the reports of Mr. McConville, and of Judge Johnson on the case.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(659.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th December, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 25th October, covering copies of two Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, referring, among other things, to the death of one Elzear Goulet, I have the honor to enclose, herein, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, copy of a Despatch received this day from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, with copies of the two enclosures therein referred to, namely, the Reports of Mr. McConville, and Judge Johnson on the circumstances connected with Goulet's death.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1870.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces lays before the Privy Council Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, dated Fort Garry, the 6th and 7th of December, reporting the nature and results of the enquiries made into the deaths of Elzear

Goulet and James Tanner respectively; and the Secretary recommends that those Despatches, with the minutes of evidence enclosed, be referred to the Minister of Justice.

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

(No. 57.)

FORT GARRY, 6th December, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you copy of the Minutes of evidence taken by Dr. Bird, the Coroner, in reference to the death of a person named Tanner, who was thrown from his waggon, on the evening of Wednesday last, and killed instantaneously, under circumstances which required strict investigation. Intelligence of this unfortunate event reached here on Friday. Immediately despatched the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body, and inquire into the facts, and it appears by the verdict of the Jury, that the death is traceable to the mischievous act of two persons, who wantonly frightened the horse of the deceased, so as to make him run away, and throw the deceased out of the waggon in which he was riding; but the witness being unable to identify the guilty party, the Jury, of course, could go no further than find a verdict against two persons unknown to them. The father of the deceased was, when a boy, stolen by Indians from the house of his father, a Baptist minister residing in the United States, and was brought up among the Indians, marrying a woman of the tribe, by whom he had the deceased, who was born at the Indian settlement below Lower Fort Garry, where there has long been a Protestant mission.

I learn that the deceased has been alternately a Catholic, a Methodist, a Presbyterian and a Baptist, preserving, with great vacillation in his religious belief, the character of an upright man, and a good member of society. He was one of the best speakers of the Cree language in the Territory.

The truth as to who are the guilty parties will soon leak out. There are persons already on the track to discover it, and so soon as the evidence warrants, I shall take care that they are arrested, and held for trial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Copy of Evidence at a Coroner's Inquest on the body of James Tanner, December 2nd, 1870, at Poplar Point, Manitoba.

David McKenzie, sworn.—Knew the deceased, James Tanner, and was at a meeting with him on Wednesday evening last, November 30th, and we left about 10 P.M. I was the last to leave the School House in which the meeting was held, and just after leaving met the deceased, Tanner. He asked me if I had seen Poitier, and I said yes, and I went on ahead to the church yard, and told Poitier that Tanner wished to see him. Tanner then came up, and he and John Tait and I got into a waggon, John Tait driving. I sat in the middle and Tanner at the back. The box was off the waggon, and a board was laid on in its place and tied. We drove off, followed by Poitier on horse back, till at the lower end of Taylor's field, at the corner of the fence, the horse took a start and ran away. After about a hundred yards, I felt Tanner giving way behind my back, and turned round and saw he was out; he called out, and the horse was going so fast I saw no more at that time. Soon after, one rein broke, and Tait fell out, but I remained in and stopped the horse by turning him round and round till Poitier came and stopped him. Got back to Tanner about a quarter of an hour after he fell out, and he was then dead. The horse was going quite steady till he got to the corner of the fence where he got the fright. Tanner sat facing the wheel.

John Tait, sworn.—Was at the meeting with the deceased and McKenzie, and on leaving went direct to the waggon and waited till the deceased and McKenzie came to me. We then drove off. I was driver. Poitier came after us on horseback. We were going pretty free till we came to the lower end of Taylor's Park. I noticed the horse took a start, and on looking I saw something thrown from the corner of the fence, and the horse ran away and bolted off the road, and I could not stop him. I did not know where the deceased fell out. McKenzie found Tanner on the road after we got stopped, and called me. What was thrown at the horse made him run away. He never ran away before, except once from a train of dogs. Went up to look at the corner where the horse took fright next morning with McKenzie, and found some pea straw in a roll about two feet long at the place or near it. Leaves of peas were also at the corner of the fence, and tracks of two persons, one with boots, the other with moccasins. There was some snow, and searching the house were the same tracks going and returning along the fence, not on the road. At one place where they had been sitting, were the marks of knees, &c., and I saw some limestone. The same boot marks were there as at the corner. Saw the same marks at George Gunn's yard. Went and looked there, as I heard some people had been pelted with snow from that yard. Saw the same boot marks there as at the other places. David McKenzie and Matthew Cook went to see where the peas came from, and told me they saw where they had been pulled out from James Taylor's yard.

David McKenzie, recalled.—Went with Matthew Cook on Thursday morning to see if we could find where the peas came from. We went along the fence, found the bundle of peas, and we said "That is what started the horse;" we thought we would find some at the corner, and we found leaves of peas there, and traced them all the way to James Taylor's yard. There was a stack of peas there, and we saw where they had been pulled out fresh. It was shortly before sunrise that we went. There was no snow, and we could see no tracks. Saw boot marks inside the corner of the fence where the horse started, and also going in the direction of the houses. Know them to be the same, as I measured them carefully. Fancied by the marks that the persons had been running in the direction of the houses. By the marks of the feet, and the peas, should judge the persons had been there on the evening the horse ran away. Saw the boot marks again in George Gunn's yard; went there, as I had heard that Mr. Cunningham, of Headingly, and others, had been pelted from that yard. Opposite the corner of the fence where the horse started, found a stick which appeared to have been thrown, as it had splintered on the ground; it was about three feet long, and looked as if it had been splintered off a fencing stick recently: found one also, not so large, in the corner of the fence.

Joseph Poitier, sworn.—Was at the meeting with the deceased, and followed the waggon on the return about twenty feet behind, on horseback. The horse went quietly till he came to the corner of Taylor's fence. Saw something thrown up towards the horse in the waggon; witness' horse started and almost threw him off, and the horse in the waggon started off at the same time, full race, and witness was left some distance behind. When the object was thrown at the horse in the waggon, witness looked and saw two persons at the corner, and hurried his mare towards them, and called out, "you rascals;" tried to follow them, but the mare was afraid of them, and they ran down along the fence towards the house of James Taylor, senior. One was taller than the other, with lightish trousers, and had on a light coat; the smaller of the two ran close to the fence and I did not see him plainly, but the head of the taller was above the fence. Thinks they were men, not boys. Did not know till he came up to the waggon that Tanner had fallen out. Saw some person lying on the road, but thought it was some other person to frighten his horse, and so sheered on one side to keep out of the way, but on returning, after the waggon was stopped, found it was the deceased, Tanner. Could not see what it was that was thrown at the horse, but is sure and certain that that was what set him off.

Dr. James Lynch, sworn.—Was called to see a man who was supposed to be killed by being thrown out of a waggon, and was told, also, that the man was the deceased, Mr. Tanner. I was in Mr. Taylor's house, and saw the deceased, I suppose, half an hour after the accident, found lengthwise in the road, with his feet in the direction the horse

was said to have been going when he was thrown out. He was quite dead. I had him carried to the nearest house, and opened a vein, but to no purpose. Examined the body, found a fracture of the skull transversely across the back of the head, about two inches in length, with severe scalp wound, and the loosening of all the scalp anterior to the fracture, giving the idea that the man had been dragged on the top of his head : no other marks of violence were discovered. The scalp wound and fracture were sufficient to cause death almost instantaneously.

Verdict.—The deceased, James Tanner, died from a fracture of the skull, caused by his being thrown out of a waggon, while the horse in the said waggon was running away, and that the said horse was caused so to run away, wilfully and maliciously, by two persons unknown to this Jury, thereby causing the death of this said James Tanner.

(Signed),

DAVID TAIT, Foreman.

JAMES BRUCE.

MATTHEW COOK.

JAMES COOK.

JAMES SLATER.

JOHN McNAB.

CHARLES BIRD.

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

JAMES McNAB.

JOHN McNAB, JR.

BENJAMIN BRUCE.

GARVIN BRUCE.

Signed at Poplar Point, in the Province of Manitoba, this second day of December, 1870.

(Signed),

CURTIS J. BIRD,

Coroner.

(No. 660.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 57, of the No. 550. 6th instant, covering a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken by the Coroner, Dr. Bird, in reference to the death of a person named Tanner, who was thrown from his waggon on the evening of the 30th November, and killed instantaneously under circumstances which appeared to you to call for a strict investigation.

Your Despatch and its enclosure will be submitted for the early consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 7.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 7th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His No. 550. Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba, covering a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken at a

Coroner's Inquest, held at Poplar Point on the 2nd ultimo, on the body of one James Tanner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obdient servant,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

F. Turville, Esq.,

Governor's Secretary, &c., &c.

7.—SMALL-POX IN THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

(No. 20.)

FORT GARRY, October 13th, 1870.

SIR,—On the 9th September, I received from Donald A. Smith, Esq., a letter pressing upon me the importance of despatching some troops to the forts in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, to assist in the repression of the disorders which have sprung up in that region during the last two years.

I enclose you, herein, a copy of that communication.

Since then I have had many representations made to me from other quarters to the same effect.

Recently, I have had brought to my notice the frightful ravages which the small-pox is making in that quarter; and among othersources of information, a letter from Chief Factor T. Christie to Donald A. Smith, dated at Fort Carlton, the 6th September, 1870, of which I enclose you a copy, has been handed to me, containing very sad and painful accounts of the behavior of the Indians, in respect to the disease, and incidentally confirming the previous statements of Mr. Smith as regards the disorderly conduct of the Indians.

At the time when the communication of Mr. Smith reached me, I was too much engrossed in the work immediately succeeding my arrival here to be able to give it attention, and since then, feeling that it was too late to send forces to the spot this year, even if the sanction of the Governor General were obtained, I did not see that anything remained for me to do, but to bring the matter to your notice to be submitted to His Excellency for such action as he might think fit.

Just as I was about writing you on the subject, Mr. Butler, of the 69th Regiment, arrived at the settlement. He had been employed by Col. Wolseley to proceed to Red River *via* Pembina, in advance of the troops, and obtain information which Col. Wolseley deemed it important to possess. He executed that commission with ability and address, and was also found very useful in a subsequent mission to the neighborhood of Pembina, which he undertook at my request after Col. Wolseley's departure.

It occurred to me, on Mr. Butler's return, that it would enable the Government of Canada to approach with more satisfaction the great questions opening up in connection with the West, if Mr. Butler were sent to the Saskatchewan to ascertain how far the statements made in reference to the necessity of troops there are correct, and also accurately to ascertain the facts connected with the matters necessary to be known, to enable the Government to deal intelligently with the West. I have, accordingly, engaged him to undertake the mission, and have given him a letter of instructions, of which I send you a copy.

The Board of Health had hopes of being able to obtain the services of a medical man to go to the Saskatchewan with a view to being employed in arresting the progress of the small-pox, but they have been unable to procure the services of any civilian, and Col. Casault declines to allow a gentleman of the Ontario Battalion, a Captain McDonald, who

is a medical man, and ready to go to be detached for that service. This will explain that part of the instructions to Mr. Butler, which touches the question of the small-pox.

I should have preferred waiting, till I could hear from the Governor General, before engaging Mr. Butler's services, but he was about to join his regiment in the West Indies, if not engaged; and if he undertook the mission, it was of primary importance that he should set off, so as to reach some of the lower posts on the Saskatchewan before snow falls.

Under these circumstances, I had to assume the responsibility of acting, and trust my action will meet the approval of the Government.

It will be necessary to communicate with the military authorities to obtain an extension of Mr. Butler's leave of absence, which will be done, I presume, by the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

FORT GARRY, HUDSON BAY HOUSE,
RED RIVER, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I beg leave to bring under your notice some matters connected with the District of Saskatchewan.

For several years past, outrages have been of frequent occurrence there, with which the authorities have been powerless effectually to deal; and such are at present the latent elements of disorder, that it is impossible to predict how long a general outburst may be delayed, similar possibly, in many respects, to that of recent occurrence in this place.

So long ago as Christmas, 1866, a brutal murder took place, in which case a servant connected with a free-trading party, named George Daniel, had his head cleft in twain with a large cast steel axe by another member of the same expedition, named George Robertson. The affair took place in consequence of a drunken orgie, the materials for which had been violently obtained from Mr. Kenneth MacDonald, acting for Mr. Alfred Boyd, the leader of the party, and formed part of his stock in trade. This may be taken as a specimen of scenes to which the liquor trade gives rise. Even where they fail to end in tragedies so serious to individuals as the above, their effects are demoralizing in the extreme. The traffic is striking at the root of all subordination in our service, and most seriously damaging our trade. The Company has, by a formal resolution of last Fur Trade Councils, forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians in any District. They had previously used it only in those districts in which serious opposition existed, and issued it under certain restrictions which, however, were far from being invariably sufficient to prevent lamentable irregularities.

It is hoped that now that this importation of the article for traffic in the Indian country has entirely ceased, Government will support them by preventing their opponents from introducing an unregulated unrestricted sale.

It has been the habit of liquor dealers in this colony to send a boat load, consisting entirely of alcohol, from time to time into the interior.

These traders have gone to Norway House and to the Grand Rapid on the River Saskatchewan, at times when the usual concourse of our people to these central spots takes place. Encamping in the neighborhood of our Posts, these men sell their wares to our servants and tripmen for anything they have to offer in exchange, receiving alike the furs stolen from our packs, and the wearing apparel of their customers.

While their liquor holds out, the scenes of riot which prevail are perfectly abominable, and unmanageable by any force at our command. The various brigades of boats passing to and from the interior are now almost invariably detained for many days by drunkenness

at the Grand Rapid. In the summer of 1869, the mutinies, consequent on such detentions, deprived us of the entire crews of two boats, which had to be left behind upon their routes; and, during the present summer, a general meeting took place in one of our most important brigades, after which, only two boats out of six could be manned to the necessary extent to enable them to complete their journey.

With regard to disturbances of another character, the encounters between the Assiniboine, Blackfeet and Cree Indians are annually becoming more perplexing to the Company's people. There is a settlement of French half-breeds at a place named St. Albert, about nine miles from Edmonton, a collision between the inhabitants of which and the Indians has already occurred, while a repetition of such an event is much to be dreaded. Nor is it by any means probable that our own people can much longer continue to live on peaceful terms with the Indians. To illustrate this, I may mention some recent occurrences. In the summer of 1867, our station of Fort Pitt, then garrisoned by only five men, was forcibly entered by a war party of two hundred Blackfeet, who pillaged the trading shop and servants' houses, and, subsequently, meeting the Fort hunters in the neighborhood, carried away their horses, carts, loads and clothing. One week later, a Blackfeet fired at Mr. Donald McDonald, clerk at Carlton House, wounding him severely, though happily, not fatally on the right side, and through the right arm.

During the past spring, some Blackfeet having been butchered near Edmonton, by a party of Crees, a war party, consisting of several hundred of the former, came down to the fort with the object of seeking revenge against the Crees, who attempted to find refuge within the Edmonton stockades. In closing the gates of the fort to prevent them from executing their design, Chief Factor Christie very narrowly escaped being stabbed, through the interference of a third party. The individual Cree, who attempted to stab Mr. Christie, actually did gain entrance; but to have willingly sheltered his people would have embroiled us with the Blackfeet. Such is a specimen of the precarious nature of the terms on which we retain the favor of warring Indian tribes.

These incidents are adduced, merely as illustrations of a class of events of frequent occurrence. But it is not so much to the preservation of our neutrality among Indian tribes, as to the relations subsisting between our people and the whites and half-breeds, that I wish to direct your attention, as evidencing the absence of all material support of law and order in the West.

Early this spring, Mr. William E. Traill, a clerk at Fort Pitt was savagely assaulted by a half-breed servant, who struck him on the head with a hatchet, and would have repeated the blow, with probably fatal effect, had a brother officer not interfered.

As regards the fulfilment of contracts, there are no means of enforcing it. This is the more inconvenient, inasmuch as under the debt or advance system, fully half the amount payable for any service is in the hands of the agent before the execution of the stipulated work is commenced. These advances are necessities of life to the half-breeds, whose improvidence necessitates their living during winter on the prospective earnings of the approaching summer. Refusal to comply with this established usage on the part of the Company would subject our stores to certain pillage. The power which the system places in the hands of the half-breeds is very great, and was exemplified in an incident which occurred this spring at Edmonton, when the French half-breed tripmen, engaged to man the district brigade of boats, refused in a body to embark on the evening previous to the contemplated commencement of their voyage without an increase of wages being allowed them of one pound sterling per month. As the alternative would have been the derangement of all the provision business of this Department, and there were no means of evading the demand, Mr. Christie was compelled to submit.

Desertion among European servants, and generally mutinous conduct, without any possible protection for employers, are also complained of.

The above instances of lawlessness are selected from the experience of the Company's officials as a commercial body. The choice has not been made from selfish motives, but because the Company is the only body of men which has yet invested capital to any extent in that country; their experience proves what may be expected by others who, in

the future, may penetrate westward unless immediate steps are taken to render the law respected.

At present, the Miners scattered up and down the district, and the Missionaries, and others who have founded isolated settlements in the Saskatchewan, live in the midst of personal dangers far more serious than those which menace the lives of the Company's servants in their posts.

The existence of the latter, indeed, alone render the District inhabitable to white men, as without such centres of influence the state of the country would be such, that none, except flying parties, would be likely to penetrate beyond Carlton.

Indications are not wanting, that International complications may also arise from the lawless state of the country. Complaints recently made by the American Authorities, to the English Government, of trading stolen horses, the alleged property of the American Government, and its citizens, against one of our Officers, have elicited a reply from a Chief Factor in the Service, showing, among other things, that it is impossible for our people in their present unprotected condition, to withhold ammunition from the Blackfeet and Piegan Indians, in return for horses or any better equivalent they have to offer. While the American Government complains of such acts, it is for us to complain that American traders come to our side of the line, and trade in the Blackfeet Camps,—revolvers, rifles and ammunition. They sell liquor to the Indians under the very walls of our Forts; and after having spread intoxication among the Indians, retire with their plunder, leaving our people to deal with, and pacify the infuriated savages.

In the present interest therefore, of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the Mining and Farming population of the Saskatchewan Valley, of the half-breeds and of the Indians themselves, I would earnestly request that a force of fifty men should be immediately stationed at Edmonton.

In the future interest of the Dominion Government, I would strongly recommend the adoption of this course. Such a force, with another detachment to be sent to Carlton next Spring, would, it is believed, suffice to meet the pressing difficulties of the case.

Such a force might easily go to Edmonton this season. Carts could be procured for their passage across the plains. Their baggage would be small, as meat and every other necessary for their maintenance, (except flour and groceries), could be obtained in the Saskatchewan. Barrack accommodation to the extent required is in readiness, and would be placed at the disposal of the force, immediately on its arrival at Edmonton.

With much consideration,

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

DON. A. SMITH,

The Honorable A. G. Archibald, P.C.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

Extract from a letter from Chief Factor, W. J. Christie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Donald A. Smith, Esq., at Fort Garry, and written from:—

CAMP, opposite CARLTON HOUSE,
September 6th, 1870.

"It is my most painful duty to have to inform you, that the small-pox is raging throughout this district, and a *great many* Indians have already been carried off by it. "Out of this place, it has carried off a good many children, and three women in the Fort, besides a European clerk, Mr. Donald McDonald, who died after 7 days severe illness, on the 19th August. Mr. Peter Ballandine, Native Postmaster, has also been severely ill, but has recovered. Both cases were small-pox of the worst kind. It is abating here. At Edmonton it had only commenced, not in the Fort, but at the Settlement, nine miles from it, several deaths had occurred there; by last advices, several Indians and Freemen had it, not far from the Fort. At Victoria and Fort Pitt,

"it has carried off many Indians; and in the Plains whole Camps of Pagan, Blood and Blackfeet Indians were cut off already. It will carry off more than two-thirds of the Indian population. Our supply of medicines will run out, and I have to beg and request that you will try and send us an additional supply of medicine, and a medical man, as soon as possible, to come on to Edmonton in all haste." * * *

"The Indians blame the Whites for it, although they know they brought it to us themselves from the Blackfeet and Pagans, who got it from the Americans on the Missouri. There is no saying what the Indians may do, so the sooner a small force can be sent to Edmonton the better; Carlton, and Fort Pitt especially would require a few also, to bring supplies of flour, and tea and sugar with them. 15 Men and a sergeant or one officer would be enough at those places, and fifty men for Edmonton. If too late for this fall, send an officer at once to arrange for their coming up in the Spring; but send the doctor and medicines. Two priests and several children are laid up with it at the St. Albert Mission. I have to request that you will endeavor to stop any parties bringing liquor up here from the settlement for trade, to freemen or Indians. A party of traders went to Fort Benton this Spring, and brought in liquor and sold it at Fort Edmonton to our servants and freemen, and Mr. McCauley, the clerk in charge there, gives me a fearful account of what he had to endure from drunken Indians and Freemen of the worst caste, going about drunk with arms in the Fort, and threatening his life, &c., smashing doors, &c., &c. We can no longer remain in this district if we have no protection. I won't get an officer to remain, and I would not myself. We have endured too much already. The Indians are becoming desperate. At Fort Pitt, 200 Indians died, and they brought their dead and threw them against the Stockades to try to give the infection to the Whites. In all cases, we have to go and bury their dead, and I am told the stench is dreadful. In the plains, the air for miles from a dead camp is infected from the dead lying unburied. From the Rocky Mountains to this place it rages, and by report it is in Peace River, but not confirmed by any letters I have received from Slave Lake."

"We trade nothing from the Indians; we do all we can to save them, scattering them in the woods, and giving them ammunition, &c., gratis, and after all they blame us for the malady. At Fort Pitt, a party came in, thinking to find Chief Trader, W. H. Watt there, and were to murder him and Traill if they found them. They say they sent the malady among them—poor deluded creatures."

FORT GARRY, 10th October, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to the interviews between His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and yourself on the subject of the proposed Mission to the Saskatchewan, I have it now in command to acquaint you with the object His Honor has in view, in asking you to undertake the Mission, and also to define the duties he desires you to perform.

In the first place, I am to say, that representations have been made from various quarters, that within the last two years, much disorder has prevailed in the Settlement along the line of the Saskatchewan, and that the local authorities are utterly powerless for the protection of life and property within that region. It is asserted to be absolutely necessary for the protection, not only of the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company, but for the safety of the Settlements along the River, that a small body of troops should be sent to some of the Forts of the Hudson's Bay Company, to assist the local authorities in the maintenance of peace and order.

I am to enclose you a copy of a communication on this subject, from Donald A. Smith, Esquire, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and also an extract of a letter from W. J. Christie, Esq., a Chief Factor stationed at Fort Carlton, which will give you some of the facts which have been adduced, to show the representations to be well grounded.

It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, that you should examine the matter entirely from an independent point of view, giving His Honor, for the benefit of the Government of Canada, your views of the state of matters on the Saskatchewan, in reference to the necessity of troops being sent there, basing your report upon what you shall find by actual examination.

You will be expected to report upon the whole question of the existing state of affairs in that Territory, and to state your views of what may be necessary to be done in the interest of peace and order there.

Secondly, you are to ascertain, as far as you can, in what places, and among what tribes of Indians, and what Settlements of Whites, the small pox is now prevailing, including the extent of its ravages, and every particular you can ascertain in connection with the rise and the spread of the disease.

You are to take with you such small supply of medicines as shall be considered by the Board of Health here suitable and proper for the treatment of small-pox; and you will obtain written instructions for the proper treatment of the disease, and will leave a copy thereof with the Chief Officer of each Fort you pass, and with any clergyman, or any other intelligent person belonging to Settlements outside the Forts.

You will also ascertain, so far as is in your power, the number of the Indians on the line between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, the different Nations and Tribes into which they are divided, and the particular locality inhabited, and the language spoken, and also the names of the principal Chiefs of each tribe.

In doing this, you will be careful to obtain the information, without in any manner leading the Indians to suppose you are acting under authority, or inducing them to form any expectations based on your enquiries.

You will also be expected to ascertain, as far as possible, the nature of the trade in furs conducted upon the Saskatchewan, the number and nationality of the persons engaged in what has been called the fur trade there, and what portion of the supplies, if any, comes from the United States Territory, and what portion of the furs are sent thither, and generally to make such enquiries as to the course of trade in that region, as may enable the Lieutenant-Governor to form an accurate idea of the commerce of the Saskatchewan.

You are to report from time to time as you proceed westwards, and forward your communications by such opportunities as may occur.

The Lieutenant-Governor will rely upon your executing this mission with all reasonable despatch.

The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the compensation for your services is to be what you are receiving since your employment by Col. Wolseley, that is to say, in all, one pound a day, with travelling expenses. It is understood that you are now receiving the sum of six shillings and sixpence per diem from your position in the army, and that the balance, with travelling expenses, is the amount to be borne by the Government of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

GEORGE A. HILL,

Private Secretary.

A. Butler, Esq.,
69th Regiment.

(550.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 8th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor (No. 478.) General in Council your Despatch, No. 20, of the 13th ultimo, reporting 9th Sept., 1870. that urgent representations had been addressed to you, to send troops to

the Forts in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, to assist in repressing the disorders which had sprung up in that region during the last two years, and covering a copy of a letter received by you from Mr. Donald A. Smith, on that subject.

You also enclose copy of a letter from the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Carlton to Mr. D. A. Smith, containing an account of the terrible ravages the small-pox was then making in the same region, and confirming Mr. Smith's statements as to the disorderly conduct of the Indians.

You further report that you had deemed it advisable, in view of the urgency of the case, to secure the services of Mr. Butler of the 69th Regiment, then in the settlement, with a view to sending him to the Saskatchewan to report upon the alleged necessity for sending troops there, and also to take such steps as might be practicable to arrest the progress of the small-pox, in accordance with your instructions to him, a copy of which you enclosed.

His Excellency desires me to inform you that he entirely approves of the measures taken by you in the premises, and of your having engaged the services of Mr. Butler. Immediate steps will be taken in compliance with your request to procure from the proper authorities an extension of that officer's leave of absence, so as to enable him to discharge the important mission with which you have entrusted him.

His Excellency will also endeavor to obtain from the Militia Department leave of absence for Captain Macdonald of the Ontario Battalion of Volunteers, should you consider that the public interests require that you should hereafter avail yourself of his services as a medical man.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(551.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of No. 478. Manitoba on the subject of the alleged disorderly state of the Indians in the Valley of Saskatchewan, and the ravages of the small-pox in that region.

Will you have the goodness to move His Excellency to obtain, in compliance with the Lieutenant-Governor's request, an extension of Mr. Butler's leave of absence from his regiment for the purpose of enabling him to execute the mission entrusted to him by the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Governor's Secretary.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that under the the circumstances stated, the Lieutenant-General commanding has been pleased to grant an extension of leave of absence to Lieutenant Butler, 69th Regiment, for three months from this date.

If any further leave is required for this officer, it will be necessary that an application should be made to His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, through the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

AUG. F. ANSELL, Colonel,
Assistant Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill, V.C.,
Military Secretary, Ottawa.

(586.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 24th November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 8th instant in reply to your Despatch, No. 20, of No. 478. the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose, herein, a copy of a letter 11th Nov., 1870. from the Assistant Military Secretary of the Lieutenant-General commanding, to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, intimating that Lieutenant Butler of the 69th Regiment, has been granted an extension of his leave of absence for three months from the 11th instant.

You will have the goodness to communicate to Lieutenant Butler the substance of the within letter, which, I may add, reached this office yesterday.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 13th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 4th ultimo, No. 586, covering copy of a letter from the Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General commanding, to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, intimating an extension of leave to Lieutenant Butler for three months from the 11th November.

I have enclosed to Mr. Butler a copy of Colonel Ansell's letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

BRIGADE OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.,
January 3rd, 1871.

This true copy of Horse Guards' letter is forwarded for information.

By order,

(Signed),

WILMOT BLACK,
Brigade Major.

The Military Secretary, Ottawa.

HORSE GUARDS, S.W.,
13th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness is pleased to approve of Lieutenant Butler, of the 69th Regiment, being granted six months' leave of absence to enable him to complete the special service on which he was left in Canada, when his regiment was moved to Bermuda, and I am to request that you will notify the same to that officer accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. WHITMORE,

Acting Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,

(21.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1871.

(No. 478.)
Horse Guards, S.W. SIR,—Adverting to previous correspondence on the subject, I have 13th Dec., 1870. the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, at the Horse Guards, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Butler, of the 69th Regiment, now on special service in the Province of Manitoba, and the North West Territories.

May I request that you will have the goodness to notify Lieutenant Butler accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 315.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I forwarded to the Secretary of State for War a copy of the letter enclosed in your Despatch, No. 256, of the 7th ultimo, from the Secretary of State for the Provinces, covering a copy of the Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in which he reported that he had assumed the responsibility of detaching Mr. Butler of the 69th Regiment, on a mission to the Saskatchewan, with the object of ascertaining the state of affairs in that district in consequence of the alleged disorderly conduct of the Indians.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell has informed me in reply, that after having communicated with the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, he has no objection to a six months' extension of this officer's leave of absence to enable him to undertake this expedition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

FREDERIC ROGERS,

For the Earl of Kimberley.

Governor General

The Right Honorable the Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada.

(No. 29.)

FORT GARRY, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 20, of the 15th instant, referring amongst other matters

to the prevalence of small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley, I stated to you that the Board of Health had failed to obtain the aid of Captain McDonald (who is a medical man, in the Ontario Rifles), to proceed to the Saskatchewan, in consequence of Colonel Casault feeling that he was not justified in detaching him from his duties.

Failing Captain McDonald, the Board were unable to procure the services of any private medical practitioner except upon terms that were perfectly exorbitant.

On the receipt of copy of the letter from Père Lacombe, of which I have enclosed you a copy, I sent another copy to Colonel Casault, who, in the presence of what was assuming the place of a great public calamity, felt himself no longer free to refuse assent to the wishes of the Board. He therefore consented to allow Dr. McDonald leave of absence. This gentleman is now making his preparations, and in a day or two will be off with medicines, which are already packed and ready. I enclose you copies of the instructions which I have caused to be prepared, both in French and English, for the treatment of the disease, and which are to be distributed on the way by Mr. Butler, who precedes Dr. McDonald, and by Dr. McDonald himself in places which he cannot visit personally.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

SMALL-POX:

Its description and appropriate treatment.

FIRST STAGE.

This stage is characterized by chills, which, after a time, are followed by feverishness—viz.: heat of skin, quick and generally full pulse—white-coated tongue, and often vomiting; and in this stage of this particular disease there is generally a severe pain in the *back*. Sometimes there is a severe pain in the head, and delirium; and, in children, convulsions are of common occurrence.

Treatment.—The treatment of this stage is simple. A purgative may first be given, of (say) two compound colocynth pills; or, six (6) grains of calomel and twenty (20) grains of jalap. A mixture, then, of spirits of nitric æther, four (4) drachms; spirits of camphor, one (1) drachm; and eight (8) ounces of cold water. Of this give a table spoonful every three or four hours. The peculiar eruption generally begins to show itself about the third day of the fever.

SECOND STAGE.

The appearance of the eruption denotes the second stage. It first appears on the face and neck; then the arms and body, and lastly on the extremities. In slight cases, only a few pustules may be found on the body or legs. When the pustules are distinct and separate from each other, it is called simple small-pox; but when they run into one another, and are very numerous, it is called confluent small-pox. These pustules grow larger and larger, and become fully formed about the seventh or eighth day.

Treatment.—During this stage, continue the mixture as a general rule, but don't purge unless it is absolutely necessary, and, even then, use something mild, as castor oil. If the patient be very weak, give some beef broth, and, if delirious, a little wine may be necessary. An opiate at bed-time is often of great benefit in this stage, if there is much restlessness during the night:—for this, give ten (10) grains of pulverized ipecac-co (Dover's powder). The pustules remain this way for often three or four days, and then begin to dry and fall off.

THIRD STAGE.

The drying up and falling off of the scales denote the third stage.

Treatment.—During the early part of this stage, considerable judgment has to be exercised. Support the system with broth or beef-tea, and perhaps a little wine; but, be careful; as, in a day or two what is termed the

SECONDARY FEVER

appears. This takes place, as a rule, about the eleventh day of the disease, and the eighth or ninth of the eruption. Stop all cooling mixtures now, and continue beef-tea, and wine, if necessary. Keep the bowels rather open, but use the enema, rather than purgatives by the mouth. For an enema, use one quart of warm soap-suds, and one ounce of castor-oil. If there be much irritation of the skin, and restlessness, give five grains of Dover's powder every four or five hours; repeat, according to the circumstances of the case.

During the period of the swelling of the face and irritation of the skin, a liniment composed of equal parts of olive-oil and lime-water may be used with a feather.

A. CODD, M.D.,
1st Ontario Rifles.

(555.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, your Despatch, No. 29, of the 24th ultimo, with its (No. 493.) enclosures, referring to that part of your Despatch, No. 20, which relates to the presence of small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley.

His Excellency is gratified to learn that, subsequent to the date of the last mentioned Despatch, Colonel Casault (on your representation of the great urgency of the case), had consented to give Dr. Macdonald (a captain in the Ontario Battalion of volunteers) leave of absence from his regiment, and that the latter officer was preparing to start with medicines, &c., for the relief of the Indians suffering from small-pox, in the Saskatchewan Valley.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(556.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 8th instant, and its enclosures, I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy No. 493 of a Despatch, No. 29, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, on the subject of the steps taken to arrest the progress of small-pox amongst the 24th October, 1870. Indians in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

You will observe, with reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, enclosed in my letter of the 8th instant, that the Lieutenant-Governor reports that Colonel Casault had, subsequent to the date of that Despatch, given Dr. Macdonald (a captain in the Ontario battalion of volunteers,) leave of absence from his regiment to enable him to proceed with medicines and to the relief of the Indians suffering from small-pox in the Saskatchewan Valley.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Governor's Secretary.

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 311.)

DOWNING STREET, 15th December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's Despatch, No. 266, of the 16th November, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, reporting that Captain McDonald, of the Ontario Rifles, had been granted leave of absence, to enable him to proceed to the relief of the Indians suffering from small-pox in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

I have learnt with satisfaction that Colonel Casault was able to spare the services of Dr. McDonald, for a mission so much needed in the interests of humanity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

KIMBERLEY.

Governor, the Right Honorable

The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(17.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 12th January, 1871.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 29, of the 24th October last, I have the honor No. 493, 15th to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Dec., 1870. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the leave of absence granted to Captain McDonald, of the Ontario Rifles, to enable him to proceed to the relief of the Indians suffering from the small-pox, in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

May I request you to communicate the substance of this Despatch to Lieut.-Colonel Casault.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

RUPERT'S LAND AND THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

(No. 26.)

FORT GARRY, October 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acquaint you that I have found it necessary to take some steps with a view to arrest the spread of small-pox in the region of the Saskatchewan, and to prevent its introduction into the Province of Manitoba.

I send you herewith an extract from a letter of the Reverend Père Lacombe, to the Right Reverend the Bishop of St. Boniface, which has just arrived from the Saskatchewan, and which gives a frightful picture of the disease and of its loathsome nature, and of the extent to which it prevails. There seems to be much danger of the introduction of the disease into Manitoba, and there is great difficulty, by a mere Order in Council, to adopt measures sufficiently stringent.

We could hardly give the force of law to any regulations we might adopt, and such regulations, even if valid, could extend to the Province only.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it best to use the Legislative Authority of the Governor and Council of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories, to enact such provisions on the subject as the circumstances would seem to justify. I shall endeavor, herewith, to enclose you a Copy of the Ordinances that have been framed,

but possibly I may not be able to do so before the mail closes, in which case I shall enclose them to you by the next mail.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Extracts of a letter from the Reverend Father Lacombe to His Lordship Bishop Taché.

MISSION OF ST. PAUL (CREES),

SASKATCHEWAN, 12th September, 1870.

You are aware, My Lord, that I spent all last winter amidst the Crees and Blackfeet. Having left the Reverend Father Dupin and Brother Scandon with the Crees, I came back here for the passage of Monseigneur Grandin. After taking leave of His Lordship, I set out for the camp of the Blackfeet, where I arrived after a journey of twenty days, and remained until spring. It was there that I first became acquainted with the terrible epidemic disease of which we still continue to suffer. At that time the contagion was not so dangerous as it is now, particularly in the camp in which I was stationed, but information reached me that at "Rivière des Ventres," and near the Missouri, a great number of the Piegas and Bloody Indians were cut off by it.

After a long and trying journey to Little Slave Lake and Peace River, I arrived at Lac la Biche in the middle of July and considered myself entitled to a few days rest, but the time had not yet come. I received intelligence that the Indians were on the eve of arriving at St. Paul stricken by the disease. Bidding farewell to rest, I hastened to the relief of my dear neophytes. En route, I met Reverend Father Dupin on his way to Lac la Biche, to be attended,—he was dangerously ill. I got here on the 18th July. None but those who witnessed it can form an idea of the spectacle offered to my view. Upwards of one hundred and thirty families were busily occupied pitching their tents around my dwelling. Hardly alighted from my horse, I had to respond to the cries of the poor sufferers, calling on me with all their might. When I now recall to mind the two months I passed, exposed to the plague, and worn out with fatigue, I most gratefully acknowledge the visible and special protection of Providence. Poor Indians! What a pitiful sight they then offered, and still offer, as a great number still labor under this painful disease. Every one implored my aid and charity,—some for medicine, others for the benefit of the last sacraments. Day and night I was constantly occupied. Scarcely had I time to say mass. I had to instruct and baptize dying infidels, confess and anoint our neophytes at the point of death, minister to different wants, give a drink to one and food to another, and kindle the fire during the cold nights. This dreadful epidemic has taken all compassion from the hearts of the Indians. The lepers of a new kind are removed to a distance from the others and sheltered with branches. There they witness the decomposition and putrefaction of their bodies several days before death. I cannot define the nature of the contagion; some say it is small-pox, others scarlatina. For my part, I am led to believe that it is a complication of several diseases or putrid fever. The patient is at first very feverish, the skin becomes red and covered with pimples, these blotches in a few days form scabs filled with infectious matter, then the flesh begins to decompose and fall off in fragments. Worms swarm in the parts most affected. Inflammation of the throat impedes all passage for meat or drink. While enduring the torments of this cruel agony, the sufferer ceases to breathe, alone in a poor shed with no other assistance than what I can afford. The hideous corpse must be buried, a grave must be dug, and the body carried to the burial ground. All this devolves on me, and I am alone with Indians, disheartened and terrified to such a degree that they hardly dare approach even their own relatives. God alone knows what I have had to endure merely to prevent their mortal remains being devoured by dogs. On the other hand, my toils are amply

repaid by the consolation I experience in witnessing the happy dispositions of the poor Indians at the hour of death. This tacit teaching of the "Master of Life" has done more among the Savage Tribes than all our sermons. While I was thus employed an Indian arrived from Victoria, sent by the Chief of his Camp. The messenger eagerly besought me to come and visit his people. With difficulty I escaped from the grasp of my own Indians, and the same day before sunset I was in the midst of the Indians of Victoria. They also were afflicted by the epidemic, and thought themselves entirely forsaken.

I baptized several at that place, and did all I could to relieve the sufferers, during the two nights and a day that I devoted to them. I then came back to my Indians, many of whom had expired during my absence, but they had all received the sacraments before I had left.

At last the news of my situation reached St. Albert; immediately two lay brothers were sent to my aid, and were of the greatest service to me. The plague having become less intense, I anticipated a little rest. Suddenly a courier from St. Albert conveyed to me the doleful news that the epidemic had just reached that station; the only missionaries left there, being among the first infected with the disease, were then dangerously ill, and owing to this, several of their people had died without religious assistance. You, kind and Reverend Pastor, can readily imagine with what speed I flew to assist my dear and afflicted brethren. I rejoiced on finding them out of danger at my arrival, and during two days I was constantly occupied in assisting the dying. The Orphanage of the Sisters of Charity had become an hospital. All their orphans were laid up at once, and reduced to extremity. Seeing that the Fathers were recovering, and somewhat able to assist the sick of their mission, I came back to those I had left at mine. Reverend Father Dupin arrived yesterday. He is better, but still very weak, and unable to bear much exertion. Nevertheless, he willingly consents to remain alone, and benefit the poor sufferers that are still close to our habitation. I am thereby enabled to rejoin the Camp of Indians in the Plains to afford them assistance, and profit of the good dispositions produced by the hand of God.

Your Lordship is undoubtedly aware that the same contagion is cruelly ravaging at Carleton. Monseigneur Grandin arrived there at the moment of most painful emergency. You know enough of his zeal and self sacrifice to form a just idea of the prodigious acts of charity he has accomplished. As soon as he heard of the illness of the Missionaries of St. Albert, he decided to leave Carleton and start for Edmonton. The Venerable Prelate passed this way a few days ago, and appeared excessively fatigued. He cannot be otherwise, for amidst the horrors of his situation he has had as much to suffer from his tender-heartedness, as from his delicate constitution. How could we spare ourselves when we behold such a Chief.

P. S., 20th September.—My Lord, what a melancholy sight in all our Missions of the Saskatchewan; our poor population is more than decimated, as many as six burials in a day at some of our stations. What a trial? This evening I have received heart-rending letters from St. Albert. Our best families are entirely cut off by the pestilence. Bishop Grandin having found the Missionaries of St. Albert and Lake St. Anno sufficiently recovered to attend the sick, has already gone to the plains to succor the hunters who are dying in great numbers. May God have pity on us.—"*Parce Dominé, parce populo tuo.*"

NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORIES.

Passed the 22nd of October, 1870.

WHEREAS, Small-pox of a very malignant type is now extensively prevailing in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, and southwardly thereof to the boundary line of the United States of America; and whereas, with a view to arrest the progress of the disease

eastwardly, it is necessary to adopt stringent measures to prevent all persons and property who, or which may, carry infection, from being brought or sent to the east, and to make certain regulations in respect of such persons and property ;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories, as follows :—

1ST. The following articles shall be considered as capable of carrying infection—that is to say : Furs, Buffalo Robes and Hides, Tents, Skins, Clothing, Blankets, and Peltries of all descriptions.

2ND. No goods of the description hereinbefore enumerated, shall be permitted to pass eastwards of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River.

3RD. All such goods and property, as well as the persons accompanying the same, coming from the westward of the said line, and passing to the eastward thereof, shall be liable to seizure as hereinafter is provided.

4TH. All such enumerated goods found eastward of the said line, and between it and the line of the Province of Manitoba, shall *prima facie* be held and treated as having come from the westward of the said line, and be liable to seizure, and the burden of proving the contrary shall be upon the owners.

5TH. All such enumerated goods which shall be found to the eastward of the said line, and shall have come from the westward thereof, shall be liable to seizure ; but the same may be stored in suitable places to be provided for that purpose, and kept in store until the same shall have been disinfected, and so certified to be, by proper officers appointed by the Board of Health, and such goods, where so disinfected and certified, may be allowed to pass eastward, on the written permit of such officer.

6TH. No person coming from the westward of the said line shall be allowed to pass eastward until the expiration of ten days from the time of his passing such line, and until he shall have received from such Health Officer a certificate of health.

7TH. Any person who shall send, carry, or cause to be sent or carried any such enumerated goods, or who shall pass or travel eastwardly of the said line, without such permit, in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds, which may be recovered by complaint before any Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of one credible witness.

8TH. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Peace Officer, Constable, or other person authorized by the Board of Health, at any place within Rupert's Land or the North-Western Territories, with or without warrant, to seize, arrest and detain any persons or goods hereinbefore enumerated, being or proceeding in any direction within such territories in violation of the provisions hereinbefore contained ; Provided always that any person claiming to be proprietor of any goods so seized or detained, may at any time after such seizure, give notice in writing to the person seizing the same, of the intention of such claimant to apply by written petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Territories to have such property restored, and upon any such application for restoration of property so seized or detained, the Lieutenant-Governor shall make such order provisional or final as to him shall seem fit.

9TH. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Board of Health, and also such Health Officers, and other Officers, as shall in his judgment be required or expedient for giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and any Officer so appointed shall have all the powers and authority of a Justice of the Peace throughout the extent of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories.

10TH. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, in any case in which he shall be satisfied that no danger will result therefrom, to relax the provisions of this Act, and to make such order respecting any particular parcel of goods, as the public safety may seem to him to require or allow.

11TH. One half of any fine imposed under this Act shall be payable to the person giving information, and lodging his complaint, and the other half shall be paid into the Treasury, and be appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying out this Act;

12TH. This Act shall be and remain in force for Six Months now next ensuing, and for any further length of time the Lieutenant-Governor may by his proclamation appoint.

(No. 576.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, dated No. 491. 22nd ultimo, enclosing copy of an Act or Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territories, for the prevention of small pox.

The Ordinance seems well adapted for the purpose for which it was enacted, and the only question is as to the authority to pass it. On this subject I would refer to the observations in my Despatch to you of the 17th instant on the appointment of Messrs. Johnson, Smith and Brelan, as His Excellency the Governor General desires to be informed as to the nature and extent of the authority under which you are acting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 577.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His No. 491. Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-22nd Oct., Governor of Manitoba, covering a copy of an Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant-1870. Governor in Council, of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories, providing against the introduction of the small-pox into the Province of Manitoba, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

19th Nov., 1870 I also enclose a printed copy of the Ordinance in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(No. 5.)

NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 7th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 576, under No. 59. date the 19th ult., referring to a copy of an Act or Ordinance on the subject of small-pox in the North-Western Territories, transmitted to you by me in Despatch No. 26, of the 22nd ultimo, and asking for certain information as to the authority for passing the Act.

In reply, I have to refer you for explanation of the circumstances connected with this matter, and the supposed authority under which it was passed, to my Despatch No. 45, of the 22nd ultimo, and also to my Despatch of this date, being No. 58, written in reply to yours of the 17th November last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

8.—CENSUS AND ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(No. 21.)

FORT GARRY, October 13th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I have taken some steps towards obtaining an enumeration of the half-breed inhabitants of the Province.

I was anxious that the enumeration should be taken in such a way as to ensure fair play between the two sections of the population.

I have, therefore, divided the whole Province into five sections, as you will see by the printed slip enclosed herein, and to each section I have appointed two Enumerators, one an Englishman and the other a Frenchman. The English Enumerator will be a check on the Frenchman in the French Parishes, and the French Enumerator on the Englishman in the English Parishes.

I have also prepared a system of tables and a code of regulations for the government of the Enumerators, with the same aim of ensuring entire fair play.

I am happy to be able to say that my scheme has met with general approval on all sides, and that I have a reasonable hope of obtaining with accuracy the information sought.

The half-breeds form, perhaps, five-sixths of the population; as the Enumerators have to pass over the ground, a very little additional trouble enables them to furnish a personal census of the whole population. You will perceive, therefore, that the tables and instructions are framed so as to combine the two objects; first, the one contemplated in the Thirty-first Clause of the Manitoba Act relating to the half-breeds, and secondly, that referred to in the Sixteenth Clause, which requires me in laying off the Districts for representation to have due regard to existing local divisions and population.

It is proposed that the Enumerators shall proceed immediately with their work, and I hope in ten days or a fortnight from this date to have their returns.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE SECRETARY,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, October 1st, 1870.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to divide the Province of Manitoba into the following Districts, for the purpose of making an enumeration of the half-breed and other inhabitants.

Districts.

No. 1. From United States' boundary line to the North line of the Parish of St. Boniface, including both sides of the river, but excluding Oak Point.

No. 2. From the North Line of St. Boniface to the Church at the Rapids, including both sides of the river.

No. 3. From the Church at the Rapids of Lake Winnipeg, including both sides of the river, and also any outlying settlement on Lake Winnipeg, within the Province.

No. 4. The Parishes of St. James, St. Charles, Headingly, St. Francois Xavier and Oak Point, (German Creek).

No. 5. All that part of the settlement lying to the West of the Parish of St. Francois Xavier, including the settlements on Lake Manitoba within the Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor has also been pleased to appoint the following persons to make the enumeration in the several Districts:—

- No. 1. William Logan and Joseph Dubuc.
- No. 2. Roger Goulet and Thomas Sinclair.
- No. 3. Charles Begg and Joseph Nolin.
- No. 4. Thomas Norquay and Pierre Lavallee, Jr.
- No. 5. Patrice Brehan and John James Setter.

Instructions, tables and forms are being prepared, and will be ready without delay.

Enumerators will apply for the same within ten days at the office of the Provincial Secretary, and to be sworn into office.

(Signed),

GEORGE W. HILL,
Private Secretary.

(No. 941.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 5th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor No. 479. General in Council your Despatch, No. 21, of the 13th ultimo, reporting the steps taken by you for the purpose of obtaining an enumeration of the half-breed inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba, and covering a printed copy of an extra of the Official Gazette, published at Fort Garry on the 1st instant, giving the divisions made by you of the Provinces for the purpose of enumeration, and the names of the persons appointed Enumerators, together with a copy of the printed instructions which you had caused to be addressed to the Enumerators.

I shall be glad to be furnished, if possible, with duplicates of the printed documents which accompanied your despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 28.)

FORT GARRY, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 21, of the date of the 13th instant, I informed you of the measures I was taking in reference to an enumeration of the inhabitants of this Province. I beg now to enclose you a copy of the rules and regulations and of the tables which I have caused to be prepared for the Enumerators.

On Thursday next the Enumerators are to be sworn into office and proceed with their duties, and I hope will be through in a week thereafter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(547.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 28, of the No. 479. 24th ultimo, enclosing a printed copy of the rules and regulations and of the tables which you had caused to be prepared for the Enumerators recently appointed by you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

INSTRUCTIONS.

To be observed by the Enumerators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to take the Enumeration of the Province of Manitoba.

The primary object of the Enumeration is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to ascertain the number of persons who come within the designation of "Families of half-breeds," mentioned in the 31st clause of the Manitoba Act, with a view to the division among those who come under that designation, of certain of the un-granted lands of the Province. A secondary object is to ascertain the actual number of inhabitants of this Province, at the date of the transfer to Canada ;—that is to say, on the 16th July, 1870. The Enumerators, before entering upon their duties, will be sworn, before a Justice of the Peace, to a faithful performance thereof, in the form A subjoined hereto.

The Enumerators will be governed by the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. They shall proceed from house to house and make the inquiries upon which their returns are to be based, upon the best information they can obtain from persons on the spot or in the neighborhood.

2. They are to make on the forms supplied to them a list of the names of all persons who, on the 16th July, 1870, were resident within this Province. They are to consider as so resident any person, whose then dwelling house, or place of residence, was within the Province, although such person may at the time have been, or may now be, temporarily absent. Children under the age of 21 years are supposed to be resident wherever the residence of their parents may be, unless they have actually acquired a residence or dwelling house of their own.

3. A column is provided in the forms to designate the half-breeds. In this column the figure 1 is to be put opposite the name of every person coming under that designation. A half-breed, for the purpose of the enumeration, is defined to be any person descended, however remotely, either by father or mother, from any ancestor belonging to any one of the native tribes of Indians, and also descended, however remotely, from an ancestor among the Whites—in other words having in his veins both White and Indian blood.

4. A column is provided for those who are White, or with no admixture of Indian blood. In this column the figure 1 is to be marked opposite the name of every white person as so defined.

5. Those Indians only are to be included in the enumeration who are settled on lands or live in houses ; Indians living in tents, or wandering from place to place without a settled home, are not to be included. Against the name of any Indian entitled as above to be enumerated, the figure 1 will be written in the proper column.

6. The Enumerators are to proceed in company to discharge their duties ; but each will act separately, and fill up his own forms without comparison with his associate—the English-speaking Enumerator using the English, and the French-speaking Enumerator

using the French forms. They are to complete their work, without unnecessary delay, and so soon as it shall have been completed, they are to return the same to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, verified by oath—to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, in the form B subjoined hereto.

The Enumerators will be entitled to three dollars per day, besides their actual outlay for travelling expenses, the time to be computed by what shall be reasonably necessary for the work, and both time and outlay being verified by oath.

A.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY EACH ENUMERATOR BEFORE COMMENCING HIS DUTIES.

I, _____ one of the Enumerators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to take an enumeration of the inhabitants in District No. _____, as defined by the Order in Council in that behalf, do hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the said office to the best of my knowledge and ability, and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and contained in the printed instructions hereto annexed.

Sworn to at

in the Province of Manitoba,
this _____ day of
A.D., 187 , before me

J.P.

B.

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY EACH ENUMERATOR ON COMPLETING THE ENUMERATION OF HIS DISTRICT.

I, _____ one of the Enumerators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to take an enumeration of the inhabitants in District No. _____, as defined by the Order in Council in that behalf, do hereby solemnly swear that I have well, faithfully and impartially discharged the duties of the said office to the best of my knowledge and ability, and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and contained in the printed instructions hereto annexed; and that the return signed by me, and hereto annexed, is a true and correct statement of every matter and thing therein set forth, so far as I know and believe.

Sworn to at

in the Province of Manitoba,
this _____ day of
A.D., 187 , before me

J.P.

(Copy—No. 53.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fort Garry, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, herewith, copies of the code of regulations I have promulgated on the subject of the elections.

I propose holding them at an early day, but am still waiting the returns of the enumerators for one District, the Upper Assiniboine, and the settlements adjacent.

All the other returns are in.

The population will not much, if any, exceed eleven thousand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

[Seal.]

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Canada made and passed in the thirty-third year of Our Reign, entitled “An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba,” it is among other things enacted that for the first Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of said Province, the Lieutenant-Governor shall by proclamation prescribe and declare the oaths to be taken by voters, the powers and duties of Returning Officers, the proceedings to be observed at such Election, and the period during which such Election shall be continued, and such other provisions in respect to such first Election as he may think fit.

And Whereas, the Rules and Regulations annexed hereto, entitled “Code of Rules and Regulations relative to elections to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, prepared by the Lieutenant-Governor, pursuant to the provisions of the 18th clause of the Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba,” have been duly made and prescribed under and by virtue of the power conferred upon Our Lieutenant-Governor under the said Statute.

Now We do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it doth or may concern, that for the first Election of Members to serve in the said General Assembly, the said Rules and Regulations are to be observed, and all proceedings at such Election are to be held in conformity with such Rules and Regulations.

And We do order and direct all returning officers, clerks and other persons concerned in the taking or conducting of said Elections to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, at Our Government House in Fort Garry, in Our Dominion, the day of in the

year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By command,

A. BOYD,

Provincial Secretary.

CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Relative to Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, prepared by the Lieutenant-Governor, pursuant to the provisions of the 18th clause of the "Act, to amend and continue the Act, 32 and 33 Vict., c. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba."

1. The Elections in the Province of Manitoba, shall be held in each of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions, into which the said Province may be divided, on one and the same day; which day shall be named in the writs to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The Election in each Electoral Division shall be conducted by a Returning Officer and Clerk, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The Returning Officer, immediately on receipt of the writ for holding an Election, shall endorse thereon the day of receipt, and forthwith thereafter cause public notices to be posted in writing, or by printed handbills in some of the most public places of the Electoral Division, declaring the day for holding his meeting for nomination, being the day named therefor in the writ; and the place within the Electoral Division where the same shall be held; and also, in case a Poll shall be demanded, the time and place at which the same shall be taken, being also the day named therefor in the writ.

4. On the day appointed for nomination, the Returning Officer shall open his meeting at the place named in his notice, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and shall read his writ, and shall take the following oath, to be administered by a Justice of the Peace, or any two electors then present:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I have not received any sum of money, office or employment or gratuity, or any bond, bill or note, or promise of gratuity whatsoever, either by myself or another, to my use or advantage for making any return at this Election, and that I will discharge my duty impartially and according to law."

And the Returning Officer shall then administer to the clerk appointed to assist him in the Election, an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty, and shall continue the meeting open, until two of the clock in the afternoon of that day; and on the same day, and as soon after two of the clock as the duties remaining to be performed will permit, shall finally close the meeting, unless a poll shall be demanded and granted as hereinafter provided.

5. The Returning Officer shall, at his meeting on nomination day, receive the names of the candidates, proposed by two electors of the Electoral Division, previously to two o'clock, and their names shall be entered by the clerk, under the Returning Officer's direction in a record book; and no candidate's name shall be entered after two o'clock, and at that hour the Returning Officer shall proclaim the names of candidates. And whenever, previously to two o'clock, no more than one candidate has been proposed, the Election shall forthwith be determined, and the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate proposed duly elected a Member, and shall make return of the writ accordingly; but where opposing candidates shall be proposed, previously to two o'clock, and a poll has been demanded, the Returning Officer shall then grant the poll, and make proclamation of the time and place at which the poll will be taken in the Electoral Divisions, conformably with the notice before conditionally given, and then adjourn the meeting, as regards the Elections in which a poll shall be demanded, to such Election day.

6. Any candidate proposed at such Election may, at any time before one o'clock of nomination day, by writing under his hand, or publicly and openly at the meeting, direct

his name to be withdrawn; in which case, the entry in the record book shall be erased, and the Returning Officer shall immediately give notice by proclamation aloud; and thereupon such party shall not be considered as having been proposed as a candidate.

7. No Returning Officer shall receive, nor shall any poll clerk record the name of a person as a candidate; nor shall any vote be received for him, unless his name shall have been entered as a candidate in the record book aforesaid at the nomination meeting, and shall not have been expunged. Any votes entered on a poll book contrary to this provision, shall, in respect of such person, be expunged, and not counted by the Returning Officer in casting up the votes.

8. When a poll shall have been granted, it shall be opened at the polling place in the Electoral Division, at nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed; and be kept open until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it shall finally close.

9. When a poll has been granted, the clerk shall prepare a poll book, and enter therein in separate columns the names of the candidates, for whom votes are to be given; and the names of the candidates, and the necessary information regarding them, shall, before the opening of the poll, be furnished by the Returning Officer to any person requiring the same.

10. Before any elector is permitted to vote, he shall state his name and residence, and shall then state the candidate for whom he shall vote; and the clerk shall, under the direction of the Returning Officer, enter the same on the poll book.

11. The Returning Officer shall appoint an Inspector, an Agent and a Clerk, when nominated by or on behalf of a candidate at or before the opening of the poll, and their names shall be immediately entered on the poll book. The candidate's clerk shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will take this poll fairly and impartially, by entering the names and places of abode of the electors, and the names of the candidates for whom they shall vote."

12. Every elector before he shall be permitted to vote shall, if required by the presiding officer, candidate or his agent, or an elector, take the oaths following, or either of them, to be administered to him by the presiding officer, that is to say:—

OATH NUMBER ONE.

"I, A. B., do swear that I am qualified to vote at this Election, that I am of the full age of twenty one years, and am a British Subject, that I am a householder within this Electoral Division, entitled to vote under the provisions of the Manitoba Act, and that I reside at _____ and that I have not before given my vote at this Election. So help me God."

OATH NUMBER TWO.

"I, A. B., do swear that I have not received by myself, or another, or any person in trust for me, or to my use, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, or employment, or gift, reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, or employment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this Election. So help me God."

13. If an elector, when required, shall not take the oaths prescribed, his vote shall be expunged.

24. At the close of the poll, immediately after four of the clock of the day of Election, the clerk shall cast up the votes as they appear in the poll book, and deliver the poll book to the Returning Officer, who shall then openly declare the state of the poll, and make return of his writ accordingly, and shall be bound personally to deliver the said poll book and return to the clerk of the Executive Council, within forty-eight hours after the close of the poll.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, whether such person shall have a license to sell wine, spirits or beer, or otherwise, to sell, give, or allow to be sold or given to any person whomsoever; or to allow to be taken or drunk on his premises, on any day whereon an election, nomination, or poll shall be held, any wine, beer, or spirits, or any intoxicating drink whatsoever. And any person who shall sell, give, or allow

to be sold or given, or drank on his premises on any such day, and within any Electoral Division, wherein an Election nomination is being held, any wine, beer, spirits, or intoxicating drink whatsoever, shall pay and forfeit to our Sovereign Lady the Queen a fine of *ten pounds* sterling, to be recovered on information before any Justice of the Peace within such Election Division, on the oath of one credible witness.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry or have in his possession any fire-arms or other weapon at any Election, nomination or poll. And any person who shall have on his person, or carry any fire-arms of any description whatsoever, or any other weapon, at any such place as aforesaid, on any day whereon any Election, nomination or poll is held at such place, shall pay and forfeit to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a fine of *five pounds* sterling, to be recovered as in the last preceding section is prescribed.

(650.—Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 19th December, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 53, of the No. 546. 28th ultimo, together with copies of the Code of Regulations you have promulgated on the subject of the Elections.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, covering a printed copy of a code of Regulations promulgated by him on the subject of the Elections in that Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

(No. 62.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 9th December, 1870.

SIR,—In referring to the fourth clause of the Manitoba Act, I observe that it runs as follows :—

“The said Province shall be represented in the first instance, in the House of Commons, by four Members, and for that purpose shall be divided by Proclamation of the Governor General into four Electoral Districts, each of which shall be represented by one Member.”

The division into Districts is of course the business of the Dominion Government, and I am not exactly sure whether it is my duty, without waiting for instructions

from the Governor General, to make any suggestions as to the division, but knowing how many things there are to occupy the attention of the Government at Ottawa, it is not at all improbable that it may not have occurred to them that the duty of taking any action on the subject rests with them.

Nevertheless if there is to be any representation of Manitoba in the House of Commons at its next Session, it is time that some action was commenced on the subject.

I therefore take the liberty of suggesting what seems a natural division.

The settled part of the Province is on the Red River, running north and south, and on the Assiniboine, which meets the Red River at right angles.

The Settlements, therefore, have roughly the shape of the letter T. the top line representing the Red River, and the other the Assiniboine. A natural division into four parts would seem therefore to be a centre, and the three extremities, the centre being at the junction of the two Rivers, and the three other divisions being the Upper Red River, the Lower Red River, and the Upper Assiniboine.

This arrangement is not only naturally suggested by the shape of the Settlements, but would also furnish an equitable division of the people as regards race and creed.

In two of the divisions the French would be in the majority, in the other two, the English.

I send you, herewith, a memorandum marked (G) which shows the division I should propose, and a memorandum (H) showing the comparative numbers of the French and English population, in each. Referring to my Despatch No. 61, of the 8th inst., you will find that I consider the population actually resident in the Province as eleven thousand, of which the one-fourth, or two thousand seven hundred and fifty would be the normal number, were population the sole criterion of representation.

I have endeavored to make the Districts correspond as nearly to this, as circumstances would permit.

No. 1. The centre, is as near the normal number as could be obtained without dividing a parish.

No. 2. Is beneath the normal number, but it contains a space of sixty miles from north to south, and includes not only the Settlements on the Red River, but those on the Seine, and is therefore much the largest of the Electoral Districts.

No. 3. Is a little over the normal number, but the large population of the parish of St. Peter's is made up mainly of settled Indians, and the division gives them as much influence as they are fairly entitled to.

No. 4. Is considerably beyond the normal number, but if reduced by nine hundred who are absentees, it will leave about the number that should send a representative.

If, therefore, the Government approve of this division, it might be described as follows :—

Electoral District.

No. 1. To comprise of the Electoral Divisions recently established by the Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for the local Assembly, those known as :—

Headingly,	or	No. 8.
St. Charles,	„	9.
St. James,	„	10.
St. Boniface W. & E.	„	11 & 12
Winnipeg & St. John	„	18.
Kildonan	„	19.

No. 2. To comprise all the Settlements upon the Red River and in the neighborhood, lying between the south line of Electoral District No. 1 and the frontier of the United States, including the Settlements on the Seine at Oak Point, or St. Anne.

No. 3. To comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood between the north line of Electoral District No. 1 and the northern frontier of the Province including those at Broken Head River.

No. 4. To comprise all the Settlements on the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba, and all other Settlements to the westward of the western line of Electoral District No. 1.

I send you, herewith, a map which will show the Districts as so suggested.

It would have been well, if the Electoral Districts for the House of Commons could have been laid off in time to render it possible to hold the Elections for both Legislatures at the same time. It would have given us but the one period of excitement, but I fear it would not be judicious to postpone the local Elections so long as to enable us to await your action in the establishment of the Electoral Districts and the issue of Writs. Still, I think it would be desirable there should be as little delay as possible in forwarding your Proclamation and Writs.

I shall send you by next mail the names of Returning Officers for the four Districts, but if you take the same view at Ottawa, as I do here, of the propriety of expediting the Elections, everything can be made ready by the time the names of the Returning Officers reach you.

You will have to consider under what code your Elections are to be conducted. By the Union Act, section 41, it is in effect provided that the laws relating to Elections in the several Provinces shall remain in force in the respective Provinces and be applicable to Dominion Elections.

Of course this applies to Provinces that had Election Laws.

But here we had none; The Manitoba Act, sec. 18, gives the power to the Lieutenant-Governor to provide a code for the local Elections, but so far as I can see, makes no provision for those for the House of Commons.

By what code then are your Dominion Elections to be conducted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

G.

Districts.	Parish.	Number.	Total.
No. 1.....	St. Boniface	819	2,802
	Winnipeg	215	
	St. John's	330	
	Kildonan	323	
	St. James	450	
No. 2.....	Headingley	332	2,145
	St. Charles	333	
	St. Agathe	359	
	St. Norbert	1,080	
	St. Vital	333	
No. 3.....	St. Anne	323	3,137
	St. Paul	270	
	St. Andrews	1,489	
	St. Clements	484	
No. 4.....	St. Peters and Scantbury	894	3,861
	St. François Xavier	1,843	
	High Bluff	272	
	Poplar Point	511	
	Portage La Prairie	535	
Total.....	St. Paul's in Bay	408	11,945
	Oak Point and Manitoba	292	

H.

Districts.	—	—	—	Majority.
No. 1.....	French and English	French { 819 } 333 }	1,152	English.
		Rest English	1,650	
No. 2.....	Wholly French .....	.....	.....	French.
No. 3.....	Wholly English .....	.....	.....	English.
No. 4.....	French and English	French { 1,843 } 408 }	2,543	French.
		Rest English	1,318	

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1870.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces lays before the Privy Council a Despatch (62) from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, dated at Fort Garry on the 9th of December, communicating the result of the Census recently taken in that Province, and submitting suggestions for the guidance of the Governor General in Council, when fixing the boundaries of the Electoral Districts, which, under the fourth clause of the Manitoba Act, are to return four Members to the House of Commons.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces also submits a Map of the Province of Manitoba, showing the Districts as proposed with Tabular Statement, marked G and H, giving the population and probable origin of the population which each will contain:—

The Secretary recommends that the four Electoral Districts, entitled by Law to send Members to the House of Commons, be defined and described as follows.

Electoral District No. 1 to comprise, of the Electoral Divisions recently established by the Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for the local Assembly, those known as:—

Headingley, or No. 8,
St. Charles, or No. 9,
St. James, or No. 10,
St. Boniface, West and East, or Nos. 11 and 12,
Winnipeg and St. John, or No. 18,
Kildonan or No. 19.

Such District to be called and known as the District of Selkirk.

No. 2. To comprise all the Settlements on the Red River and in the neighborhood, lying between the south line of Electoral District No. 1. and the frontier of the United States, including the Settlements on the Seine at Oak Point, or St Anne. Such District to be called and known as the District of Provencher.

No. 3. To comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood between the north line of Electoral District No. 1. and the northern frontier of the Province, including those at Broken Head River, such District to be called and known as the District of Lisgar.

No. 4. To comprise all the settlements on the Assiniboine, and Lake Manitoba, and all other Settlements to the westward of the westward line of Electoral District No. 1. such District to be called and known as the District of Marquette.

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 5th January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had before them, the annexed Report dated 31st December, 1870 from the Honorable the Secretary for the Provinces, submitting a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba communicating the results of the Census recently taken in that Province, and submitting suggestions for the guidance of Your Excellency when fixing the Boundaries of the Electoral Districts, which, under the fourth clause of the Manitoba Act, are to return four Members to the House of Commons.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Committee advise that the four Electoral Districts entitled by law to send Members to the House of Commons be defined and described as in the said annexed report recommended, and that a Proclamation issue under the said fourth clause of the Manitoba Act accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(No. 19.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General, has had under his consideration in Council your Despatch, No. 62, of the 9th ulto. sub- (No. 555.) mitting suggestions for the division by Proclamation of the Province of Manitoba, into four Electoral Districts, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Manitoba Act.

His Excellency has caused the necessary Proclamation to be issued for the division of Manitoba into four Electoral Districts as suggested in your Despatch.

Forty copies of the Extra of the *Canada Gazette* containing the Proclamation are this day mailed to your address.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Fort Garry, Manitoba.

LISGAR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,

GREETING:—

JOHN A. MACDONALD, }
Attorney General, Canada. } A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is in and by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, made and passed in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3; and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," amongst other things in effect enacted; that on, from, and after the day upon which We, by and with the advice and consent of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, by Order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North Western

Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada, there shall be formed out of the same a Province, which shall be one of the Provinces of Our Dominion of Canada, and which shall be called the Province of Manitoba, and be bounded as in the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, now in part in recital, is particularly mentioned and described. And it is further in and by the said Act now in part in recital enacted, that on, from and after the said day on which Our Order in Council shall take effect as aforesaid, the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867 shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the Provinces at the time of the passing of the said Act now in part in recital, and except so far as the same may be varied by the said Act now in part in recital, be applicable to the Province of Manitoba, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the several Provinces of Canada, and as if the Province of Manitoba had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act, that is to say, by the British North America Act, 1867. And it is further in and by the said Act now in part in recital enacted, that the said Province shall be represented in the first instance in the House of Commons of Canada by four Members, and for that purpose shall be divided by Proclamation of Our Governor General into four Electoral Districts, each of which shall be represented by one Member, provided that on the completion of the Census in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of each Decennial Census afterwards, the representatives of the said Province shall be re-adjusted according to the provisions of the fifty-first section of the British North America Act, 1867.

And whereas We did, by and with the advice and consent of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of "The British North America Act, 1867," by Our Order in Council bearing date on the twenty-third day of June now last past, Order and Declare that, from and after the Fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory should be admitted into, and become part of, the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas by virtue of the Act of Parliament of Canada, hereinbefore in part recited, there became, and was formed, on, from, and after the Fifteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the Province of Manitoba, now one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, bounded as in the last mentioned Act is particularly mentioned and described.

And whereas for representation of the said Province of Manitoba in the House of Commons of Canada, as in the Act of Parliament hereinbefore in such respect recited, is provided, it is expedient that We do, by Proclamation, divide the said Province into four Electoral Districts ;

Now know ye, and We do, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, and by and under the authority of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, hereinbefore in part recited, by this Our Royal Proclamation, divide the Province of Manitoba, in Our Dominion of Canada, into four Electoral Districts, for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons of Canada, each of which said Districts shall be represented by one Member, and which said Electoral Districts shall be respectively known by the names or designations hereinafter set forth, and shall be composed of such portions of the Province of Manitoba as are hereinafter particularly described, that is to say :—

Electoral District number One to comprise, of the Electoral Divisions recently established by the Proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, those known as

Headingley, or No. 8,

Saint Charles, or No. 9,

Saint James or No. 10,

Saint Boniface, West and East, or Nos. 11 and 12,

Winnipeg and St. John, or No. 18,

Kildonan, or No. 19.

Such Electoral District number One, to be called and known as the Electoral District of Selkirk.

Electoral District number Two to comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood, lying between the south line of Electoral District number One, and the frontier of the United States, including the Settlements on the Seine, at Oak Point or Saint Anne, such Electoral District number Two, to be called and known as the Electoral District of Provencher.

Electoral District number Three, to comprise all the Settlements on the Red River, and in the neighborhood between the north line of Electoral District number One and the northern frontier of the Province, including those at Broken Head River, such Electoral District number Three to be called and known as the Electoral District of Lisgar.

Electoral District number Four, to comprise all the Settlements on the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba, and all other Settlements to the westward of the western line of Electoral District number One, such Electoral District number Four to be called and known as the Electoral District of Marquette.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS Our Right trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honorable John Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this FIFTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the Thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

(No. 69.—Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 10th December, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 62, under date of the 9th inst., in which I promised at an early date to give you the names of Returning Officers, &c., for Electoral Districts, I beg to make the following recommendations:—

For District No. 1.

Returning Officer,—John Sutherland, Sheriff. Clerk,—Louis Marion.

For District No. 2.

Returning Officer,—Nicholas Moward. Clerk,—Roger Marion.

For District No. 3.

Returning Officer,—Thomas Sinclair. Clerk,—Copeland Cowland.

For District No. 4.

Returning Officer,—Joseph Dubuc. Clerk,—Rollin P. Meade.

The place for opening the Court on Nomination Day should be:—

For No. 1.—Winnipeg.

For No. 2.—St. Norbert.

For No. 3.—St. Andrews.

For No. 4.—High Bluff.

On consideration, I think it would be desirable to have two or more polling places in each Electoral District, and in grouping the population, according to language or local convenience, I would suggest that there should be polling places as follow :—

In District No. 1.

A polling place for Electoral Divisions, St. Boniface, East, or No. 11, and St. Boniface, West, or No. 12.

One for St. James, or No 10 ; St. John and Winnipeg, or No. 18 ; and Kildonan, or No. 19.

One for St. Charles, or No. 8 ; and Headingly, or No. 9.

In District No. 2.

One for St. Vital, or No. 13 ; St. Norbert, or Nos. 14 and 15 ; and St. Agathe, or No. 16.

One for St. Anne, or No. 17.

In District No. 3.

A polling place for St. Pauls, or No. 20 ; and St. Andrews, or Nos. 21 and 22.

A polling place for St. Clements, or No. 23 ; and St. Peters, or No. 24.

In District No. 4.

A polling place for Prairie de St. Paul, or No. 5 ; and St. Francois Xavier, or Nos. 6 and 7.

One for Portage La Prairie, or No. 2 ; Poplar Point, or No. 3 ; and High Bluff, or No. 4.

One for Lake Manitoba, or No. 1.

That is to say ;

District No. 1 will have three polling places.

District No. 2 will have two polling places.

District No. 3 will have two polling places.

District No. 4 will have three polling places.

Or 10 polling places in all.

The Returning Officers, I presume, will appoint the subordinate officers, as in Nova Scotia. See sec. 43 of the ch. 28, Acts of 1863, or Rev. Stat., 3rd Series, p. 762, or as in Canada. See (Con. Stat. Canada, p. 62, section 44.

But, of course, all this depends on the code you adopt.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 63.—Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 9th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, certain tabulated results of the recent enumeration of the people of Manitoba.

You will recollect that I had, as already reported, adopted with a view, not only of ensuring accuracy, but of avoiding any question as to accuracy, the system of appointing to each district an English and a French Enumerator, who were to proceed together, but independently, and to keep separate books.

The result shows some little difference between the Enumerators—enough to prove that they did not act in concert, and not enough to disturb confidence in the general result.

I send you, herewith, a document, letter A., which contains an abstract of the population.

District.	Parish.	Enumerator.	Result.	Total.	Enumerator.	Result.	Total.	Average.	Total.
No. 1...	St. Boniface	Logan.....	821	2,641	Dubuc.....	817	2,641	819	2,641
	St. Vital	"	366		"	400		383	
	St. Norbert	"	1,098		"	1,062		1,080	
	St. Agathe	"	356		"	362		359	
No. 2...	Winnipeg	Sinclair	215	1,790	Goulet.....	215	1,790	215	1,790
	St. John	"	326		"	335		330	
	Kildonan	"	343		"	303		323	
	St. Paul's	"	254		"	285		270	
	St. Andrews	"	652		"	652		652	
No. 3...	St. Andrews	Begg	832	2,214	Nolin	842	2,215	837	2,215
	St. Clements.....	"	447		"	521		484	
	St. Peters	"	918		"	822		870	
	Scantbury	"	17		"	30		24	
No. 4...	St. Anne	Norguay	323	3,281	Lavaillée	323	3,288	323	3,284
	St. James and Fort ..	"	448		"	453		450	
	Headingley	"	332		"	327		330	
	St. Francois Xavier ..	"	1,837		"	1,850		1,843	
	St. Paul's	"	6		"	5		5	
	St. Charles	"	335		"	330		333	
No. 5...	White Mud	Setter.....	141	2,027	Beauchemin 153	526	2,011	535	2,018
	Portage	"	394		"	364			
	West Home Mission ..	"	9		"	9			
	High Bluff	"	275		"	270		272	
	Poplar Point	"	512		"	511		511	
	Oak Point	"	142		"	137		140	
	Lake Manitoba	"	145		"	159		152	
	St. Paul's in Bay	"	316		"	397		356	
	Long Lake	"	93		"	11		52	

By English Books..... 11,953

By French Books..... 11,948

lation, made by myself, from the different Poll Books of the English and French Enumerators.

I have classified it in such a way as to show the disagreements and concurrences between the different Enumerators.

You will see that the total population of District No. 1, and of District No. 2, is the same by both Enumerators, but they are differently distributed, owing, I presume, to the uncertainties on the question of parish lines.

In sections Nos. 3 and 4 there are slight differences in the total, as well as in the distribution.

The total population by the English Enumerators is Eleven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three. By French, Eleven thousand, nine hundred and forty-five, or a difference of only eight.

Since the returns, I have been having abstracts made from the Census, employing an English clerk to foot up the English books, and a French clerk the French books.

Their statements are not yet completed, but there are certain points that it will be interesting to know, which they have completed. They make the total population Eleven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven, by the English books, and Eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, by the French books, or a difference of only four.

By reference to Table B., herewith, prepared by the clerks, you will find the distribu-

B.
Comparison of Enumerators' Report.

—	Whites.	Indians.	French Half-breeds.	English Half-breeds.
English	1,611	578	5,696	4,082
French	1,565	558	5,757	4,083
<hr/>				
Total, by French Report..... 11,963			Total, by English Report..... 11,967	

tion of the population into classes, by which it appears that there are about sixteen hundred whites, and five hundred and eighty Indians included in the enumerated population, and that there is a majority of French over English half-breeds of about sixteen hundred.

By Table C., which is prepared by the clerk making up the French books, you will find the Catholics exceed the Protestants by five hundred, or thereabouts. This, however, has not, as yet, been checked by the calculations of the other clerk.

C.

Abstract Statement of the Census for the Province of Manitoba, enumerated during the Month of November, 1870.

Natives or otherwise.	Under 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		Over 60.		Total.		Catholics.	Protestants.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Widows.	British Subjects.	American Citizens.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
Half-breeds:—																									
French	1029	944	823	716	541	438	293	245	176	172	109	83	114	74	3085	2672									5757
English	737	730	552	478	314	322	216	212	145	108	57	72	79	61	2100	1983									4083
	1766	1674	1375	1194	855	760	509	457	321	280	166	155	193	135	5185	4655									9840
White, born in																									
North-West	157	133	112	79	72	58	45	26	18	6	1	8	6	425	322										747
Canada	22	20	22	19	44	19	40	20	16	10	13	4	3	6	195	99									294
United States	4	8	13	12	11	1	10	2	4	2	2	2	2	9	45	24									69
England	2	3	6	6	18	4	19	14	17	3	13	8	3	9	78	47									125
Scotland .....	.....	.....	2	2	41	6	50	8	28	7	5	5	7	31	179	61									240
Ireland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	8	2	9	3	5	6	6	3	31	16									47
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	1									15
Other Countries	1	2	.....	1	3	1	4	2	8	1	2	1	1	1	19	9									28
Indians	186	166	156	119	195	92	181	75	112	42	62	26	97	56	986	579									1565
	65	51	56	48	50	45	42	51	32	19	16	29	17	37	278	280									558
Total	2017	1891	1587	1361	1100	897	732	583	465	341	244	210	307	228	6449	5514									11963

NOTE.—The Whites born in Canada and the United States are nearly one-half French Canadians.

The results of the enumeration show substantially :—

Total population	11,960
------------------------	--------

Distribution by race :—

White population	1,600
Indian householders	560
French half-breeds	5,720
English half-breeds	4,080

11,960

By creed :—

Protestants	5,720
Catholics	6,240

11,960

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 565.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 7th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor-General, your Despatch, No. 63, of the 9th ult., covering certain Tabulated Statements (3) giving the result of the recent Census of the Province of Manitoba.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 80.—Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 26th December, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 63, under date of the 9th December, 1870, I forwarded you an abstract of the population of Manitoba, made from the French Enumerators' books. Since then I have had a similar abstract made from the books of the English Enumerators, and I send you a copy of the same, herewith, marked Schedule A. I also send you a Memorandum, Schedule B., which will furnish you at a glance the difference existing between the results, as ascertained by the different classes of Enumerators.

A.
Abstract Statement of the Census for the Province of Manitoba, enumerated during the Month of November, 1870.

Natives or otherwise.	Under 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		Over 70.		Catholics.	Protestants.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Widowers.	British Sub-jects.	American Citizens.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
Half-breeds:—																									
French	990	994	775	718	500	480	277	254	176	176	97	93	52	54	38	27	5508	126	1734	3825	109	26	5692	2	5694
English	698	743	551	498	298	321	195	206	147	150	67	68	45	54	30	15	57	4019	1335	1721	83	27	4070	6	4076
Total	1688	1737	1326	1206	798	801	472	460	323	326	164	161	97	108	68	42	5625	4145	3069	5546	192	53	9762	8	9770
Whites, Natives of																									
Manitoba and North-West. . .	151	156	107	87	64	59	38	32	30	22	6	4	3	1	3	...	142	629	195	564	7	5	771	...	771
Canada	25	23	25	22	48	25	41	27	16	7	12	3	17	4	15	2	131	181	113	192	3	4	310	2	312
England	4	3	4	6	15	4	23	11	7	17	14	9	4	4	2	1	15	113	64	57	3	4	428	...	428
Scotland	1	...	4	3	43	5	49	7	29	8	21	11	22	7	31	6	5	242	166	56	6	19	247	...	247
Ireland .....	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	2	9	3	8	4	4	2	2	...	18	31	21	16	6	6	47	2	49
France .....	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	1	8	7	...	1	16	...	16
Foreign Countries .....	...	2	...	...	2	2	8	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	15	7	...	2	22	2	24
United States	5	8	12	10	11	1	8	2	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	25	42	20	46	...	1	24	43	67
Total	186	192	152	129	189	101	177	84	117	49	64	31	55	18	53	9	360	1254	602	946	25	42	1565	49	1614
Indians, Christians	60	63	56	57	53	58	40	33	28	28	17	25	18	18	10	17	74	507	257	269	48	7	576	5	581
Total of each in Province ..	1934	1992	1534	1392	1040	960	689	577	468	403	245	217	170	144	131	68	6059	5906	3928	6761	265	102	11903	62	11965

Total Population of the Province 11,965

B.

	Young.	Spence.
Total Population	11,963	11,965
Whites	1,565	1,614
Indians (Christians).....	558	581
Catholics	6,247	6,059
Protestants	5,716	5,906
French Half-breeds	5,757	5,694
English Half-breeds	4,083	4,076
	English Books.	French Books.

The results are so nearly the same, the differences are practically of so little consequence, that we may act with safety upon either one or the other.

The returns were made from the English books by a Mr. Young, those from the French books by a Mr. Spence. Though representing the opposite sections of party on almost every political question, they have united in a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, marked Schedule C., giving their explanation of the causes which have occasioned the trifling discrepancy in the results at which they have respectively arrived.

Practically, therefore, you may consider the total population to be 12,000.

Of these, 1,500 are whites, 500 settled Indians, and 10,000 half-breeds, or they may be divided into Protestants, 5,800, Catholics, 6,200.

The half-breeds are in all, say 10,000, of which the English half-breeds are 4,100, French half-breeds, 5,900. Of the whites, amounting to 1,500, half are natives of the North West, one-fifth Canadian, and one-twelfth English. The remainder are of different origins.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

SCHEDULE C.

(Copy.)

FORT GARRY, 23rd December, 1870.

SIR,—We have the honor to hand you abstracts of the Census for the parishes and Province of Manitoba, having completed the duty entrusted to us by Your Honor to compile the same from the Enumerators' books. We regret that a trifling difference occurs in the abstracts from the English and French books in the columns of Whites, Indians, and Religion, which may be explained in the following order:—

1st. The Whites, arising from the irregularity of entries in the Enumerators' books.

2nd. Indians; from the same cause.

3rd. Religion; a few families of Englishmen, have been put down Protestant, which are Catholic. Also, a proper allowance not being made for the children of Catholic and English parents intermarried.

The total result in the Provincial abstract agrees, the difference of one per return, existing only in consequence of the double enumeration of one person. We, therefore, trust that these explanations will meet with the satisfactory approval of Your Honor.

We have the honor to remain,

Your Honor's obedient servants,

(Signed),

THOMAS SPENCE,

GEORGE H. YOUNG.

Compilers of Census.

(Copy.—No. 31.—576.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to your various Despatches on the subject of the first Elections to be held in Manitoba for four Members to serve in the House of Commons, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of "The British North American Act, 1867," to direct the issue of the necessary Writs for the Election of such Members; and, that he has further been pleased to name the Returning Officers for the Polling places, and approve of a code of Rules and Regulations to govern the said Elections.

2. Herewith are transmitted two printed copies (duly certified) of the order in Council passed upon the subject, together with the necessary Writs (4.)

3. The Writs are addressed to the gentlemen named by you in each Electoral District, and the places where the nominations shall be held are also inserted, and the polling places recommended by you are those which are to be adopted.

4. You will observe further, that the Election Clerks are given by name in the order in Council, and are to be appointed by the Returning Officer.

5. The code of Rules and Regulations included in the order in Council, is based upon the rules used by you for the Election for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, revised merely as circumstances have required.

6. I am further to state that His Excellency feels it necessary to request your aid in respect to these Elections, in consequence of the absence in Manitoba of the necessary machinery for the purpose.

7. It is left to you, by Warrant, under your hand and seal at arms, to appoint Returning Officers in the event of any of those named in the Writs not being able to act.

8. It is also left to you to name by Warrant, under your hand and seal at arms, the day for the polling. You will observe that the writ requires the holding of the nomination within eight days after its receipt. Prior to this Proclamation, therefore, it will become necessary for you to name, by such Warrant, the day for the Polling, which, it is presumed, you will make to be the same in each of the Electoral Districts.

9. It is further left to you to designate the name of any one Polling place which embraces more than one of your Electoral Divisions, and this also must be inserted in the Proclamation of the Returning Officer. Printed forms of Warrants, embracing the day to be named, and the place for Polling are enclosed.

10. You will be good enough to see that the several Election Clerks, named in the order in Council, are appointed by the Returning Officer; but, in case of the inability of any one to act, power is given to you, by Warrant, under your hand and seal at arms to appoint other Election Clerks.

11. Power is also given to you by Warrant, similarly, to appoint a Deputy-Returning Officer and Poll Clerk for each Polling place.

12. Printed blanks of Certificate of Return, to be executed under the 15th rule of the order in Council, are also enclosed.

13. It is not thought necessary to transmit to you any other instruments or documents than those above mentioned for the holding of the Poll, inasmuch as the proceedings in all respects will be similar to those at the Elections recently held for the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. The necessary oaths, therefore, and Poll Books, and Returns of Returning Officers for the ensuing Elections, will be similar to those used for your Local Elections, and I am to request that the same may be duly provided by or for the Returning Officers, and that a memorandum of any expenses or fees connected with these Elections may be transmitted to me at the time of the Return of the Writs.

14. It is necessary also to ask your attention to the fact that the Returning Officer is to deliver the originals of the Poll Books with all other documents concerning the Elections, Warrants, oaths, &c., with the Writ of Election and his return thereupon to you, as also one copy of the certificate of Election; and I am further to request that these

documents may be sealed by you, and addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and that you will be good enough to forward the same to me.

15. You will have the goodness to hand to each of the four Returning Officers the two packages addressed to them by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and placed by him in my hands this morning for transmission to you.

16. The envelopes addressed to the Returning Officers, containing the Writs, Commissions and Blank Forms of Return, are left open for your inspection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, and request you to hand to the Honorable, The Secretary of State for the Provinces, four Writs of Election for the Province of Manitoba, together with the several documents accompanying the same; the whole for transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

I will feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter and its enclosures.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

Each envelope contains:—Letter to R. O.; Writ with copy of O. C. Ccm. to R. O.
Blank Form of Return; Blank Form of Recapitulation of Votes.

(Copy—32.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, transmitting eleven packages containing documents connected with the approaching Elections in the Province of Manitoba, as per margin, with a view to their being forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

No. 576. 8 packages : 2 addressed to each Returning Officer. 3 packages addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The documents have been forwarded accordingly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Edward J. Langevin, Esq.,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

Copy of a Report of The Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 16th January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report, dated 14th January, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, recommending, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the issue of writs for the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the four Electoral Districts of the Province of Manitoba; naming the Returning Officers, fixing the Polling places, and submitting a "Code of Rules and Regulations," to govern the said Election; and they respectfully advise that the said annexed Report be approved, and its several recommendations adopted and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
14th January, 1871.

The undersigned has the honor to report:—

That a proclamation has been prepared for the purpose of dividing the Province of Manitoba into four Electoral Districts for representation in the House of Commons of Canada, in accordance with the Order in Council to that effect of 5th January instant. That in accordance with the British North America Act, 1867, section 42, the undersigned recommends that for the first Election of Members for the said Electoral Districts, Writs be issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the form now in use, and as settled by the undersigned.

And further, that such Writs be addressed to the persons following as Returning Officers, viz:—

For the Electoral District of Selkirk, to John Sutherland, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

For the Electoral District of Provencher, to Nicholas Moward, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

For the Electoral District of Lisgar, to Thomas Sinclair, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

And for the Electoral District of Marquette, to Joseph Dubuc, of the Province of Manitoba, Esquire.

And that the Writs be addressed to them respectively, as such Returning Officer, or in case of death, refusal, or inability from sickness, absence or any other cause to act as such Returning Officer, then to such other person, as in any such case of death, refusal or inability from sickness, absence or any other cause to act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may, by warrant under his hand and Seal at Arms, appoint as such Returning Officer, and which Warrant shall be returned with the return of such Writ of Election, to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

That the Returning Officers shall, in their several Commissions, be instructed to carry out the Elections, and the several proceedings in connection therewith, in accordance with the Code of Rules and Regulations herewith submitted.

And that the places within the Electoral Districts respectively, where meetings for nominations shall be held, shall be as follows, that is to say:—

For the Electoral District of Selkirk, at Winnipeg.

For the Electoral District of Provencher, at St. Norbert.

For the Electoral District of Lisgar, at St. Andrews, and

For the Electoral District of Marquette, at High Bluff.

And that if at the said Election, in and for any of the Electoral Districts aforesaid, a Poll has been demanded and granted, such Poll shall be opened on a day to be named by warrant under the hand and Seal at Arms of the Lieutenant-Governor, which Warrant

shall be returned with the Writ of Election to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and such Poll shall be kept either in the open air, or in some building in the Polling places hereinafter mentioned for that purpose, in such Electoral District, as follows, that is to say :—

In and for the Electoral District of Selkirk, at one Polling Place either in St. Boniface east, or No. 11, of the Electoral Divisions of the Province of Manitoba ; or in St. Boniface west, or Electoral Division No. 12, for voters in St. Boniface east, and St Boniface west.

And at one other Polling place either in St. James, or Electoral Divison No. 10 ; or St. John and Winnipeg, or Electoral Division No. 18 ; or Kildonan, or Electoral Division No. 19, for voters in St. James, St. John, and Winnipeg, and Kildonan.

And at one other Polling place either in St. Charles, or Electoral Division No. 8 ; and Headingly, or Electoral Division No. 9, for voters in St. Charles, and Headingly.

In and for the Electoral District of Provencher :—

At one Polling place either in St. Vital, or Electoral Division No. 13 ; or at St. Norbert, or Electoral Division Nos. 14 and 15, or at St. Agathe, or Electoral Division No. 16, for the voters in St. Vital, St. Norbert, and St. Agathe.

And at one other Polling place in St. Anne, or Electoral Division No. 17, for the voters in St. Anne.

In and for the Electoral District of Lisgar :—

At one Polling place either in St. Paul, or Electoral Division No. 20 ; or St. Andrew's, or Electoral Divisions Nos. 21 and 22, for the voters in St. Paul, and St. Andrew's.

And at one other Polling place, either in St. Clement, or Electoral Division No. 23, or St. Peters, or Electoral Division No. 24, for the voters in St. Clement and St. Peter's.

In and for the Electoral District of Marquette :—

At one Polling place, either in Prairie de St. Paul or Electoral Division No. 5 ; or St. Francois Xavier, or Electoral Divisions Nos. 6 and 7, for the voters in Prairie de St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier.

And at one other polling Place, either in Portage la Prairie, or Electoral Division No. 2 ; or Poplar Point, or Electoral Division No. 3 ; or High Bluff, or Electoral Division No. 4, for the voters of Portage la Prairie, Poplar Point and High Bluff.

And at one other Polling place at Lake Manitoba, or Electoral Division No. 1, for the voters of Lake Manitoba.

And the Polling place of any Poll, embracing more than one Electoral Division as aforesaid, shall be held at such one of the places hereinbefore mentioned, as may be designated to the Returning Officer by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba by Warrant under his hand and seal, and which Warrant shall be returned with the return of the Writ of Election, to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

And the undersigned further recommends that the Returning Officers shall respectively appoint as the Election Clerks, as follows :—

For the Electoral District of Selkirk, Louis Marion, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

For the Electoral District of Provencher, Roger Marion, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

For the Electoral District of Lisgar, Copeland Cowlard, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

And for the Electoral District of Marquette, Rollin P. Meade, of the Province of Manitoba, Gentleman.

And that in case of the death, refusal, or inability from sickness, absence, or any other cause, to act as such Election Clerk, then to such other person as in case of such death, refusal, or inability from sickness, absence, or any cause to act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may, by warrant under his hand and seal and arms, appoint as such Election Clerk, and which Warrant shall be returned with the return of the Writ of Election to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

And that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba may, by Warrant, under his hand and seal and arms, appoint a Deputy-Returning Officer and Poll Clerk for each Polling place in each such Electoral District, and which last mentioned Warrant shall be returned, with the return of the Writ of Election, to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The undersigned further recommends that the first Election of Members of the House of Commons from Manitoba be guided by this Order in Council, and by the following :

CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the first Election of Members of the Province of Manitoba, to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.

1. The Election of each of the four Electoral Districts into which the Province of Manitoba is divided, for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons, shall be held in each such Electoral District.

2. The Election in Each Electoral District shall be conducted by the Returning Officer and Clerk, and under the Returning Officer by the Deputy-Returning Officer and Poll Clerks, who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, under his hand and seal at arms.

3. The Returning Officer, immediately on receipt of the Writ for holding an Election, shall endorse thereon the day of receipt, and forthwith thereafter cause public notices to be posted in writing, or by printed handbills, in some of the most public places of the Electoral District, declaring the day for holding his meeting for nomination, being within eight days after the receipt of such Writ ; and the place within the Electoral District where the same shall be held ; and also, in case a Poll shall be demanded, the day, time, and places at which such Poll shall be taken, such day being that which may be named for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, by Warrant, under his hand and seal at arms.

4. On the day appointed for nomination, the Returning Officer shall open his meeting at the place named in his notice, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and shall read his writ, and shall take the following oath, to be administered by a Justice of the Peace, of any two electors then present :

" I, A.B., do swear that I have not received any sum of money, office or employment, or gratuity, or any bond, bill, or note, or promise of gratuity whatsoever, either by myself or another, to my use or advantage for making any return at this Election, and that I will discharge my duty impartially and according to law."

And the Returning Officer shall then administer to the clerk appointed to assist him in the Election, an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty, and shall continue the meeting open until two of the clock in the afternoon of that day ; and on the same day, and as soon after two of the clock as the duties remaining to be performed will permit, shall finally close the meeting, unless a Poll shall be demanded and granted as herein provided.

5. If a Poll be demanded and granted, the Returning Officer shall, on or before the day of polling, administer to each of the Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty.

6. The Returning Officer shall, at his meeting on nomination day, receive the names of the candidates, proposed by two electors of the Electoral District, previously to two o'clock, and their names shall be entered by the clerk, under the Returning Officer's direction in a record book ; and no candidate's name shall be entered after two o'clock, and at that hour the Returning Officer shall proclaim the names of candidates. And whenever, previously to two o'clock, no more than one candidate has been proposed, the election shall forthwith be determined, and the Returning Officer shall declare the candidate proposed duly elected a Member, and shall make return of the writ accordingly ; and shall execute and procure the execution, according to the fifteenth Rule hereinafter set

forth, of such certificate, and to be dealt with as is therein mentioned ; but where opposing candidates shall be proposed, previously to two o'clock, and a Poll has been demanded, the Returning Officer shall then grant the Poll and make proclamation of the day, time, and places at which the Poll will be taken in the Electoral District, conformably with the notice before conditionally given, and then adjourn the meeting, as regards the Elections in which a Poll shall be demanded, to such Election day.

7. The qualification of voters for the first Election of Members for the House of Commons, shall be as defined by the seventeenth section of the Act establishing the Province of Manitoba, for Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba ; and the list of such voters to be used at such first Election of Members for the House of Commons shall be that used, or to be used in the first Election of Members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly.

8. Any candidate proposed at such Election may, at any time before one o'clock of nomination day, by writing under his hand, or publicly and openly at the meeting, direct his name to be withdrawn ; in which case, the entry in the record book shall be erased, and the Returning Officer shall immediately give notice by proclamation aloud ; and thereupon such party shall not be considered as having been proposed as a candidate.

9. No Returning or Deputy Officer shall receive, nor shall any Poll Clerk record the name of a person as a candidate ; nor shall any vote be received for him, unless his name shall have been entered as a candidate in the record book aforesaid at the nomination meeting, and shall not have been expunged. Any votes entered on a Poll Book contrary to this provision, shall, in respect of such person, be expunged, and not counted by the Returning or Deputy Officer in casting up the votes.

10. When a Poll shall have been granted, it shall be opened at the several Polling places in the Electoral District, at nine o'clock in the morning of the day appointed, and be kept opened until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it shall finally close.

11. When a Poll has been granted, the clerk shall prepare a Poll Book, and enter therein in separate columns the names of the candidates, for whom votes are to be given ; and the names of the candidates, and the necessary information regarding them, shall, before the opening of the Poll, be furnished by the Returning or Deputy-Returning Officer to any person requiring the same.

12. Before any elector is permitted to vote, he shall state his name and residence, and shall then state the candidate for whom he shall vote ; and the clerk shall, under the direction of the Returning or Deputy Returning-Officer, enter the same on the Poll Book.

13. The Returning or Deputy Returning Officer shall appoint an Inspector, and Agent, and a Clerk, when nominated by or on behalf of a candidate at or before the opening of the Poll, and their names shall be immediately entered on the Poll Book. The candidate's clerk shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer :—

“ I, A.B., do swear that I will take this Poll fairly and impartially, by entering the names and places of abode of the electors, and the names of the candidates for whom they shall vote.”

14. Every elector, before he shall be permitted to vote, shall, if required by the presiding officer, candidate, or his agent, or an elector, take the oaths following, or either of them, to be administered to him by the presiding officer, that is to say :—

OATH NUMBER ONE.

“ I, A.B., do swear that I am qualified to vote at this Election, that I am of the full age of twenty-one years, and am a British subject, that I am a householder within this Electoral District, entitled to vote under the provisions of the Manitoba Act, and that I reside at _____, and that I have not before given my vote at this Election. So help me God.”

OATH NUMBER TWO.

“ I, A.B., do swear that I have not received by myself, or another, or any person

" in trust for me, or to my use, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, or employment, or gift, reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, or employment, or gift, in order to give my vote at this Election. So help me God."

13. If an elector, when required, shall not take the oaths prescribed, his vote shall be expunged.

14. At the close of each Poll, immediately after four of the clock of the day of Election, the Deputy Returning-Officer shall cast up the votes as they appear on his Poll Book, and certify as correct, and deliver the said Poll Book forthwith personally to the Returning Officer, who shall immediately thereupon cast up the votes as they appear in the several Poll Books of the several Polling places in his Electoral District, and shall then deliver the originals of the said several Poll Books, with the Writ of Election and his return thereupon to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

15. The Returning Officer shall, as soon as possible, after the close of the Poll in each Electoral District, openly declare the state of the Poll, and shall forthwith execute in duplicate, under his hand and seal, and procure the execution under the hands and seals of three Electors, a certificate to the following effect:—"We, the Returning Officer and three voters of the Electoral District of _____, in the Province of Manitoba, do hereby certify that _____ has been elected as a Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the said Electoral District of _____. Dated, &c." And one copy shall be delivered to the person so elected, and the other shall be delivered by the Returning Officer to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever, whether such person shall have a license to sell wine, spirits or beer, or otherwise to sell, give or allow to be sold or given to any person whomsoever; or to allow to be taken or drunk on his premises, on any day whereon an Election, nomination or Poll shall be held, any wine, beer, or spirits, or any intoxicating drink whatsoever. And any person whosoever who shall sell, give, or allow to be sold or given, or drunk on his premises on any such day, and within any Electoral Division, wherein an Election nomination is being held, any wine, beer, spirits or intoxicating drink whatsoever, shall pay and forfeit to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a fine of *Ten Pounds* sterling, to be recovered on information before any Justice of the Peace within such Election Division, on the oath of one credible witness.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry or have in his possession any fire-arms or other weapon at any Election, nomination or Poll. And any person who shall have on his person, or carry any fire-arms of any description whatsoever, or any other weapon, at any such place as aforesaid, on any day whereon any Election, nomination or Poll is held at such place, shall pay and forfeit to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a fine of *Five Pounds* sterling to be recovered as in the last preceding section is prescribed.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Minister of Justice.

(Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25th, 1871.

By telegraph from Fort Garry 18th, via St. Clouds 24th.

SIR,—The Election Writs and all other papers mentioned in and sent with your Despatch, number 36 of the 21st ultimo, have not arrived, nothing touching Elections, except ten copies of certified order, presenting rules for Election has been received, bag containing missing documents supposed to have been lost on prairies fifty miles beyond Pembina, duplicate documents—if they turn up, will telegraph immediately—will send particulars by mail.

(Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th February, 1871.

It having been represented by the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, that the Writs issued for the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the four Electoral Districts of the Province of Manitoba, with the documents accompanying them, have not reached their destination, the Committee of Council advise that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, be instructed forthwith to issue duplicate Writs bearing the same date, and addressed to the same Returning Officers as the former writs, together with duplicates of the several documents accompanying the same.

Certified.

(Signed),

W. M. H. LEE.

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

Sir,—In obedience to an Order of the Honorable the Privy Council of the 27th instant, I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, and request you to hand to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the four Duplicate Writs of Elections for the Province of Manitoba, and a copy of Orders in Council, thereto attached, together with the several documents accompanying the same, as per margin, the whole for transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

I will feel obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter and its enclosures.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

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

Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General, (No. 576.) has had before him in Council your telegram reporting that the Writs issued for the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the four Electoral Districts of Manitoba, with the other documents relating thereto and referred to in my letter of the 21st ultimo, had not reached their destination. His Excellency in Council has, under the circumstances aforesaid, been pleased to direct that duplicate Writs be issued bearing the same date, and addressed to the same Returning Officers as the former Writs, with duplicate copies of the several documents accompanying the same.

I now enclose copy of a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery with the four duplicate Writs and other documents mentioned in his letter, as received from him.

Duplicates of the other documents referred to in my letter of the 21st ultimo, are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded in one or two days.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, February 8th, 1871.

No. 99. SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 31, under date of the 21st ultimo, which arrived by the mail of to-day, and in which you inform me, among other things, that you have transmitted with your Despatch, certain documents for use in the Election to be held in the several districts.

The only papers referred to in the Despatch that have reached me, are ten certified copies of the Order in Council prescribing the rules for the Election.

Neither the Writs nor the blank Warrants to appoint Returning Officers, nor the blank Warrants for fixing the Polling day, nor the blank Warrants to designate the names of the Polling Districts, all of which are mentioned in the despatch to which I am replying have arrived by this mail.

You mention that the Writs were addressed to certain gentlemen, named by me, and thinking it possible that the papers might not have been enclosed to me, I have sent to the post office to ascertain whether they may not have come to the parties to whom you say they were addressed, without being put under cover to me. But I find that there is no intelligence of them, and therefore I am led to fear that one of the mail bags must have been lost.

I have received some information from a gentleman just arrived from St. Paul, in reference to the mail, in which these documents were to have been sent, and I learn that as he passed along some 32 miles this side of Grand Forks, about 95 miles beyond Pembina, he saw the bags lying piled up on the snow beside the mail sled in which they had been carried, and it is possible that one of the bags has been mislaid or lost.

So soon as I obtained this information I sent for Mr. Bannatyne, the Postmaster, and I expect him every minute, when I shall be able to ascertain further particulars, and shall be better able to judge whether or not there is a bag astray.

If the Writs were here, we could get on without the other papers, as it would be easy with the Code of Rules to frame such documents as would answer the purpose. But without the writs of course we can do nothing. You will be able to ascertain, at Ottawa, whether the mail which brought your Despatch, also brought the other papers, and if so, and a bag is lost, in the doubt there may be, whether it will ever turn up, it may be, necessary to forward duplicate copies of the different documents, so as to render it possible to hold the Election.

If the bag should turn up, or the papers come to hand, I shall telegraph at once.

If I obtain sufficient information to justify me in the attempt, I may send off a special messenger to the spot where the mail was abandoned to ascertain if the bag could be found, as it would save us three or four weeks, if we have to await a new supply of documents from Ottawa.

I shall make the details connected with the mail, the subject of a separate Despatch, so as to form the foundation, if His Excellency the Governor General thinks fit, for a remonstrance to the United States' Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(123.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23th ultimo, transmitting four duplicate Writs of Elections for the Province of Manitoba, and copies of Orders in Council attached, together with the several documents accompanying the same as per margin, with a view to their being forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

(No. 576.)

1. Writs, C. C. attached.
2. Letter, Clrk C. C. C. to R. C.
3. Communication of R. O.
4. Blank recapitulation of votes.

The documents have been forwarded accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1871.

(260.)

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the several documents mentioned in the annexed Schedule, connected (No. 576.) with the approaching Elections for the House of Commons, for the Province of Manitoba, referred to in the concluding paragraph of that Commission, as received by me from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

I have received your Despatch, No. 99, of the 8th ultimo, on the subject of the non-arrival of the Writs of Election, and other documents connected therewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor, in obedience to an Order of the Honorable the Privy Council of the 27th February last past, to send you, herewith, several blank forms and copies of a certain Order in Council, having reference to the Elections for the House of Commons, in the Province of Manitoba, as mentioned in the accompanying Schedule; I beg to request you will hand the same to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, to be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and oblige.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

SCHEDULE.

47	Warrants, designating Polling places,	} Lieut.-Governor, Manitoba.
47	" " Applicants R. C., and Poll Clerks.	
22	Copies of Order in Council.	
22	Returns.	
11	Warrants appointing Returning Officer.	
9	Copies, Order in Council, John Sutherland, Esq., Returning Officer, Selkirk.	
8	" " Nicholas Moward, Esq., Returning Officer, Provencher.	
8	" " Thomas Sinclair, Esq., Returning Officer, Lisgar.	
9	" " Joseph Dubuc, Esq., Returning Officer, Marquette.	

(129.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, (No. 576.) transmitting several blank forms and copies of a certain Order in Council, mentioned in a schedule annexed to your communication, having reference to the Elections for the House of Commons, in the Province of Manitoba.

The documents in question have been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

E. J. Langevin, Esq.,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

9.—GREAT SEALS.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 2nd August, 1870.

Present,—

His Excellency, The Governor General—In Council.

His Excellency, by, and with the advice of The Queen's Privy Council, of Canada, and under the provisions of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada at its last Session, intituled, "An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter "3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba" has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Province of Manitoba shall, upon all occasions that may be required, use a Common Seal, to be called the Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba, which said Seal shall be composed of Vert, a Buffalo, Guardante proper. On a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross—Gules with a Royal Crown in centre, with the legend or inscription—"The Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba."

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(411.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 29th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Great Seal of the Province of Manitoba has been completed, and has, in accordance with the instructions contained in (No. 344.) your letter to Mr. Under-Secretary Meredith, of the 12th instant, been forwarded to you at Fort Garry, to the care of Messieurs Hill, Griggs & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

The press for the Seal of the North-West Territories, has been ordered, and will be forwarded to you through the same channel, when received.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

G. POWELL,

For Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Fort Garry.

10.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of The Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 17th August, 1870.

On a memorandum, dated 13th August, 1870, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, reporting that Your Excellency, on the 8th June, 1870, was pleased to authorize the carrying out of certain arrangements with the North-Western Telegraph Company, for the construction of a Line of Telegraph from Fort Garry, to connect with the Company's Lines in Minnesota.

That his Department has since been in communication with the President of said Company, in reference to the establishment of such service on the conditions specified in the Minister's Reports to Council of the 17th May and 7th June, 1870.

That a reply has been received from the Company, agreeing to construct a Line of Telegraph on the following somewhat modified conditions, viz :

1. The North-Western Telegraph Company to build one Wire Line, by or before 1st September, 1871, connecting Fort Garry with the Company's present Lines.

2. The Company to maintain the Line so constructed, at its own cost, for a period of three years, from the date of opening of the same.

3. The Company to transmit official messages of the Dominion Governments at a rebate of 25% on the regular tariff in force on the Company's Lines in Minnesota, in cases where the messages contain not exceeding 100 words ; and at a rebate of 75% where messages exceed 100 words ; said rebate applying also to all their Lines.

4. The Canadian Government to secure to the Company the right of property of Line between Pembina and Fort Garry, and the right of doing business upon it free and without taxation.

5. The Government to supply, free of charge, sufficient wire and insulators to extend from Fort Garry to Breckenridge, on the Red River, a distance of about 300 miles—delivering it at Fort Garry, Pembina and Georgetown, and to furnish additional wire, (say 200 miles), up to a total length of 500 miles, at cost price, receiving payment for the said 200 miles in telegraphy.

6. The Government to pay the Customs' Duty on wire entering the United States, if such be demanded.

7. The wire so furnished for the Line from Fort Garry to Breckenridge to revert to the Dominion Government in case the Telegraph Company should fail to maintain the Line at its own expense, as provided in clause No. 2, and so much of the additional 200 miles of wire as remains unpaid for to be returned or made good to the Government.

The Minister further reports that the difference between the original conditions and the amended ones, consists chiefly in the time for the completion of the Line being fixed in the latter for the 1st September, 1871.—(See clause 1.)—In less favorable terms being now agreed to as regards the rebate to be allowed on Government messages. (Clause 3.) And in the Company requiring the Government to furnish insulators, as well as wire, free of charge. (Clause 5.)

In a subsequent report from the Minister, of the 16th August, he submits that on a reconsideration of the subject, he thinks it advisable that clause No. 4 should be revised, and read as given hereunder, inasmuch as the power of granting such right and privilege lies with the Local Government of Manitoba, and not with the General Government, viz :

4. The Canadian Government to obtain for the Company from the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the right of property of proposed Telegraph Line between the United States' Frontier and Fort Garry, and further to use its best offices with said Local Government, to insure to the Company the additional privilege of doing business on the same, free and without taxation.

That, after due consideration, he is of opinion it would be good policy to close with the North-Western Telegraph Company, on the terms as amended, and he recommends that Your Excellency be pleased to authorize his final acceptance of the Company's offer.

The Committee submit the recommendations of the Minister of Public Works for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(No. 8,154—Sub. 998—Ref. 12,319.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose for your perusal copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency in Council, on the 17th ultimo, stating the conditions on which certain arrangements have been entered into with the North-Western Telegraph Company for the construction and maintenance of a line of telegraph between Fort Garry and the United States' frontier; and I am to call your attention to that part of the Report referring to clause 4, of the conditions as finally proposed by the Government, and which has been subsequently accepted by the Company.

You will notice that it is stipulated that this Government shall obtain for the Company, from the Manitoba Government, the right of property of the line of telegraph in question, and shall also use its best offices to secure to the Company the privilege of carrying on its business free and without taxation.

The Minister asks that you will be pleased to make a formal request to the Manitoba Government in terms of this agreement, communicating the result to the Department of Public Works, so soon as you are notified of the acquiescence of that Government or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), T. TRUDEAU,
Deputy of Minister, Public Works.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(426.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th September, 1870.

(No. 377.)
9th Sept., 1870.
17th Aug., 1870.
SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, together with a copy of the Order in Council therein referred to, on the subject of a proposed agreement with the North-Western Telegraph Company for the construction and maintenance of a line of telegraph between Fort Garry and the United States' frontier.

May I request that you will have the goodness to bring these documents, as soon as practicable under the consideration of the Government of Manitoba, with reference to that portion of the proposed agreement which relates to the right of property of the line of telegraph within the limits of that Province, and that you will communicate their decision on the subject to this Department for the information of the Department of Public Works.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 11.)

FORT GARRY, 30th September, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 337, dated 13th September instant, covering certain papers having reference to the proposed construction of a line of telegraph to connect Fort Garry with the line of the North West Telegraph Company, and in reply beg to enclose you copy of a Minute of Council passed this day on the subject, which will explain the action of the Government of Manitoba thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

At a Council held at the office of the Provincial Secretary in Winnipeg, on the 30th September, A. D., 1870.

Present :—

The Lieutenant-Governor,

The Hon. Mr. Boyd,

The Hon. Mr. Girard.

Approved.

(Signed),

A. G. A.

The Lieutenant-Governor submits a Despatch from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, under date of the 13th September instant, conveying certain papers referring to a proposed continuation of a telegraph line connecting Fort Garry with the lines of the North Western Telegraph Company, and reciting, among other matters, the terms of a contract entered into by the Government of Canada with the North-Western Telegraph Company, which contains, among other things, the clause following :—

“The Canadian Government to obtain for the Company from the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the right of property of proposed telegraph line between the United States’ frontier and Fort Garry, and further to use its best offices with the said Local Government, to insure to the Company the additional privilege of doing business on the same, free and without taxation. And asking the Lieutenant-Governor to bring the same under the consideration of his Council for their action thereon.”

The Council thereupon recommend that the Government of Manitoba shall undertake to secure to the Company the right of property of the line between the United States’ frontier and Fort Garry, and the right of doing business upon the same, free and without taxation, and they further recommend that the necessary steps be taken at the proper time to procure an Act of the Legislature of Manitoba to secure these privileges for the Company.

Certified.

(Signed),

H. BOUTHILLIER,

C. E. C., pro. tem.

(502.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 21st October, 1870.

(No. 377.)

SIR,—With reference to the letter from your Department, of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, covering a copy of a Minute of his Executive Council, on the subject of the proposed con-

struction of a line of telegraph to connect Fort Garry with the line of the North West Telegraph Company.

I have, &c.,
(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable

The Minister of Public Works, &c., &c.

(503.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 21st October, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 11, of the 30th ultimo, transmitting, with reference to my communication of the 13th ultimo, a copy of a Minute of your Executive Council, on the subject of the proposed construction of a line of telegraph to connect Fort Garry with the line of the North West Telegraph Company.

I have, &c.,
(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 7.)

BOUNDARY LINE.

FORT GARRY, 29th September, 1870.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 6, under date of the 21st instant, I had the honor to advise you that, in anticipation of possible interference with the flat boats coming down Red River with supplies of goods for this place, Colonel Jarvis, at my request, had despatched a company of the 1st Ontario Volunteers to the Hudson's Bay Fort, at Pembina.

I am glad to be able to report that many of the boats laden with goods have since come down in safety, and that I have reason to believe the stationing of the troops there has been very useful as a check against anticipated attacks.

The troops are at present encamped about half a mile on this side of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, at Pembina.

It seems that about the year 1850 the present General, then Captain Pope, under authority from the United States' Government, took observations to fix the exact spot where the 49th parallel of latitude crossed the Red River, and after spending several days on this service, erected a post on the bank of the river to mark the spot. This post is about one-fourth of a mile to the south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and is still standing.

Sometime about 1860 the people of Pembina erected another post, on the river about a mile to the north of the first post.

A man from this settlement had put up a house close to the boundary line, and was carrying on a trade in whisky, which was smuggled into the village of Pembina, and this post was put up, and the local authorities claimed jurisdiction to it, so as to drive the party away. This has been locally known as the "whisky post," but, besides its local object, had no significance.

Last spring a corps of American engineers was sent out by the United States' Government to lay off a military reserve in the neighborhood of the boundary line, and a series of observations was made to fix the parallel. Eventually they put up a post, which is about half way between the original post and the whisky post, but at such a point as to throw the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort into the American territory. I have no means of knowing whether they had any authority from their own Government to run out the

parallel. The reserve which they were running out was to the south of the Pembina river, and about four miles distant from the boundary. Neither have I any means of knowing whether, when Captain Pope put up his post, he did so by joint authority, but, whether or not, the same having been put up by the United States' authorities, it would seem to be such an admission of the boundary line, particularly when coupled with a possession by us, and continuous recognition by both parties from 1850 to 1870, that it could not be disturbed except by mutual consent. At all events, no one party could have the right to establish a new line without the consent of the other, and for all national purposes the original line must, I presume, be assumed to be the correct line till changed by mutual agreement.

Be this as it may, I have felt it to be my duty to report the facts as they were related to me, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, and for such action as he may think fit to take.

I think it would be highly desirable to retain the company of volunteers where they are, for some time yet, but I should not like to give any pretext for filibustering, by placing them on ground in reference to which any pretence of a dispute may exist. I should not like, if I felt there was likely to be any question about it, to send them to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, which is the only place where they could have shelter. It may, therefore, be expedient to withdraw them sooner than, under other circumstances, would be desirable.

I am happy to inform you that the best understanding exists between the military authorities at Pembina and our volunteers. I sent Mr. Butler to Pembina to see Colonel Wheaton, who is in command there, and he reports that that officer has visited the volunteers, and that the utmost cordiality exists between our men and those of the United States. He thinks that the company ought to remain, having quarters in the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and that it would have a good effect in securing the regularity of the mails during the winter. I shall be glad to be informed of the views of the Canadian Government on the question of boundary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa, Canada.

(512.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your Despatch, No. 7, dated the 29th ultimo, referring to your Despatch, No. 448. No. 4, of the 21st ultimo, and reporting that the company of the 1st Ontario Volunteers had been despatched by Colonel Jarvis to the Hudson's Bay Fort, at Pembina, where they were then encamped.

In connection with the policy of retaining the troops at the Hudson's Bay Fort you call His Excellency's attention to the question of the boundary line between Canada and the United States in that neighborhood, a subject which will not fail to receive His Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

(513.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch (No. 7), from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, dated the 29th September. May I request you to invite His Excellency's attention to that part of the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch, which relates to the question of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, in the neighborhood of Pembina.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Governor's Secretary.

(No. 15.)

FORT GARRY, October, 1870.

SIR,—Since writing my Despatch, of the 29th September, on the subject of the boundary line between this Province and the United States, I have been led to believe that it would be unwise to withdraw the company sent to the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, at Pembina, so long as they could be kept there. I have ascertained that the company can accommodate the troops in the fort, and make them quite as comfortable as they would be here.

It does not appear that the United States' authorities consider the line to be changed. At all events, they have not asked the Hudson's Bay Company's people, who sell goods at the Fort imported *via* the United States, to pay duties, as they would be obliged to do if the goods were considered as being within the United States' boundary. The Company carry on their trade and dealings in every respect as they did before, and therefore the authorities must be considered as still recognizing the old line.

Under these circumstances, and with the knowledge that our only mail communication with Canada during the winter is "*via* Pembina," and feeling that a small force at the fort there will help very much, not only to secure the mails this side of the line from danger, but also to preserve the country against possible outbreaks from the restless men who were connected with the troubles here, and who are now hovering on the border, I should be inclined to have the company continue there till the spring, if possible.

There seems to be a very general opinion that the presence of the force there has been of great service, and that their withdrawal would be injurious.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th October, 1870.

With reference to the Order in Council, of the 24th of October, instant, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, the Committee of Council beg leave to submit to Your Excellency a Despatch, dated 29th September last, from Lieut.-Governor Archibald.

The Committee would suggest that a copy of this Despatch be sent to Sir Edward Thornton, and that he be requested to confer with the Secretary of State of the United States, as to the expediency of allowing the boundary line which was run by Captain

Pope, to be considered as the boundary for the present, and until the real boundary is ascertained and finally settled.

It is in the interest of the inhabitants on both sides of the line that order should be preserved on the frontier ; and that result can best be arrived at by a body of troops of both nations being stationed in its vicinity.

It is hoped therefore that the United States' Government will not object to the old line being still maintained, so that the Hudson's Bay post may be used as a military station during the winter.

Certified.

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

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

(No. 537.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your Despatch, No. 15, of the 7th ultimo, No. 448. has been under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in connection with your Despatch of the 29th September last, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba.

I have now the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council in reference to the 29th Oct., '70, matter in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(Telegraph.)

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA,
OTTAWA, November 19, 1870.

Send this message promptly to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. You can occupy the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at Pembina with troops. U. S. Government consent. Despatch goes by mail."

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

To Messrs. Hill, Gregg & Co.,
St. Paul's, Manitoba.

(594.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th November, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to your Despatch, No. 15, of the 7th ultimo, and to your other Despatches, on the subject of the boundary line between the Province of Manitoba and the United States and as to the retention at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at No. 448. Pembina of the company of volunteers sent by you to that place, I have the honor

to inform you that the Government of the United States has signified its consent to the Fort in question being occupied by British troops, pending the decision of the boundary question. To save time I telegraphed to you, on the 19th instant, the substance of this communication.

I now enclose for your information, in connection with the subject, a copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, together with copies of the other documents therein referred to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry, Manitoba.

(No. 47.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
November 22, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 537, under date of the 4th instant, covering copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th October last, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and this Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 56.)

FORT GARRY, December 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your telegram of the 21st November last, *via* St Paul's and Benson, addressed to Colonel Jarvis, with directions to be forwarded to me, informing me of the consent of the United States' Government to allow the Hudson's Bay Fort at Pembina to be occupied by our troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(No. 73.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
December 16th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 594, of the 28th ultimo, covering copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to His Excellency the Governor General, under date of the 9th of November, 1870, and copies of documents referred to therein, on the subject of the boundary line between the frontier of the United States and the Province of Manitoba, and informing

me that the United States' Government had signified its consent to the Fort of Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina being occupied by British troops, pending the decision of the boundary question.

You state that you had, to save time, previously communicated to me by telegraph the substance of this communication.

I presume you allude to a telegram from you to Col. Jarvis, which was received by me on the 6th instant, and acknowledged in my Despatch, No. 56, of that date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Minute of Council approved 24th October, 1870.

With reference to the confidential Despatch of Sir Edward Thornton to your Excellency, dated 21st July last, on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, the Committee of Council beg leave to report :—

That they concur in the desire of the Secretary of State for the United States, that the boundary line should be ascertained and laid down with precision by a mixed Commission. To this Commission should be committed the charge of ascertaining the boundary line, not only of Manitoba, but of the whole of the North West Territories.

The Committee concur in the suggestion of Mr. Fish, that in order to avoid any misunderstanding, an officer should be appointed by Your Excellency who might verify or correct Captain Syke's observations, so that there might be an understanding on the subject, in the meantime and until the line is accurately marked out by a mixed Commission.

The Committee will be prepared to submit the name of a competent person for this duty, and meanwhile would pray Your Excellency to request the British Ambassador to obtain a copy of Captain Syke's Report and observations on the subject.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

(528.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your No. 470. Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in 24th Oct., '70. Council on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba.

I have &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

Sir Edward Thornton to the Governor General.

(Copy.—No. 54.)

WASHINGTON, November 9th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatches, No. 76, of the 26th ultimo, and No. 80, of the 29th ultimo.

With reference to the former I applied to Mr. Fish for a copy of the Report made by Captain Sykes, with regard to the boundary between the United States and the Province of Manitoba, which he has promised to endeavor to procure from the War Department, but which may now be of little consequence in view of the steps I have taken, in accordance with the wish expressed in your Despatch, No. 80.

On the receipt of this communication, I laid before Mr. Bancroft Davis the substance of the minute of the Privy Council, and of its enclosure. Mr. Davis promised to consult with the President upon the matter, which he did on the 4th instant, and he subsequently informed me that if I would address him a note upon the subject, he would send me an answer in conformity with the wish I had expressed.

I have now the honor to transmit, for Your Excellency's information, and for that of the Privy Council of Canada, copies of my note and of Mr. Bancroft Davis' answer.

I have also forwarded copies of these documents to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency

The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Sir E. Thornton to Mr. Bancroft Davis.

WASHINGTON, November 4th, 1870.

SIR,—The Governor General of Canada has communicated to me a copy of a letter addressed to the Canadian Government by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in which he states that a small force has been sent to the Hudson's Bay Fort at Pembina for the protection of boats coming down the Red River with goods. At the time he wrote (Sept. 29th), the force was encamped about half a mile to the North of the Fort.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald goes on to say, that it appears that about the year 1850 the present General, then Captain Pope, under authority from the United States' Government, took observations to fix the exact spot where the 49th parallel of latitude crossed the Red River, and after spending several days on this service erected a post on the bank of the river to mark the spot. This post is about a quarter of a mile to the south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and is still standing.

Sometime about 1860 the people of Pembina erected another post on the river about a mile to the north of the first post.

A man from the Red River Settlement had put up a house close to the boundary line and was carrying on a trade in whiskey which was smuggled into the village of Pembina, and this post was put up, and the local authorities claimed jurisdiction to it so as to drive the party away. It was known by the name of the Whiskey Post.

Last spring a corps of Engineers were sent out by the United States' Government to lay off a Military Reserve in the neighborhood of the boundary line, and a series of observations was made to fix the parallel. Eventually they put up a post which is about half way between the original post and the so-called "whiskey post," but at such a point as to throw the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort into the Territory of the United States.

Whether the post which was erected last spring is on the 49th parallel or not, can easily be verified; but in the meantime it would be very desirable that the small force now in that neighborhood should remain there for the present for the protection of persons and the security of the mails; the only shelter, however, which they can find is in the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort.

The Governor General has, therefore, forwarded a request from the Canadian Government that I would confer with the Secretary of State as to the expediency of allowing the boundary line which was run by Captain Pope to be considered as the boundary for the present, until the real boundary is ascertained and finally settled, so that the

Hudson's Bay Post may be used as a shelter during the winter ; for they consider that it is in the interest of the inhabitants on both sides of the line that order should be preserved on the frontier, which result can best be obtained by a body of troops of both nations being stationed in its vicinity.

I have, therefore, the honor to ask that this proposal may be taken into consideration, and to express a hope that the Government of the United States will view it favorably.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDWARD THORNTON.

The Honorable

J. C. Bancroft Davis, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Mr. Bancroft Davis to Sir E. Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 7th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., touching the discovery made last spring by a corps of the Engineers of the Army of the United States, as to the result of a series of observations that the 49th parallel of latitude, when correctly run, throws the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort into the Territory of the United States.

Your Excellency is also pleased to inform me that in the year 1850 the present General, then Captain Pope, under authority from the United States' Government, took observations to fix the exact spot where the 49th parallel of latitude crosses the Red River, and after spending several days on this service, he erected a post on the bank of the river to mark this spot, which post is about a quarter of a mile to the south of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and you propose to allow the boundary line which was run by Captain Pope, to be considered as the boundary for the present, until the real boundary is ascertained and finally settled, so that the Hudson's Bay Post may be used as a shelter during the winter.

I am directed by the President, to whom this proposition has been submitted, to say that he has no information other than that contained in your letter, as to the observations said to have been made by Captain Pope in 1850, and as to their result. Without waiting, however, to ascertain whether those alleged acts were or were not done under instructions, he directs me to say that this Government will not for the present object to the occupation by Her Majesty's subjects of the Territory near Pembina, of which the Sovereignty is thrown in doubt by the observations of last spring.

It is, as you correctly remark, easy to verify whether the post which was erected last spring is on the 49th parallel or not, and the interest of both countries would seem to call for an early settlement of the question by a joint survey, before further emigration into the country, and, that by jointly fixing upon the surface of the ground monuments, to mark the line of the boundary which may be established.

Until Congress shall make an appropriation for that purpose, the Government will not be in a position to propose to Her Majesty's Government the establishment of such a Commission. This Department will endeavor, at the earliest possible day, to obtain from the War Department an estimate of the probable expense to the United States of such a commission, with a view of submitting the estimates to Congress at the coming Session, and of asking for an appropriation for the purpose indicated.

It is hoped that Her Majesty's Government, if not already empowered, will take similar steps, so that so much of the land boundary to the west of the Lake of the Woods between the United States and the Dominions of Her Majesty, as has not been already

fixed, may be determined and marked by permanent monuments upon the surface of the ground, beginning with the Red River Country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

J. C. B. DAVIS,

Acting Secretary.

Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

(No. 44.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,

November 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 528, covering an Order in Council on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Manitoba.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF ASSINIBOIA.

(No. 67.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, December 10th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you herewith half a dozen copies of a printed digest of the local laws of Assiniboia, made from the records of the Council, by Mr. Girard, the Provincial Treasurer, and published here recently at the expense of Government. You will find this useful occasionally for reference.

There was a former printed digest made in April, 1862. This begins with the old digest, and contains the local enactments in amendment since that date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

LAWS OF ASSINIBOIA,

PASSED BY

The Governor and Council of Assiniboia.

APRIL 11TH, 1862.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

I. All local enactments, when not expressly intended farther, shall apply only to that part of the District of Assiniboia, which forms the Red River Settlement and its environs.

II. Fines and Forfeitures, when not otherwise appropriated, shall go to the public fund.

III. Every resolution shall be interpreted without regard to the distinction of gender or number.

IV. If any person in any way encourage any violation of any local enactment, he shall be held to be as guilty as the principal offender.

V. Unless special regulation provide to the contrary, every wrong has its remedy under the general law of the country.

I. All local regulations that were on record on the 13th March, 1862, are repealed.

FIRES.

II. If any hay-stack in the open plains shall be injured by a running fire, the owner shall not recover damages, unless such hay-stack has been protected, at a distance of at least twenty yards, by a ploughed or burned ring, of at least eight feet wide.

III. If, between the 31st May and 1st December, any person shall kindle a fire intended to run, he shall be fined Ten Pounds, one-half to go to the prosecutor. And if any person without having obtained the presence and assistance of at least four men, shall light a fire for the purpose of burning the rings round hay-stacks, as required by the preceding law, he shall be held to have incurred the penalty attached to this law. Provided that the Bench may remit the whole fine, if the defendant has both kindled the fire through necessity, and done all in his power to prevent it from spreading.

IV. If any fire in the open air, which is not intended to run, shall be left burning without due precautions, or be negligently allowed to spread; every person who may have kindled or fed or used the same, shall be fined from Five Shillings to Fifty Shillings.

ANIMALS.

V. If one or more animals be found in an enclosure where damage has been done, the said damage shall be paid for by the owner or owners of such animal or animals found within the enclosure, if the owner of the enclosure can prove them to be generally known in his neighborhood as fence breakers, and that the amount of the damage shall be equally divided among each of the animals known as fence breakers, irrespective of the other animals found at the same time within the enclosure, but not known as fence breakers; and that each animal known as a fence breaker, and found within the enclosure, shall be kept in pledge till its owner pays its share of the damage. Provided that the owner of the enclosure can prove that the fence of said enclosure was of sufficient height, strength and closeness, and that the gate or gates of the enclosures were closed.

VI. If any stallion sixteen months, or approaching two years old or upwards, be found at large, the owner shall be fined Twenty Shillings; half the fine to go to the captor of the stallion, and the animal himself may be kept in pledge, till security for payment of the fine be given, and during the time the animal is so kept the owner shall pay for his keep at the rate of sixpence per day.

(Amended the 28th March, 1866.)

A. If any stallion of sixteen months old or upwards, not licensed to run at large in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be found at large after the 20th day of April next, the owner shall be fined Four Pounds; one half of which shall go to the captor of the horse, and the horse himself may be kept in pledge till security be given for the payment of the fine; and for the keep of the horse the owner shall pay one shilling per day.

Such licenses shall be issuable yearly by the magistrates acting within their respective districts, and it shall be lawful for any magistrate acting as aforesaid, and after consultation with at least six of the neighboring settlers, regarding any horse on behalf of which a license have been applied for, and of which the magistrate shall approve, to grant such license in the terms following:—

A. B. is hereby permitted to let a stallion, _____ years old, run at large for this season.

Red River Settlement.

167

Magistrate Section.

VII. If any ram be found at large between the 30th June and 1st November, such ram may be detained by any person till the owner pay two shillings and sixpence for the use of the captor of the ram; and during the time the ram may be so detained, the owner shall pay for the keep of the said ram at the rate of three pence per day.

VIII. If between the 31st March and 1st November, any pig or pigs be found in any enclosed field without a yoke of one foot and a half wide, and one foot and a half in height;

the owner of such pig or pigs shall not only be answerable for all damages committed by said pig or pigs, but shall also pay a fine of three shillings for the seizure of the same. Furthermore, if after the owner of the pig or pigs has been warned by the proprietor of the enclosure to take his pig or pigs away, and he neglects to do so, in that case the proprietor of the enclosure may, after the lapse of six hours, shoot the said pig or pigs, and the owner shall not recover any damage for this act, and any person taking any pig or pigs according to this law, shall be allowed six pence per diem each for their maintenance, the same to be paid by the owner of the pig so taken.

(Amended the 20th May, 1867.)

B. Article VIII of the Code of Regulations of 11th April, 1862, repealed, and in place thereof it was enacted :

When any pig shall go beyond its owner's ground, the owner of the pig, (over and above his liability for all actual damage by the trespass) shall be fined Ten Shillings, which fine shall be recoverable in the Petty Courts, at the suit of the person upon whose ground the trespass has been committed. Provided, however, that in any case where a pig, trespassing as aforesaid, shall have broken out of its owner's enclosure, without any negligence on his part, and where, on being informed of the fact of the pig being out, the owner has immediately got it shut up again, he shall not be liable for the fine, but only for such damage as the pig shall have actually caused by the trespass.

FISHING WEIRS.

30th May, 1865.

C. It shall be unlawful to erect any weirs or barriers in any part of the Red River or Assiniboine ; and that on receiving information of the existence of any such weirs or barriers, any magistrate shall be, after the 1st July, and hereby is empowered to order any constable to remove the same.

HAY-CUTTING.

20th May, 1867.

The 25th of July is permanently fixed for the commencement of hay-cutting.

HORSE-TAKING.

IX. If any person takes another's horse to ride or drive without his consent, he shall be fined One Pound. Half of the fine shall go to the informer, and shall forfeit to the owner of the horse all such equipments of any description as he may have used in such riding or driving ; and if a horse so taken be injured or lost, the person who so took the horse shall indemnify the owner to the full extent of the damage or loss.

(Amended the 22nd February, 1866.)

The fine, as specified in the above article, shall be increased from One Pound to Two Pounds.

That if, without the authority of the owner of the animal, any person shall, from any part of the Municipal District, bring or cause to be brought into the settlement, and shall put or cause to be put into any enclosure, stable or byre, not belonging to the owner of the animal, any horse, mare, gelding, colt or filly, or shall knowingly keep it in his possession or with his own band of horses, so as intentionally to deprive the owner of the use of the animal, such person shall, in addition to his liability to the owner for civil damages, be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds, of which one-half shall belong to the informer prosecuting the offender to conviction ; and it is further resolved that the Petty Court shall have power to hear and decide all actions for the recovering of the penalty arising from the breach of this law.

HAY.

X. If any settler cut hay behind the two-mile line before the 1st August, he shall forfeit the same or the value thereof.

XI. Any exclusive privilege of cutting hay between the two-mile line and the four-mile line shall be forfeited for the season, as soon as the party entitled shall cut hay beyond

the four-mile line, and at all events, all such exclusive privileges shall be thrown open to all after the 19th August, or two weeks after the commencement of hay-cutting.

XII. If any settler trespass wilfully in another's ground, he shall forfeit the proceeds, whether in kind or in value, for the benefit and satisfaction of the party injured, without receiving any allowance for his labor, but, if he trespass in ignorance, he shall still forfeit as before, though not without compensation for his time.

ROADS, &c.

XIII. The main highway shall be two chains wide.

XIV. Any other actual thoroughfare may be repaired or improved as a public path, but not till all the parties interested in the soil shall have consented to leave unoccupied, from time to time, one uniform breadth, so as to provide against the encroachments of the river, or any other similar influences.

XV. Any person who may dig a hole through the entire thickness of the ice, or through any portion of it, shall from time to time mark the same at the point nearest to the actual track with a pole at least six feet high, being otherwise liable to make good all injury, which such pole might have been expected to prevent.

XVI. Superintendents of Public Works shall be appointed in the different sections of the Settlement, and they shall be responsible to the Governor and Council for the sums of money expended on Public Works, as well as for the state of the roads and bridges in their respective sections. The superintendents shall publicly apply for tenders for all public works to be executed in their respective sections, and from amongst those who tender the Superintendents shall select the fittest person to execute the work offered for.

Sec. 1. White Horse Plains from the Sturgeon Creek upwards on both sides of the Assiniboine River.

2. Lower Section.—From St. Paul's Church downwards on both sides of the Red River.

3. Middle Section.—From St. Paul's Church upwards, on both sides of the Red River to St. John's Cathedral, from thence to the Forks on the west side of the Red River, and from the Forks upwards on both sides of the Assiniboine River to Sturgeon Creek.

4. Upper Section.—From St. John's Cathedral to the Forks on the east side of the Red River, and from thence upwards on both sides of the Red River.

XVII. The following shall be the Superintendents of Public Works :—

1. White Horse Plain Section.—Patrick Breland, with a salary of £20 yearly.

2. Lower Section.—Thomas Sinclair, with a salary of £25 yearly.

3. Middle Section.—John Fraser, with a salary of £25 yearly.

4. Upper Section.—Frangois Bruneau, with a salary of £25 yearly.

30th April, 1867.

D. In place of the existing four sections, the Settlement shall be divided into the following ten, with Superintendents and Salaries stated opposite to them, namely :—

1. From the Sturgeon Creek upwards on both sides of the Assiniboine, and from the Forks upwards on the south side.—Patrick Breland £10.

2. From the Sturgeon Creek, including the bridge down to the upper end of Ross's Bridge, west side of River.—James McKay ; no salary.

3. From the upper end of Ross's Bridge down to St. Paul's Church, west side.—John Fraser, £10.

4. From St. Paul's Church to St. Andrew's Church, west side.—Thomas Sinclair, £10.

5. From St. Andrew's Church to St. Peter's Church, west side.—Donald Gunn, £10.

6. From St. Peter's Church to St. Andrew's, east side, £5.

7. From St. Andrew's to St. Paul's, east side.—David Bannerman, £6.

8. From St. Paul's to German Creek, east side.—Wm. Henderson, £8.

9. From German Creek to Marion's Ferry, east side.—Pierre Gladioux, £8.

10. From the Forks to Point Coupee, west side.—Norbert Laronce, £5

BIRSTON'S FERRY.

17th May, 1869.

A public ferry is established at the point on the river now occupied by Magnus Birston, appointed to take charge of the said ferry ; but the tariff or rates of charge for crossing shall not exceed as follows, viz :

For carts or light waggons, with the animal drawing them, each, 3d ; double teams, 5d ; light horses, or other cattle, per head, 1d ; foot passengers each, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

THE INTOXICATING OF INDIANS.

XVIII. If any person, without distinction of race, supply or sell to any person popularly known as an Indian, or any member of an Indian nation, the means of intoxication, he shall, on being convicted before a Petty Court, on the oath of one or more witnesses, be fined for each offence as follows :—

Two Pounds, for furnishing any brewing utensils ; the fine to go to the informer.

Three Pounds, for furnishing malt ; the fine to go to the informer.

Five pounds, for furnishing beer or any fermented liquor ; the fine to go to the informer.

Ten Pounds, for furnishing distilled spirits, or any other immediate cause of intoxication than fermented liquors ; half the fine to go to the informer.

In every case the offender, after conviction, to be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

XIX. In addition to these fines, the offender shall make restitution to the Indian of all equivalent which he may have received, if any, for such furnishing—every part of such equivalent not being money itself, being valued for the purpose at prime cost.

XX. If an intoxicated Indian commit or threaten to commit an unprovoked violence, he may be imprisoned in addition to any specific punishment, till he prosecute the person who may have been guilty in the matter.

XXI. If any person possess, or have possessed malt or beer or spirits, or any other of the above means of intoxication in the society or tent of any Indian, he shall be held guilty of furnishing such means of intoxication to Indians.

LIQUOR LAWS.

XXII. It shall be lawful for the Bench of Magistrates of the Peace and Petty Courts in their several Districts assembled, on the first Monday of the month of June in each year, or at other times when they deem it expedient, to issue Licenses, which will be in force till the first Monday in June, then next following, to approved applicants, (who shall be landowners in the settlement), allowing the sale by retail on their own premises of all spirits, wines and beer lawfully imported, or of native manufacture, (all quantities of spirits under five gallons, all quantities of wine under one gallon, and all quantities of beer under eight gallons, shall be counted retail). That the sum of Ten Pounds be paid for a license so issued for the sale by retail of beer alone, and any person selling spirits, wine or beer retail, without such license, shall, on conviction before a Petty Court, on the oath of one or more witnesses, for each offence pay a fine of Ten Pounds sterling, and be imprisoned until the fine be paid—one half of the fine shall go to the informer,—and the form of the licenses shall be according to Schedule A. or B. ; any offence against the provisions of said license shall be paid by forfeiture of the same, and in addition, in case of infraction of the provisions of said licenses as regards Indians, the offender shall pay the special penalty for furnishing the means of intoxication to Indians.

SCHEDULE A.

This is to certify that you are hereby permitted to sell on your own premises any lawful spirits, in any quantity under five gallons ; wine in any quantity under one gallon, and beer in any quantity under eight gallons, to any person or persons, subject to following restrictions :—Not between the hours of nine o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning ; not in any hour during the Sabbath, nor to any intoxicated person ;

never to an Indian, or any person popularly known as an Indian. Any act contrary to the above restrictions shall make this your license void and of none effect.

This license shall continue in force till the Monday in June now next following :—

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that you are hereby permitted to sell on your own premises, any quantity of beer under eight gallons, to any person or persons, subject to the following restrictions :—Not between the hours of nine o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning ; not in any hour during the Sabbath ; not to any intoxicated person ; never to any Indian or person popularly known as an Indian. Any act contrary to the above restrictions, shall make this your license void and of none effect.

This License shall continue in force till the first Monday in June now next following.

XXIII. Each Petty Court, out of the fund arising from licenses and penalties, shall defray any necessary expenses incurred in enforcing the laws against the illegal sale of Spirits, Wines or Beer, or the furnishing of the means of intoxication to Indians, accounting to the Governor and Council for all such receipts and expenditure.

XXIV. No action shall lie for the recovery of penalties for any breach of the laws for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor, unless information shall have been given within six months after the commission of the offence.

Liquor Laws amended 12th day of January, 1865.

F. Hereafter, Liquor License for one year to approved applicants, shall be issuable by the authorities, and on the conditions specified in the 22nd section of the code of 11th April, 1862, in the first week of the months of June and of December respectively, and at no other periods. Persons wishing for a license shall be bound to lodge their application with the President of the Bench of the proper District, not later than the 15th of May or the 15th of November, and the President shall, at least once during the interval between the date of the application and the meeting of the Bench in June or December, give public notice on the doors of at least one of the Churches of the District, of such application having been made, and of the day fixed for the final disposal of it by the Bench ; but in every case where, on any ground whatsoever, the granting of the license is objected to by a majority of the householders in the neighborhood of the house where the license is intended to be used, the Bench shall have no power to grant the license. Such majority of objectors, however, being bound to appear before the Bench, and personally to object. For the purpose of this regulation, the word "householders," shall mean the head of a family occupying a separate house ; and the word "neighborhood," shall mean the six nearest householders on each side of the house intended to be licensed.

Excepting in so far as altered by the present enactment, the said 22nd section of the present code remains in full force.

G.—4th January, 1866.

Hereafter instead of objectors being obliged to appear personally on one and the same day before the licensing Bench, any person authorised by the present Law, shall, at any time, during the interval between the application for the license and the disposal of it, be entitled to appear before the President and intimate his objection as effectually as he could now do by a personal appearance on the day of disposal.

H.—18th May, 1868.

In granting licenses on the 1st of June, the Magistrates in the several Districts, shall issue them for only the six months thereafter, for one half the present fees.

G.—7th November, 1868.

Excepting Sections 23 and 24 of the printed local regulations of April 11th, 1862, and excepting also the regulations against the "Intoxicating of Indians," which are hereby declared to be retained in full force, all the existing "Liquor Laws" are hereby repealed, and in place thereof, it is enacted as follows, namely :—

Excepting as regards the sale of spirits, wine or beer by importers or wholesale dealers, there shall hereafter be but one description of Liquor License, which shall be issuable but once a year, as hereinafter mentioned. And such license shall give the holder permission to manufacture spirits, wine and beer, and to sell the same in any quantity, under the restrictions contained in the following Schedule, showing the form in which the license shall be granted :—

LIQUOR LICENSE.

A. B. having paid Ten Pounds, is hereby licensed from this date to the first week-day in December, 187 , inclusive, to manufacture spirits, wine and beer, and to sell the same in any quantity, under the following restrictions, namely :—

1. He shall not sell to any person, between the hours of ten at night and six in the morning.
2. Nor to any person, at any time, during Sunday.
3. Nor at any time to any intoxicated person.
4. Nor shall he at any time, sell to any uncivilized or unsettled Indian, either directly to the Indian, or knowingly on the part of the seller indirectly to another, for the Indian.
5. All manufacturing and selling shall be confined to the premises for which this license is granted, namely : (*here to follow specification of premises*).

The violation of any of these restrictions shall make this license null and void.

RED RIVER.

December, 187

C. D. Any proved breach of any of the conditions of the License shall cause the forfeiture of the same without any right on the holder's part to the restitution of any portion of the license fee.

And whenever the breach involves also the violation of the laws against the intoxicating of Indians, the offender, besides losing his license, shall be liable to all such penalties as he shall have incurred under the said laws.

But, against any judgment of any Petty Court, ordaining such forfeiture or imposing such penalties, any aggrieved person may appeal to the next ensuing General Court, on giving security for such penalties (in cases where any are imposed), as well as for the costs of the original action, and also on making the usual deposit of 20s. for entering the appeal.

But, when an appeal is made, the Petty Court shall still have the power of suspending the License till the appeal is disposed of.

Excepting in the case of a person making wine or beer for his own family use, and not for barter or sale, any person who shall manufacture or sell any spirits, wine or beer without a license, shall, on conviction before a Petty Court, be liable to a fine of not less than Five, and not more than Ten Pounds, for each offence, and failing immediate payment of the fine, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than five and not more than ten weeks, provided, however, that at any time during the period of imprisonment he shall be entitled to be discharged on paying the fine.

But, from any such conviction before any Petty Court, any aggrieved person may appeal as aforesaid, on giving security for the fine and the costs of the original action, besides making the usual deposit of 20s. for entering the appeal.

On payment of the sum of Ten Pounds, it shall be lawful for the Petty Magistrates in their several Districts assembled on the first week day in December, but on no other day throughout the year, to grant Liquor Licenses, according to the foregoing form.

And every applicant for a License shall be bound to lodge his application with the President of the Bench of the proper District, not later than the 15th day of November, specifying therein the premises for which the License is asked.

And on the first Sunday thereafter, the President shall give public written notice at all the places of public worship in his District, and also in any other District in which any of the nearest neighbors reside, mentioning the names of the persons applying for

Licenses, and specifying their premises, together with the day appointed for disposing of the applications.

But in the case of any such application, where the granting of a License is objected to by a majority of the householders of the neighborhood of the house where the License is intended to be used, the Bench shall have no power to grant the license, and such objectors shall, at any time, between the date of the public notice and the day for disposing of the application, be entitled to intimate their objection, either personally or in writing, to the President of the Bench, without, however, being bound to assign any reason for their objection.

For the purposes of this regulation, the word "householder," shall mean the head of a family occupying a separate house; or, if occupying only part of a house, a tenant for not less than a year, and not being the hired servant of any applicant for license.

And the word "neighborhood," shall mean the twelve householders, who, irrespective of district, are nearest to the house intended to be licensed.

In the case of any application whatsoever for a license, whether it be objected to or not by a majority of the neighborhood, the Bench shall have full discretionary power to refuse the license, whensoever, on grounds relating to the public interest, they think it would be improper to grant it.

Any person may sue an offender for manufacturing or selling without a license, and shall be entitled to half the fine actually recovered.

Any person may also sue any license-holder for the breach of his license, and where there is a fine besides a forfeiture of license, the prosecutor shall be entitled to half the fine actually recovered.

No liquor license shall, on any conditions, be granted to any person intending to carry on the manufacture or the sale of spirits, wine or beer, on any part of what is known as the "Indian Reserve," at the Indian Settlement.

WHOLESALE LICENSES.

From and after the first week-day in December next, every wholesale dealer in spirits wine or beer shall pay £10 a year. And any person selling spirits, wine or beer by wholesale, without a license in the subjoined form, shall be liable to a penalty of £10 for each offence, to be recovered in the same way as the penalties for the breach of the Liquor Laws generally.

By the term "wholesale dealers" shall be understood a seller of spirits or wines, in quantities at a time of not less than five gallons; and of beer, in quantities at a time of not less than eight gallons.

Such Wholesale Licenses shall be issuable by the Benches of Petty Magistrates, in their several districts, on the first week-day in December, and on no other day, to persons applying to the President, either before or on that day.

But in every case, the magistrates shall have full discretionary power to grant or refuse the License.

WHOLESALE LICENSE.

C. D., having paid £10, is hereby licensed for one year from this date, to sell spirits and wine, in quantities of not less at a time than five gallons each; and beer in quantities of not less at a time than eight gallons.

Red River, December, 187 .

Amended December 17th, 1868.

H. In all licenses granted in future for the manufacture and sale of spirits, wine and beer, instead of the words, "Not to any person at any time during Sunday," the words, "Nor to any person at any time during Sunday, Christmas and Good Friday," shall be used.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

XXV. All goods imported into the District of Assiniboia, from any part of the British Dominions, or from any foreign country, shall be subject to a levy of four per cent.

ad valorem duty, to be estimated at the price current of the original place of export, London or New York, &c., excepting such articles as shall be otherwise specified. The following shall be admitted free from Customs' duty, viz. :—

1. All Bar Iron and Steel.
 2. All Books and Publications, whether imported for use or merchandise.
 3. All Scientific Instruments.
 4. All Agricultural Machines and Implements.
 5. All Baggage, all Apparel and Utensils that have been or are in present use of the owners.
 6. All Seeds, Roots or Plants, tending to the improvement of Agriculture.
 7. All Stationery and School Slates.
 8. All Goods, the *bona fide* property of British subjects entered at the time of Import, as destined for parts not within the District of Assiniboia.
 9. All Cases, Boxes, Barrels, Bottles, or Cloth Covering, which contain Goods or Fluids of any description.
 10. Monumental Tablets or Tombstones.
 11. All Grindstones and Stoves.
 12. All Skins, Peltries, Parchment, Untanned leather, and all produce of the chase generally.
 13. All Goods gratuitously given, and originally designed for the benefit of the Indian Missions of Rupert's Land, also all Wines imported for Church Service.
- XXVI. There shall be four Collectors of Customs residing severally at each extreme and middle of the Settlement, and at White Horse Plains, whose residences shall be Houses of Clearance. A Collector of Customs shall have power to administer Oaths, to search for and seize contraband goods and to prosecute defaulters; call constables and all loyal subjects of her Britannic Majesty to his aid, and all persons, not constables, so called upon, shall be paid by the Collector at the public expense as special constables extraordinary, say Ten Shillings per diem. A Collector of Customs shall have power to exact and receive payments of Customs' Duty and to give receipts in discharge of the same. He shall twice in every month pay into the hands of the Governor, who is ex-officio Receiver General, all revenues received by him together with a list of the persons paying, and the value of the goods on which the duty has been paid; and each Collector shall once every week transmit to the next Clearance House, a list of all clearances made by him. Each Collector shall, in addition to his salary, be entitled to one-fifth part of the proceeds of seizures, he shall make or cause to be made.

XXVII. Every person bringing goods liable to duty into the District of Assiniboia, whether Owner, Agent or Conductor, shall be provided with an Invoice or Manifest, which shall combine with the name of the Consignee, an accurate account of the quantity and prime cost value of any goods contained in any carriage, vehicle or vessel, or any conveyance whatsoever, whether by land or water. This Invoice or Manifest shall be attested by the signature of the Owner or his Representative, and on arrival of the goods within the Settlement, the said Invoice or Manifest shall be produced to the Collector at the first House of Clearance the goods may come to, otherwise the goods shall be liable to detention. The Collector may verify the accuracy of any Invoice presented to him by an oath administered to the party, or by examination of the goods, opening packages if necessary. On being therewith satisfied he shall exact payment of the Duty, or at his discretion accept a Bond for the amount payable within a period of not more than three months, which Bond may be sued for and recovered the same as any other contract debt.

The Collector on receiving satisfaction for the duty as above defined, shall write on the back of the manifest the words "Examined and Passed," attaching his signature and the date thereof, and this shall be held as a sufficient clearance.

Be it observed that in any case where the want of a Manifest is or has been unavoidable, the Collector may accept of the sworn declaration of the party as to the value of the goods, or otherwise satisfy himself of their value.

XXVIII. Every owner or importer or consignee of goods shall within twenty-four hours of the arrival of such goods exhibit his Manifest (if not already cleared) to a Collector of Customs, and any owner, importer, or consignee of goods failing to do so, shall, in addition to the duty, forfeit a sum of not more than fifty pounds sterling, or less, at the discretion of the Court, which penalty may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as a contract debt. And any package, or goods in bulk, not entered with any Manifest shall be seized as contraband and forfeited to the Queen, or to the Governor and Council acting in her name, and in the event of any person refusing to show his Invoice or Manifest, or refusing to pay the duty, or to give a bond for the payment of the same, the Collector shall be authorized to seize all his goods as contraband.

Any person making a false declaration under an oath administered by a Collector may be indicted for wilful perjury.

Persons claiming exemption from duty because of their goods being destined for parts beyond the circle of Assiniboia shall, as in the case of goods for home consumption, enter them at one of the Custom houses as being in transit for their destination, and give a bond that the said goods will be duly carried and disposed of beyond the limits of the District of Assiniboia, which bond will be for an amount, equal to half the prime cost of the goods so entered, and can only be cancelled by the certificate of a Collector of Customs that the conditions of the bond have been fulfilled, otherwise the amount of the bond will be forfeited, and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a contract debt.

XXIX. All goods liable for duty shall be held as contraband, if under the following circumstances they are unprotected by a clearance:

1. If they have been within the premises of the proprietor or consignee for more than forty-eight hours.

2. If they have been opened, or in any way disposed of, or otherwise have passed from the original importer or consignee.

3. If not being liable for duty because of their destination being beyond the bounds of the district, they shall have been opened or disposed of, or in any way have passed from the possession of the original importer or consignee within the bounds of the district, without the knowledge and sanction of a Collector of Customs; all such goods, unless otherwise provided for, shall be forfeited to the Queen by the Governor in Council acting in Her name.

All goods so seized shall be deposited in the Court House, and afterwards at authorized times be sold by public auction for the benefit of the revenue, saving expenses and the rights of the Collectors.

XXX. That a duty of Five Shillings per gallon be imposed upon upon all Fermented and Spirituous Liquors imported into the Settlement, except such as shall be proved to have been directly imported from the United Kingdom by the consignee.

XXXI. The following shall be the Collectors of Customs:—

William Dease, at Point Coupee, with a salary of £20 per annum.

Roger Goulet, at Upper Fort Garry, with a salary of £35 per annum.

Patrick Breland, at White Horse Plains, with a salary of £20 per annum.

W. R. Smith, at Lower Fort Garry.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

4th June, 1862.

I. No wines or spirits, (excepting for church services) shall be allowed to pass through the District of Assiniboia, in bond, but all wines and spirits entering the said district shall bear the legal duty.

9th April, 1863.

J. Instead of the omission to produce at the first House of Clearance, nearest to which any imported goods shall pass, an Invoice or Manifest thereof, merely subjecting such goods to the liability of being detained, a provision is substituted, in the present law, as stated in article 27 of the local code of 11th April, 1862, to the effect that such omission

subjects the owner of the goods or his representative, to a penalty of not more than £50 sterling, or less at the discretion of the Court, to be sued for in the same manner as a contract debt.

And the first House of Clearance shall be understood to mean that station nearest to which the goods, in being conveyed to their destination by the most direct practicable route, would naturally pass.

The whole of the first section of the 28th Article of the said code, being that section contained between the word "every" at the beginning of the same; and the word "contraband," as it occurs the second time in that section, is repealed, and in lieu of such repealed section :

Every Owner or Importer, or Consignee of goods, at any time after the arrival of the same within the limits of Assiniboia, shall be bound to exhibit the Invoice or Manifest thereof, to any Collector of Customs demanding it. And every Owner, Importer or Consignee of Goods, immediately on the arrival thereof at their destination, shall unless the goods have been already cleared, be bound to enter the same, and pay the duty to the Collector at the Custom House nearest the same place of destination. And any Importer, or Owner or Consignee neglecting to comply with either of the foregoing provisions, shall in addition to the duty, forfeit a sum of not more than Fifty Pounds sterling, or less, at the discretion of the Court, which penalty may be sued for and recovered in the same manner as a contract debt. And any package or goods in bulk not entered into any Manifest, shall be seized as contraband, and forfeited to the Queen, or to the Governor and Council acting in Her name; and in the event of any person refusing to pay the duty, or to give a bond for the payment of the same, the Collector shall be authorized to seize all his goods as contraband.

15th July, 1864.

K. A Tax of £15 sterling, shall be levied on Distilleries, which tax shall include a Retail License.

29th September, 1864.

L. All Flour imported into the settlement, shall be duty free.

30th May 1865.

RATE OF DUTIES ON SPIRITS.

In place of the present rates, there shall be payable a duty of One Shilling per gallon on all spirituous and fermented liquors. And all Wines imported into the District of Assiniboia, from any part of the British Dominions, or from any foreign country.

Excepting always from such duty, all Wines imported for Church Service.

4th January, 1866.

N. All duties on Wines and Spirits, shall be payable immediately on entry.

P O L I C E .

XXXII. Efficient Householders, not exceeding twelve in number, to remain in Office for a term of Three Years, from the 1st of September following the date of their appointment, shall be appointed Constables on the last Thursday in each year by the Magistrates, specially assembled for the purpose, and every Constable so appointed must take the following Oath :—

I swear by God, as I shall answer to God at the great day of Judgment, that I shall, till lawfully discharged from my office of Constable, for the District of Assiniboia, be always ready at all hazards, to serve and execute all legal writs, and to maintain public peace and security. And that I shall, to the utmost of my ability, obey all laws and all lawful authorities within and for the said District, and induce all others to obey the same, and that I shall do my best to become acquainted with all local regulations.

XXXIII. For any neglect of Duty, any Constable may be suspended by any Magistrate or Petty Court, or may be dismissed by the General Court.

XXXIV. Each constable shall receive twelve pounds a year, to be paid half-yearly, except dismissed for neglect of duty, or pronounced after the close of his half year to have been deservedly suspended, he shall receive only Three Shillings and Sixpence for every day of actual service.

POLICE.

21st March, 1865.

N. In future no Constable shall be at liberty to absent himself from the Settlement for more than one night at a time, without express permission from the Magistrate of the District to which he belongs.

DEBTORS.

XXXV. That no immovable property shall be sold without intimation made or posted previously on two successive Sundays at the door of every Church in the Settlement, and that in case the sale may have been effected without this intimation, the buyer shall be responsible for the debts of the seller, to the amount of the true value of the immovable property.

XXXVI. That any Creditor to the extent of not less than Twenty Shillings, on making Oath before any Justice of the Peace to the correctness of the debt; and to the fact of his belief in his debtor's intention to proceed to a foreign country, or to a part of the country over which the civil jurisdiction of the Courts of the Settlement does not extend, may compel the said debtor to show grounds for expecting his return to the Settlement within the same season as his departure; or to give security for his appearance at the then next ensuing competent Court, on failing both of these conditions, apprehend and detain his person in the Settlement till then. And that from the operation of this law, every debtor who has contracted with the company or others to leave the Settlement for a limited period, but who does not contemplate an unlimited absence from the Settlement, shall be exempt, if his agreement has been published by the exhibition of his name in the Company's Office, or other public place at least four days prior to the sitting of the last competent Court, preceding the date of his intended departure. And further, that in no case shall a Debtor leaving the Settlement in terms of an agreement, be liable to be detained for debts which were contracted with third parties, after the date of the due publication of this agreement to leave the Settlement for a limited period.

XXXVII. That in the case of a Debtor who has left the Settlement for an unlimited period having property in the Settlement, such property or as much of the same as may be deemed equal to the amount of the claim, shall, at the discretion of any two justices, be liable, on the sworn application of a Creditor, to be attached in the hands of any third party; and that, failing the Debtor's appearance before the said justices, after summons by proclamation for three successive Sundays, on two of the Protestant and two of the Catholic Church doors, the Competent Court may proceed to execute justice in the matter according to their discretion, provided however, that no such attachment shall be issuable against the property of a person, who, although absent, can be proved to have publicly notified his intention of departure for ten days, previous to the date of the same.

DEBTORS.

3rd November, 1864.

O. Whereas doubts have arisen regarding the true meaning of the phrase "the same season," as it occurs in the thirty-sixth section of the printed Laws of Assiniboia, of 11th April, 1862, and it is desirable to remove such doubts, henceforward the aforesaid words "the same season" shall be held to mean a period of a twelvemonth immediately following the date of the debtor's expected departure from the settlement.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

XXXVIII. When any person has died without a written will, no individual shall intermeddle with the property till he has received letters of administration from the Governor of Assiniboia.

31st August, 1865.

P. It shall be lawful for the General Quarterly Court of the District to issue letters for the guardianship of minors residing in the District, and by such letters to empower the guardians to take and have the care of the persons, and the custody and management of the property of the minors for whom they are so appointed—subject always to the supervision and control of the Court.

Every application for the appointment of Guardians shall be made at one Court, and the letters, when granted, shall only be issuable by the next ensuing Court, for a fee of seven shillings and sixpence, payable to himself; the Clerk of the Court shall record every such appointment and grant a certificate of the same.

29th December, 1868.

Q. In all cases of Estates of Intestates and minors, where the appointment of administrators and guardians should take immediate effect, the presiding judge of the Court may make such temporary appointments as he, in his discretion, may deem necessary for the protection of the interests concerned, but the rule is maintained requiring a quarter's interval between the time of the application and that of the final issue of the letters.

29th November, 1866.

The General Quarterly Court shall be, and is empowered to grant letters of administration in cases of intestacy within the District of Assiniboia. The application for such letters shall be made at one Court, and the letters issuable only at the next ensuing Court, public notice to all concerned being, in the meantime, given at the Court-house door of the fact of such application having been made.

For the letters of administration, when granted by authority of the Court, the Clerk of the Court shall be entitled to a fee of seven shillings and sixpence from the applicants.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

XXXIX. On payment of One Pound a Marriage License shall be issued by the Governor of Assiniboia to any applicant who may swear before him that neither himself nor his intended consort is already living in lawful wedlock—saving the rights, whatever they may be, of any ecclesiastical person in the premises.

XL. Any legally ordained Presbyterian Minister laboring in the Settlement may validly solemnize marriages in the District of Assiniboia, and all registers of marriages, baptisms and burials regularly kept by any legally ordained Presbyterian Minister shall be deemed legal and valid records.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

R.

Addition, 29th November, 1866.

The fees hereafter receivable by the Governor of Assiniboia for Marriage Licenses, granted by him to members of the Presbyterian community, will be handed over to the senior minister of the Presbyterian Church, on behalf of that body.

CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE.

XLI. That it shall not be lawful for any freighter or owner of any boat voyaging between Red River Settlement and any other place, to embark any person as a boatman without first entering into a contract in writing, as nearly as may be, in the form of the Schedule A, hereafter written, specifying what wages such person is to receive, in what capacity he is to serve, the time of entering such service, the period of starting, and the post or place to which such voyage is to be made, and to be signed by every such boatman respectively, and attested by one witness when both contracting parties can sign, and by two witnesses, when one or both shall be unable to sign their names; the said contract to be distinctly and truly read to such boatman before signature.

XLII. That if any boatman, after having signed such agreement, but not otherwise, shall neglect or refuse to join the boat he has engaged to serve in, or shall refuse to proceed on the voyage agreed upon, or shall absent himself without leave, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint being made on oath by the master or

owner of such boat, who shall produce his contract, to apprehend the said boatman, and in case such boatman cannot give any sufficient reason for such absence, refusal or neglect, the said Justice, upon sufficient proof of such default, may commit the boatman to jail, for any period not exceeding thirty days, unless such boatman shall agree to proceed on such voyage to the satisfaction of the complaining party, provided always that nothing contained herein shall deprive the master or owner of his legal recourse for the recovery of wages advanced to such boatman, nor deprive such boatman of the like recourse for wages due.

XLIII. That public and sufficient notice shall be given of the day of starting, not less than fourteen days previously.

SCHEDULE A.

On agreement made pursuant to a law of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, passed in the 21st year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, between
 _____, of Red River Settlement, Freighter, and the several persons whose names are
 subscribed hereto.

It is agreed by, and on the part of the said persons, and they severally agree hereby to serve on board such boat or boats as may be hereafter designated in the several capacities against their respective names expressed, in a voyage from Red River Settlement to _____, and back to Red River Settlement.

And the said crew or crews further agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, careful, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective duties and stations, and to be obedient to the lawful commands of the said freighter or his representative, in everything relating to the said boat, and the material, stores, and cargo thereof, whether on board such boat or on shore. In consideration of such services, duly, honestly, carefully and faithfully performed, the said freighter doth hereby promise and agree to pay the said crew by way of compensation or wages, the amount against their names respectively expressed.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto subscribed their respective signatures mentioned :-

[illegible]

SURVEYORS.

XLIV. Messrs. Roger Goulet and Herbert L. Sabine shall be surveyors for this Settlement, without salary from the Public Funds ; but they shall be entitled to be paid Ten Shillings per diem each, by any person who calls for their services.

POSTAL.

XLV. James Ross, Esquire, shall be Postmaster in the middle section of the Settlement, with a salary of Ten Pounds per annum ; and Thomas Sinclair, Esq., shall be Postmaster in the lower section, with a salary of Six Pounds per annum.

XLVI. A mail shall be carried between this Settlement and Pembina at the public expense, in connection with the United States' mail to Pembina, and the mail from the Settlement shall be regulated as to meet the United States mail at Pembina.

XLVII. The charge for Postage by the Red River mail from the Settlement to Pembina, or from Pembina to the Settlement, shall be as follows :

Each letter under half an ounce, one penny, and one penny for each additional half ounce.

Every Magazine or Review, two pence.

Every paper, one half-penny, except such papers going out as proceed directly from the office of publication, and those which comes in as exchanges, on which there shall be no charge.

Books, half-a-pound and under, five pence ; one pound, nine pence ; one pound and a half, one shilling ; two pounds, one shilling and two pence, and for every additional half-pound, two pence.

All letters carried between post-offices in the Settlement shall bear a charge of one penny each.

XLVIII. Letters that have lain in the post-office one month uncalled for, shall be advertised ; and if not applied for within one month after advertisement, shall be returned to distributing office ; and all letters so advertised shall bear a charge of three pence each, to be defrayed by the individual receiving such letter, in addition to the regular postage.

PREMIUM ON WOLVES' HEADS.

XLIX. A premium of five shillings for the head of every large, and two shillings and six pence for the head of every small wolf killed within twenty miles of the Settlement, shall be paid from the public funds ; but from this premium the sum of sixpence a head shall be retained for his own benefit by the official who distributes the premium to claimants.

S.

Amended 29th December, 1868.

The Article XLIX of the Local Enactments of April 11th, 1862, is now repealed, and the payment from the public funds of premiums on wolves' heads, is henceforth abolished.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

L. Doctor Bird shall be Coroner for the District of Assiniboia.

LI. James Ross, Esq., shall be Sheriff for the same.

James Ross, Esquire, shall be Governor of the Gaol, with a salary of thirty pounds a year.

LII. The General Court shall sit for the District of Assiniboia, with a Jury, on the third Thursday of February, and on the third Tuesday of May, on the third Thursday of August, and on the third Thursday of November.

LIII. In place of the Laws of England, of the date of the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, the Laws of England of Her Majesty's accession, so far as they may be applicable to the condition of the Colony, shall regulate the proceedings of the General Court, till some higher authority or this Council itself shall have expressly provided, either in whole or in part, to the contrary.

LIV. Petty Courts shall sit as follows :—

1. White Horse Plain Section, from Sturgeon Cr  ek upwards, on both sides of the Assiniboine, on the second Monday of January and of March, on the first Monday of June, on the second Monday of July, of September and of November, in Mr. P. Breland's house.

2. Lower Section, from St. John's Cathedral, downwards on both sides of the Red River, on the fourth Monday of January of March, of May, of July, of September, and of November, at Mr. Thomas Sinclair's house.

3. Upper Section, comprising all the rest of the Settlement, on the third Monday of every month at the Court House, provided, however, that any one of those Petty Courts may adjourn itself over seed time and harvest.

LV. The Petty Judges shall be as follows :—

Section I. Mr. Fran  ois Bruneau, President, with a salary of £12 a year ; Mr. Paschal Breland, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. John Taylor, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. Pierre Falcon, with a salary of £5 a year.

Section II. Mr. Thomas Sinclair, President, with a salary of £8 a year ; Mr. Donald Gunn, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. John Inkster, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. Donald Murray, with a salary of £5 a year.

Section III. Mr. Fran  ois Bruneau, with a salary of £16 a year ; Mr. William Dease, with a salary of £10 a year ; Mr. A. Fiddler, with a salary of £5 a year ; Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne, with a salary of £5 a year.

LVI. Two Petty Judges and the President shall form a quorum, the President voting only when the others have not decided by at least a plurality of votes.

LVII. The Petty Courts shall take cognizance of all actions of debt, with the exception of questions of revenue, not exceeding Five Pounds ; also of all petty offences which do not involve any other than a pecuniary fine of not more than Forty Shillings sterling, with the exception of cases arising from breach of the Liquor Laws ; or of the laws regarding the furnishing to Indians of the means of intoxication, in which cases the Petty Courts are specially competent to decide. Provided, however, that where the debt exceeds two pounds, the losing party may appeal to the General Court, giving security for costs.

LVIII. In any Petty Court, the original summons shall run only for its own section of the Settlement, but all other writs whatever shall run for the District of Assiniboia.

LIX. If in any suits originally brought before the General Court, the Bench, after verdict rendered against the defendant, shall unanimously decide that such suit ought to have gone before a Petty Court, the Plaintiff shall in that case receive costs only as in such Petty Court.

LX. In any Court, either party to a civil action may be made the other's witness.

LXI. Every writ, including service of execution thereof within the range of the Settlement, shall cost One Shilling.

LXII. In a civil case the Jurors shall receive Two Shillings and Sixpence each, while all witnesses whatever shall receive Two Shillings and Sixpence a day each.

LXIII. In every case entered for the General Court, the plaintiff shall deposit Ten Shillings, which, if the case comes on for trial, shall go towards the payment of the jury ; but should the case not come to trial, the said deposit shall be forfeited, if the case has not been withdrawn at least eight full days previous to the day on which the Court sits. The sums thus forfeited shall go to form a fund, from which each jurymen, summoned for the General Court, who does not sit on a civil case, shall receive Two Shillings and Sixpence for his attendance.

LXIV. Any person who may be imprisoned in respect of any crime or of any penalty, shall daily receive one pound of flour and half a pound of pemmican, and water at discretion ; and no person may be imprisoned, or kept in prison at the suit of any creditor, unless he shall receive every week in advance, a daily allowance of Sixpence from such creditor.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

T.

Amended 7th January, 1864.

To remove all doubts as to the true construction of the 53rd Article of the code of

11th April, 1862, the proceedings of the General Court shall be regulated by the Laws of England, not only of the date of Her present Majesty's accession, so far as they may apply to the condition of the Colony, but also by all such laws of England of subsequent date as may be applicable to the same; in other words the proceedings of the General Court shall be regulated by the existing Laws of England for the time being, in as far as the same are known to the Court, and are applicable to the condition of the Colony.

U.

3rd November, 1864.

The sixty-first section of the printed Laws of Assiniboia is repealed.

For every writ in civil actions and in criminal prosecutions, not public, for the General Court, there shall be payable to the Magistrate issuing the same three shillings and six pence, and for any of the Petty Courts two shillings and six pence, of which charges the sum of two shillings and six pence in the former case, and of one and six pence in the latter, shall be retained by the Magistrates for the writ, and the other shilling in each case shall be paid by the Magistrate to the Constable serving it.

For such shilling the Constable shall be bound to serve any writ within five miles of the residence of the Magistrate from whom he received it, but for any distance he may be required to travel beyond that in serving a writ, he shall, in addition to the shilling, be entitled to mileage, at the rate of two pence a mile, or part of a mile. All these fees shall be payable to a Magistrate before issuing the writ; and every Constable receiving a writ for service shall be bound either himself to serve it, with all due diligence, or immediately to put it into the hands of some other Constable, who in like manner shall be bound himself to serve it without delay.

The General Court shall be authorised to adopt such scale of fees, and such rules and forms of procedure as to the Court itself may appear proper.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

LXV. Mr. William Robert Smith, with a salary of One Hundred Pounds a year, shall discharge all such administrative functions as may not be specially assigned to any other person.

(5.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 67, of the 10th ultimo, enclosing six copies of a printed Digest of the Local Laws of No. 557. Assiniboia, made from the records of the Council by the Provincial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

(6.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, together with a printed copy of the Digest therein referred to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

F. Turville, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January 18th, 1871.

The undersigned is desired by the Minister of Justice, to request that communication be had with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, asking that he will transmit a few copies of the Digest of the Laws of Assiniboia, made in April, 1862, to which reference is made in the despatch of Mr. Archibald, of the 10th December last.

(Signed),

H. BERNARD,

Deputy of Minister of Justice.

To the Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(33.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1871.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 67, of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Minister of Justice is desirous of having a copy of the Digest of the Laws of Assiniboia, made in April, 1862, to which reference is made in the last paragraph of your Despatch.

May I request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to forward a few copies of the Digest in question, to this Department, if in your power to do so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry,
Manitoba.

RETURN.

LISGAR.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons Copy of Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments relative to the Manitoba Act; with Copy of draft of a Bill proposed to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament on the subject.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

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

(COPY—No. 1.)

OTTAWA, January 3rd, 1871.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's consideration, and for such action as you may deem expedient, a Minute of the Privy Council of 2 Jan., 1871. the Dominion, approving of a Report made by the Honorable the Minister of Justice, in reference to a question raised while the Act 33 Vic. Cap. 3, providing for the establishment and Government of the Province of Manitoba, was under discussion in the last session of the Canadian Parliament.

2. The report of the Minister of Justice recommends that a measure be submitted to the Imperial Parliament at its next session, for the purpose of quieting the doubt started, which may otherwise cause grave disquiet in the Territories, which have been added to, or may hereafter be added to the Dominion, and also for preventing the necessity of repeated applications to the Imperial Parliament for legislation respecting the Dominion.

3. This measure should, it is proposed,

1st. Confirm the Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic. Cap. 3, above referred to, as if it had been an Imperial statute, and legalize whatever may have been done under it according to its true interests.

2nd. Empower the Dominion Parliament from time to time (A.) to establish other Provinces in the North-West Territory with suitable Constitutions and Governments, possessing powers not greater than those conferred on the Local Governments by the British North America Act, 1867. (B.) To admit Representatives from such Provinces into the Parliament of the Dominion. (C.) To increase or diminish the limits of the Province of Manitoba, or any other Provinces, with the consent of the Local Government of such Province.

4. The "terms of the measure recommended to be applicable to the Province of British Columbia whenever it may form part of the Dominion."

I have &c.,

(Signed,)

LISGAR.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c., &c..

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 2nd January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report, dated 29th December, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice on the question raised during the last session of the Canadian Parliament, as to the Constitutionality of Act 33 Vic. Cap. 3, providing for the establishment and Government of the Province of Manitoba, and they respectfully advise that the said Report be approved, and that in accordance therewith Your Excellency will be pleased to move the Earl of Kimberley to submit to the Imperial Parliament a measure confirming the Act of the Canadian Parliament above referred to, and containing the other provisions enumerated in the said annexed memorandum.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, Dec. 29th, 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Your Excellency, that during the last session of the Canadian Parliament, while the Act 33 Vic. Cap. 3, providing for the establishment and Government of the Province of Manitoba was under consideration, the question was raised as to the power of Parliament to pass the Act, and especially those of its provisions which gave the right to the Province to have Representatives in the Senate and House of Commons of the Dominion.

"The British North America Act, 1867," provides that :

"The Queen in Council on address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, may admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them into the Union on such terms and conditions as are in the Address expressed, and as the Queen thinks fit to approve *subject to the provisions of this Act*; and any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if it had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

The Address, which was passed by the Parliament of Canada, contained no provisions with respect to the future Government of the country, the only terms and conditions contained in it being those agreed upon between the Hudson's Bay Company and Canada as the conditions of their surrender of their Charter to Her Majesty. Even if the terms of the Address had included a new Constitution for the North-West it must, under the above cited section, have been subject to the provisions of the Imperial Act of Union.

The Rupert's Land Act, 1868, passed by the Imperial Parliament, provides (5 Section) for the admission of Rupert's Land, (but not of the North-Western Territory,) into the Dominion of Canada; and that, "thereupon, it shall be lawful for the Parliament of Canada, from the date aforesaid, to make, ordain and establish, within the land and Territory, so admitted as aforesaid, all such Laws, Institutions and Ordinances, and to constitute such a Court and Officers as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein."

This provision of the Act may fairly be held to have authorized the Canadian Parliament to pass the Act, giving a Constitution to a portion of Rupert's Land; but still the question remains whether under the two Imperial Acts referred to, it had the power to give the people of the new Province representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

The general purview of "the British North America Act, 1867," seems to be confined to the three Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, originally forming the Dominion.

In the Constitution of the Senate the Dominion was divided into three divisions, each division having equal representation in that body. It fixes the normal number of

the Senate at seventy-two, subject to the provisions of the Act; and the 28th clause provides that the number of Senators shall not at any time exceed seventy-eight; the 147th clause, however, enacting that in case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the normal number of Senators shall be seventy-six, and the maximum eighty-two.

In like manner the clauses of the Act relating to the Constitution of the House of Commons give a certain proportionate representation to the Provinces originally constituting the Dominion, and make no reference to the increase of numbers from any addition to the Territory of the Dominion.

There is in the Act no provision whatever for representation in the Senate or House of Commons of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or British Columbia.

Under these circumstances as the question as to the constitutionality of the Act of the Canadian Parliament has been raised, and as the doubt may cause grave disquiet in the Territories which have been or may hereafter be added to the Dominion; and in order also to prevent the necessity of repeated applications to the Imperial Parliament for legislation respecting the Dominion, the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the Earl of Kimberley be moved to submit to the Imperial Parliament, at its next session a measure,

1. Confirming the Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic. Chap. 3 above referred to, as if it had been an Imperial Statute, and legalizing whatever may have been done under it according to its true intent.

2. Empowering the Dominion Parliament from time to time to establish other Provinces in the North-Western Territory, with such Local Government, Legislature and Constitution as it may think proper; provided that no such Local Government or Legislature shall have greater powers than those conferred on the Local Governments and Legislatures by "the British North America Act, 1867;" and also empowering it to grant such Provinces representation in the Parliament of the Dominion; the Acts so constituting such Provinces to have the same effect as if passed by the Imperial Parliament at the time of the Union.

3. Empowering the Dominion Parliament to increase or diminish, from time to time, the limits of the Province of Manitoba, or of any other Province of the Dominion, with the consent of the Government and Legislature of such Province.

4. Providing that the terms of the suggested Act be applicable to the Province of British Columbia whenever it may form part of the Dominion.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

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

(CANADA—No. 341.)

DOWNING STREET, 26th Jan. 1871.

MY LORD.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 1, of the 3rd of January, enclosing a Minute of the Privy Council, approving a report made by the Minister of Justice, and recommending, amongst other things, Imperial legislation to remove doubts respecting the validity of the Act of the Canadian Legislature, 33 Vic. Cap. 3, and to empower the Canadian Parliament to establish new Provinces in the Dominion.

In compliance with the wishes of your Government, I have caused a Bill to be prepared, of which I annex a Copy, and on learning that its provisions meet their views, I shall be prepared to introduce it into the Imperial Parliament during the coming session.

I request that you will inform me on this point at your early convenience.

With respect to the 5th Section of the Bill, I may refer you to the Imperial Act 31 and 32 Vic. Cap. 92, which was passed to enable the Legislature of New Zealand to withdraw part of the Territory from a Province, and to form such part into a county.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, the Right Honorable,
Lord Lisgar, G.C.B. &c., &c., &c.

- *Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th February, 1871.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, acting in the absence of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, having reference to the despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 26th of January, 1871, and they respectfully advise that the recommendation submitted in the said memorandum be approved, and that the Draft Bill accompanying the same be transmitted to the Earl of Kimberley for submission to the Imperial Parliament.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of Privy Council.

The undersigned, acting in the absence of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, to whom was referred the despatch from the Right Honorable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date of 26th January, 1871, has the honor to submit a Draft of a Bill which he recommends may be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Earl of Kimberley for adoption by the Imperial Government and submission to Parliament, as containing all the provisions which, in the opinion of the undersigned, are necessary to remove doubts respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted into the Dominion.

The undersigned has to observe that it is absolutely necessary that the Province of Manitoba, as well as any which may hereafter be erected, should hold the same status as the four Provinces now composing the Dominion—and British Columbia, when it comes in—and like them, should hold its Constitution subject only to alteration by the Imperial Legislature.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

Whereas doubts have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and it is expedient to remove such doubts and to vest such powers in the said Parliament.

Be it enacted, &c.,

Short title of Act. 1. this Act may be cited for all purposes as the British North America Act, 1871.

Confirmation of Act of Parliament of Canada. 2. The following Acts passed by the said Parliament of Canada, and intituled respectively, "An Act for the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory when united with "Canada;" and, an "Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Mani-

toba," shall be and be deemed to have been valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever from the date at which they respectively received the assent of the Governor General of the said Dominion of Canada.

3. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in the Territories admitted to be part of the said Dominion by an Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, or in any other Territories which may hereafter be admitted into and form part of the said Dominion; and the said parliament may at the time of such establishment make provision for the Administration of any such Provinces, and for the passing of Laws for the peace, order and good government thereof, and for the representation of such Provinces, or any of them in the said Parliament of Canada.

4. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province, now or at any time hereafter forming part of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Provincial Legislature.

5. The Parliament of Canada may with the like consent, withdraw from any Province any part of the Territory comprised therein, and make Laws for the Administration, peace, order and good government of the Territory so withdrawn until it is established as a Province, or until it is included within the Dominion; and may with the like consent make such provision, as to the said Parliament shall seem expedient relating to the effect and operation of any such withdrawal of Territory with respect to the Province from which such Territory shall have been withdrawn.

6. The two Acts of the Parliament of Canada, mentioned in the second clause of this Act, and any Act of the said Parliament hereafter establishing a Province as aforesaid, shall have effect as if it had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

RETURN.

LISGAR.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the House of Commons, the accompanying Order in Council and Memorandum establishing, under the provisions of the Act 33 Vic. cap. 3, Regulations respecting the Public Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 1st March, 1871.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st of March, 1871.

On a Report, dated 1st March, 1871, from the Hon. A. Campbell, submitting the accompanying memorandum on the subject of the Public Lands in the Province of Manitoba, and recommending that the various rules therein suggested for the governance of the system of survey, and the mode of dealing with the public lands in that Province be adopted.

He also suggests that as much of the woodland of the Province is scattered in comparatively small blocks over the prairies, and is of the first importance to the future settlers therein, some special mode of allotting the same from time to time, in small areas amongst the actual settlers, should be adopted, and that reference should be made to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province to recommend a suitable scheme to that end; and inasmuch as it is provided by the 42nd Chapter of the Statutes of 31st Victoria, Section 36, that the Secretary of State shall have the control and management of all Crown Lands, being the property of the Dominion, that are not specially under the control of the Public Works Department,—he also recommends that the control and management of all Crown Lands in Manitoba, and in the remaining part of the North-West Territory and in Rupert's Land, be confided by your Excellency to the Secretary of State.

The Committee advise that the several recommendations above set forth be approved and adopted.

Certified.

WILLIAM H. LEN,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Confidential.)

Memorandum on the Subject of the Public Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

- 1 The system shall be rectangular.
- 2 The Townships shall consist of 36 Sections of one mile square each, and road 20-1

allowances, in all cases 1 chain in width, shall be set out and allowed between all Townships and Sections. Sections shall be numbered thus:

N					
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1
S					

3. The International boundary shall form the base for Townships 1 and 2.

4. The East and West lines, between Townships 4 and 5, 8 and 9, 12 and 13, and 16 and 17, shall be base lines or standard parallels in the system.

5. The meridian line run in the Autumn of 1869 for some 90 miles north from the International boundary, and known as the "Winnipeg Meridian," shall be adopted and continued as the meridian from which the ranges of Townships shall number East and West in the Province.

6. The "jog" resulting from convergence of meridians shall be allowed and set out on the following lines, that is to say:—

For Townships	1, 2, 3 and 4	on line between Townships	2 and 3
" "	5, 6, 7 "	8 "	" 6 " 7
" "	9, 10, 11 "	12 "	" 10 " 11
" "	13, 14, 15 "	16 "	" 14 " 15

7. In the survey of any and every Township the deficiency or surplus, as the case may be, resulting from convergence of meridians, shall be set out and allowed in the quarter sections on the west boundary—the area of which shall in the survey be returned accordingly at their actual contents.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1,400,000 ACRES APPROPRIATED UNDER THE MANITOBA ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE HALF-BREDS.

1. Every half-breed resident in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer thereof to Canada, (the fifteenth day of July, A.D. 1870,) and every child of every such half-breed resident, shall be entitled to participate in the 1,400,000 acres.

2. The most liberal construction shall be put on the word *resident*.

3. No conditions of settlement shall be imposed in grants made to half-breeds in pursuance of the provisions of the Act referred to, and there shall be no other restrictions as to their power of dealing with their lands when granted than those which the laws of Manitoba may prescribe.

4. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba shall designate the Townships or parts of Townships in which the allotments to the half-breeds shall be made.

5. The whole area of the Province by system of survey above ordered, exclusive of roads, the latter being in all cases left out of the calculation is 9,008,640 acres.

From which deduct *1—287,288
2—420,392— 707,680

Leaving available area 8,300,960 acres.

Equal to 360 Townships, each containing 23,040 acres, and of which it will require 60 to give 1,400,000 acres.

6. The mode of allotting these lands shall be as follows:—

A. If not already obtained an accurate Census shall be taken to determine the number of persons who may be entitled to participate.

B. Upon such Census the number of acres to which each may be entitled shall be ascertained.

C. The number and area of individual grants having been ascertained, the land selected by the Lieutenant Governor for the purpose shall be divided up accordingly.

D. Tickets shall be prepared, say on some such form as the following; each to contain thereon a description of the lands intended to satisfy the particular claim for which it may happen to be drawn.

Claim No. 10 (allotment of 1,400,000 acres, Manitoba.) Description of Lands. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, Tp. 5, 3rd R. W. 160 acres. (Lt.-Gov. initials) A.G.A.

A book of record shall be prepared also, in which the names and particulars (see form suggested below) of all admitted claims shall be entered and consecutively numbered.

RECORD OF CLAIMS—Allotment of 1,400,000 acres set apart by Manitoba Act.

No. of Claim.	PARTICULARS OF CLAIMANTS.				Description of Land Drawn.			Date of Patent.	To whom issued.	REMARKS.
	Name.	Parish.	Occupation.	Age on.... day of....	Township.	Section.	Acres.			

E. Everything being prepared, the tickets may be put into a box, and the Lieutenant Governor shall draw them at random. As drawn they shall be numbered and initialled by the Lieutenant Governor in regular consecutive order, and the land described on a ticket of a certain number shall go in satisfaction of the claim of corresponding number in the Register of Claims, and be entered accordingly.

7. Claimants of the age of 18 and over shall receive their patents without unnecessary delay, and minors on arriving at that age.

8. Recorded claims, when the claimant dies before being entitled by arriving at the age of 18 to receive a patent, shall be deemed real estate, and shall descend according to the laws from time to time in force in the Province of Manitoba. There can be no distinction of sex in making the allotment.

SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

The provisions hereinafter contained shall only apply to lands which shall have been surveyed.

Unappropriated public lands shall, until further directions, be open for sale at the rate of one dollar an acre.

Payments for lands, whether purchased in virtue of pre-emption rights or in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash.

	Acres.
*1. Swamps, Morasses, and Indian Reserves, at.....	287,288
2. Land occupied.....	420,392

Pre-emption Rights.

Any person being the head of a family, or a single man above the age of twenty-one years, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, who has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person on the public lands, and who has inhabited and improved the same, and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, may have himself entered with the *land officer* of the Division in which such land is, any number of acres not exceeding 160 or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of the claimant, and obtain a patent therefor, upon paying to the Crown the price of such lands.

When two or more persons have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him who made the first settlement.

Questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers, shall be settled by the Land Officer of Division in which the land is situated.

Before the right of pre-emption may be exercised, proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the Land Officer by the affidavit of the claimant and the testimony of two credible witnesses.

All assignments and transfers of pre-emption rights prior to the issuing of the patent are null and void.

Before any person shall be allowed to be entered for lands and obtain the right of pre-emption in respect thereof, he shall make oath before the Land Officer of the Division in which the land lies that he has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under these regulations—that he has not settled on and improved the lands with a view to selling them on speculation, but in good faith for his own use and benefit.

Any person swearing falsely in the premises shall be guilty of perjury, and shall forfeit any money he has paid for the land, and any conveyance he may have made of the same, except to *bona fide* purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void.

The person who receives the oath shall file a certificate thereof in the Land Office for the Division, which shall be evidence that such oath was duly administered. In case a person entitled to claim pre-emption rights, dies before giving effect to his claim, the representatives of the deceased person may complete the same. But the entry in such case shall be made in favor of "the Heirs" of the deceased person, and the patent shall issue, and the title shall enure to the heirs as if their names had been specially mentioned.

Homestead Rights.

1. Any person who is the head of a family, or has attained the age of twenty-one years, who is a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, shall, after the first day of May, 1871, be entitled to be entered for one quarter section, or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, for the purpose of securing a homestead right in respect thereof.

Those officers and men of the first or Ontario and of the second or Quebec Battalion of rifles, now serving therein (whether in the service or depot companies) who may become settlers in Manitoba, shall be entitled to an additional free grant, without actual residence thereon, of one quarter section.

No other person shall be entitled to more than one homestead right.

Persons owning and occupying lands may be entered for other land lying contiguous to their lands, but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed 160 acres.

A person applying for leave to be entered for lands with a view of securing a homestead right therein, shall make affidavit that he is over 21 years of age, that he is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that the entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement.

Upon making this affidavit, and filing it with the land officer, and on payment to him of \$10 (for which he shall receive a receipt from the officer), he shall be permitted to enter the land specified in the application.

In entries of contiguous lands, the settler must describe in his affidavit the tract he owns and is settled upon as his original farm. Actual residence on the contiguous land entered is not required, but *bona fide* improvement and cultivation of it must be shewn for the period required by these regulations.

No patent shall be granted for the land until the expiration of five years from the time of entering into possession of it.

At the expiration of five years, or within two years thereafter, the settler or his widow, her heirs or devisees, upon proof, to the satisfaction of the land officer, that he or they have resided upon or cultivated the land for the five years next after the filing of the affidavit for entry, and upon his or their affidavit that no part of the land has been alienated, the settler, or his representatives, shall be entitled to a patent for the land.

When both parents die, leaving a child or children under age, the executors or guardians may sell the lands for the benefit of the infant child or children, but for no other purpose.

The purchaser, in such case, shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to obtain a patent for the land from the Crown upon payment of the office fees, &c.

The title to lands to be acquired under the above provisions, remains in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and such lands are not therefore liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the land officer that the settler has abandoned the land entered by him, for more than six months at any time, then the land shall revert to the Crown.

Any person who has availed himself of the foregoing provisions may at any time, before the expiration of the five years, obtain a patent for the land entered upon by him on paying the pre-emption price thereof, and making proof of settlement and cultivation from the date of entry to the time of payment.

Proof of actual settlement and cultivation is made by the affidavit of the claimant, made before the proper Land Officer, corroborated by the testimony of two credible witnesses.

All assignments and transfers of homestead rights prior to the issuing of the patent are null and void, but will be deemed *prima facie* evidence of abandonment and give cause for the cancellation of the claim.

A settler relinquishing or abandoning his claim cannot thereafter make a second entry.

A person who has settled on a tract, and filed his application for pre-emption right may at any time substitute therefor an application for a homestead right.

Exemption of Certain Lands.

The following lands shall not be the subjects of pre-emption or homestead rights:—

Lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company under the terms of the transfer of the North-West Territory to Canada.

Lands reserved for schools.

Wood lands set apart as such for supplying settlers with fuel and fencing.

Portions of the public lands selected as the sites of towns or villages.

Lands actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade.

Mineral lands.

Reservation for Inter-Oceanic Railway.

At any time after the first day of May, A.D. 1874, the Governor in Council may, subject to then existing rights, withdraw from the operation of the above system land to the width of three full townships on each side of the line finally sanctioned for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, and may also terminate after the same day the free homestead system above provided for.

RETURN.

LISGAR.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, Copy of Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, with other documents respecting the award of the Arbitrators.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1871.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 11th July, 1870.

SIR,—For the information of His Excellency the Governor General, I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable Charles D. Day has tendered his resignation as arbitrator, appointed by the Government of the Province of Quebec, under Section 142 of the British North America Act, 1867, and to pray that His Excellency will direct the two other arbitrators to suspend their labors until the Government of Quebec shall have come to a decision on this resignation, which is at present under its consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), N. F. BELLEAU,)

Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

To the Honorable Joseph Howe,

Secretary of State for Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 9th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor of transmitting herewith my resignation of the appointment of arbitrator, under the 142nd section of the British North America Act, 1867; I do so with regret, but I am satisfied from the broad and unconceivable differences of opinion which exist between my colleagues and myself on points of essential importance, that I cannot hope to be of any further service in the business of arbitration. The course which they propose to follow appears to me necessarily to lead to great injustice, and is so entirely contrary to my conviction of what the public interests require, that I cannot concur or consent to take part in it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed),

CHARLES D. DAY.

To the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau,

Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 9th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to declare my resignation of the appointment of arbitrator by the Government of Quebec, under the 142nd section of the British North American Act, 1867, and respectfully to request that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to accept the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CHARLES D. DAY.

To the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

(Translation.)

(347.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 13th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th July instant, stating, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that the Honorable Charles D. Day has tendered his resignation of the office of arbitrator, appointed by the Province of Quebec, under Section, 42 of the British North America Act, 1867; and praying His Excellency to direct that the other arbitrators should suspend their labors until the Government of Quebec shall have come to a decision on such resignation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

The Honorable Sir N. F. Belleau,
Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec.

(Translation.)

(49/70.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 19th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of an Order in Council accepting the resignation of the Honorable Charles D. Day as arbitrator, appointed by the Province of Quebec, under Section 142 of the British North America Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Translation.)

(No. 168.)

Copy of the Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the 19th July, 1870.

On the resignation of the Honorable C. D. Day, Arbitrator, Quebec.

The Honorable the Secretary, in a memorandum dated the 19th July, instant, 1870, recommends that the resignation offered by the Honorable Judge Charles Dewey Day, as

arbitrator, appointed by the Province of Quebec, under section one hundred and forty two of "the British North America Act, 1867," be accepted.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary, and submit it for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Certified.

(Signed),

FELIX FORTIER,
Clerk Executive Council.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Province,
&c., &c., &c.

(*Translation.*)

(354.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch under date the 19th July, instant, transmitting, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of an Order of your Executive Council, accepting the resignation of the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, as arbitrator appointed by the Province of Quebec, under the one hundred and forty-second section of the British North America Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary.

The Honorable Sir N. F. Belleau,
Lieutenant-Governor, Quebec.

(*Translation.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 8th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General a copy of a document signed by the Hon. Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, which has been received by the Secretary of this Province. I deem it my duty at the same time to call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General and of the Federal Government to the unjust and illegal course jointly adopted by the arbitrator appointed by the Federal Government and the arbitrator for the Province of Ontario, and respectfully to request on behalf of the Government of this Province the intervention of the Federal Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

F. N. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

In the matter of the Arbitration between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The undersigned arbitrators have had adjourned the proceedings of the arbitration to Wednesday, the 17th August, at 2 p.m., at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are notified that, notwithstanding the writ of prohibition served upon the arbitrators, the undersigned will proceed with the consideration of the matters of the arbitration on the day and at the place above named peremptorily.

(Signed),

D. MACPHERSON.

(Signed),

J. D. GRAY.

TORONTO, 5th August, 1870.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 11th July, 1870.

SIR,—For the information of His Excellency the Governor General, I have the honor to enclose a copy of an Order passed by the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec under date the 7th July instant, on the subject of the arbitrators appointed for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper and Lower Canada, and to beg His Excellency to give his attention to the representations contained in the said Order.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

N. F. BELLEAU,

Lieutenant Governor Province of Quebec.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 7th July, 1870.

(No. 157.)

On the disqualification of the Hon. J. H. Gray to act as arbitrator under the British North America Act of 1867 ;

The Honorable the Treasurer of the Province reports, that it is the opinion of Napoleon Casault, Esq., Q. C. (which said legal opinion was approved and confirmed by the law officers of the Crown), that, whereas the 142nd section of the British North America Act of 1867, enacts, that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, shall be referred to the arbitration of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada ; and that the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a resident either in Ontario or in Quebec ; and that whereas, the Honorable J. H. Gray has resided for more than one year, and has become a resident in the Province of Ontario, and has become thereby disqualified to act as such arbitrator, it has become the duty of this Province to object to the said Honorable John Hamilton Gray acting as such arbitrator.

The Honorable Treasurer recommends that a despatch be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General, acquainting His Excellency with the views of this Government, and requesting the appointment of another arbitrator in the place of the said Honorable John Hamilton Gray.

The Committee concur in the foregoing Report, and submit the same for the Lieutenant Governor's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

FELIX FORTIER,

Clerk Executive Council.

(986 on 2,144—39.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 20th July, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose Copy of an Order passed by the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec on your disqualification to act as arbitrator under the British North America Act of 1867, transmitted to Government of the Dominion for its information and consideration by the Lieutenant Governor of the said Province.

I am further to inform you that the Government of Quebec has accepted the resignation of the Honorable Charles D. Day as the arbitrator appointed by the above Government.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) E. PARENT,
U. S. S.

The Honorable J. H. Gray,
Arbitrator of the Dominion, Ottawa.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 14th September, 1880.

SIR,—For the information of His Excellency the Governor General, to whom you are requested to communicate these presents, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of an Order passed by the Honorable the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, the 12th September instant, on the pretended award pronounced by the Honorable J. H. Gray and the Honorable D. L. Macpherson, two of the arbitrators appointed for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper and Lower Canada.

I avail myself of the circumstance to inform His Excellency that I entirely concur in the views expressed by my Ministers in the said Order in Council, and that with them I protest against an award which I consider unjust, illegal and vexatious.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant Governor Province of Québec.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 12th of September, 1870.

On the pretended judgment or award rendered and made by the Honorable J. H. Gray and the Honorable D. L. Macpherson, two of the arbitrators appointed to decide as to the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, &c., of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Honorable the Treasurer of the Province, in his Report, dated the ninth of September instant (1870), sets forth, that a copy of a pretended judgment or award, rendered and made by the Honorable J. H. Gray and the Honorable D. L. Macpherson, two of the arbitrators appointed to decide as to the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, bearing date at Toronto, the third day of September instant, and signed by the said parties, has been forwarded to the Honorable Provincial Secretary for the information of the Quebec Government.

That, inasmuch as the Quebec Government have already, by intimation to the Federal Government, and by legal proceedings before the law tribunals of the country, protested against the said two arbitrators proceeding with the arbitration when there was no arbitrator appointed by the Province of Quebec, and against any further action on the part of the said Honorable J. H. Gray, on account and because of his residing in the Province of Ontario, against the true spirit and intent of the British North America Act of 1867; and, inasmuch as the Quebec Government did not and does not acknowledge the right of the said two arbitrators, jointly to act, or of the said Honorable J. H.

Gray, individually to act in the premises, and that all the acts and proceedings of any kind whatsoever had or done by them, or either of them, are illegal, null, and void, and of no force or effect whatsoever in law or equity.

And, inasmuch as the said pretended judgment or award, (even if the said two arbitrators had a right to act without an arbitrator for the Province of Quebec, and if the said Hon. J. H. Gray were not disqualified by law from sitting or acting as arbitrator) is manifestly unjust to the Province of Quebec, and manifestly and clearly rendered and made in the interests of Ontario, Quebec having too large a portion of the surplus debt to pay, and being awarded less than her just and equal share of the assets mentioned in said British North America Act of 1867, it is therefore unjust, illegal, null, and void.

The Honorable Treasurer therefore recommends that, on behalf of the Quebec Government, a despatch be forwarded to the Federal Government, protesting against any force or validity being given to the said pretended judgment or award of the said two arbitrators by the Federal authority, and advising of the intention of the Quebec Government to appeal for redress and justice in every constitutional mode which it is the privilege of British subjects of the British Crown to exercise when suffering under injustice or wrong from the hands of any.

The Honorable Treasurer also recommends that the receipt of the said pretended judgment or award from the said two arbitrators be acknowledged, at the same time protesting against it as not being rendered and made in good faith, or in accordance with law and equity, and as being manifestly rendered and made in the interests of Ontario and the prejudice of Quebec; and that the said arbitrators, being duly notified by the Quebec Government of the objections taken and held previous to their so acting without the arbitrator from Quebec, that their judgment or award is null and void, and not recognised as valid by the Government of Quebec.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report and submit the same for the Lieutenant Governor's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

FELIX FORTIER,

Clerk Executive Council.

(Translation.)

(No. 399.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 21st September, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch under date of the 14th instant, transmitting for the information of His Excellency the Governor General a copy of an Order passed by the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, on the 12th September instant, on the award delivered by the Honorable J. H. Gray and the Honorable D. L. Macpherson, two of the arbitrators appointed for the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, &c., of Upper and Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

S. S. P.

The Honorable

Sir N. F. Belleau, Lieut.-Governor,
Quebec.

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 22nd December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that there has been presented to me by the Legislative Council and Legislative

Assembly of the Province of Québec, an address praying me to transmit to His Excellency the Governor General an address in relation to the arbitration for the division and adjustment of the debts, liabilities, credits, properties and assets of Upper and Lower Canada, under the provisions of section 142 of the British North America Act, 1867.

I beg, therefore, to request that you will, with as little delay as possible, submit to His Excellency this address, which has been adopted jointly by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieut.-Governor, Quebec.

The Honorable
Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, Her Majesty's true and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, pray that Your Excellency would be pleased to transmit to His Excellency the Governor General, the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, concerning the Arbitration.

(Signed), C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Speaker of the Legislative Council.
„ J. G. BLANCHET,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable John, Baron Lisgar of Lisgar and Ballieborough, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, One of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, and Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Québec, in Provincial Legislature assembled, humbly approach Your Excellency for the purpose of representing.

That according to the provisions of the One hundred and forty-second section of the British North America Act, 1867, the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper and Lower Canada should have been referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the Government of Quebec, and the third by the Government of Canada, the last mentioned not to be a resident, either in Ontario or in Quebec.

That the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, having been appointed Arbitrator by the Province of Quebec, the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson by the Province of Ontario, and the Honorable John Hamilton Gray by the Government of Canada, and the last named Arbitrator having taken up his residence in Ottawa, the Government of the Province of Quebec have deemed it incumbent upon them to protest against his continuing in office, and to express both to the Government of Canada and to the Arbitrators themselves, their firm conviction, that to carry out the true intent and meaning of the British North America Act, the decision of the arbitrators should be unanimous.

That subsequently, on the ninth day of July last, the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, the Arbitrator appointed by the Province of Quebec, differing in opinion with the other arbitrators respecting a preliminary judgment, which appeared to him based upon pretensions at once unfounded in fact and in law, and deeming that by the rendering of that judgment the examination of the question would be restricted by the inflexible rule of an erroneous judgment, and that it would be, therefore, impossible to arrive at any equitable and satisfactory conclusion, felt it to be his duty to resign his office.

That such resignation having been accepted by the Government of the Province of Quebec, notice thereof was immediately given, to wit, on the eleventh day of July last, to the Government of Canada, and to Messrs. Gray and Macpherson; the Government of the Province of Quebec, at the same time, protesting against any ulterior action on the part of the Arbitration Commission, which was thus rendered incomplete.

That, notwithstanding the representations so made to them, Messrs. Gray and Macpherson entered upon the examination of the questions submitted by the two Provinces, without the Province of Quebec being in any way represented, and on the third day of September last rendered a pretended award, against which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, by Despatch, dated the thirteenth day of September last, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, protested as unjust and illegal.

That the injustice of the said pretended award is evident, from the same having been rendered wholly in the interest of the Province of Ontario, and from the fact that while Messrs. Gray and Macpherson refused to take into consideration the relative financial positions of the two Provinces at the time of the Union, they have taken into consideration the object and nature of certain items of expenditure as having been incurred in one or the other section of the Province of Canada from the period of the Union to Confederation: That the said pretended award is further unjust, inasmuch as the division of the credits, properties, and assets of the late Province of Canada does not even proceed upon the same basis and principles as those which appear to have been adopted in relation to the division of the balance of the debt, and does not rest upon any principle whatsoever, but is purely arbitrary, and favors the Province of Ontario at the expense of the Province of Quebec; that, lastly, the provisions of the said pretended award fully justify the apprehensions of the distinguished lawyer selected by this Province as its arbitrator, and the firm and independent line of conduct which he adopted in the interests of justice.

That the said pretended award is absolutely illegal, null, and void, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, and also as having been rendered by two arbitrators, who, by the resignation of their colleague, remained without any power or jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the intentions of the British North America Act have not been carried out, and no valid title has been conferred upon either Province in relation to the credits, properties, and assets, which it was the duty of the said arbitrators to apportion and divide between the two Provinces.

That the Province of Quebec can neither submit to its property being disposed of, or to any sum whatever being exacted from it, nor can it accept any property, credits, or assets in virtue of the said pretended award, and that it is bound to resist, and will resist by all the means within its power, the execution of the said pretended award, claiming as it does that justice be done, and that its rights, as recognized by the British North America Act, be maintained.

Wherefore, we humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures as are best calculated to insure justice to this Province.

(Signed,)

C. B. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Speaker of the Legislative Council.

(Signed,)

J. G. BLANCHET,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

(Translation.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 24th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Despatch, 1,494, dated 22nd instant, transmitting an Address passed jointly by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec concerning the arbitration for the division and adjustment of the debt, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper and Lower Canada under the provisions of section 142 of the British North America Act, 1867.

I shall, without delay, submit the Address for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

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

TORONTO, September 5th, 1870.

SIR,—As arbitrators under the British North America Act, 1867, we have the honor herewith to enclose for the Government of the Dominion of Canada the award made by us.

The award has been made in triplicate, and sent also to the Governments of Ontario and Quebec.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) J. H. GRAY,
D. L. MACPHERSON.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come. The Honorable John Hamilton Gray, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario,

SEND GREETING :

Whereas, by the British North America Act, 1867, it is enacted that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties, and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada.

And, whereas, the said John Hamilton Gray was duly chosen under and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act as arbitrator by the Government of Canada, the said David Lewis Macpherson by the Government of Ontario, and the Honorable Charles Dewey Day, of Glenbrook, in the said Province of Quebec, by the Government of Quebec.

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burthen of the said arbitration, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, being a majority of the said arbitrators, do hereby award, order, and adjudge of and upon the premises, as follows, that is to say :—

1. That the amount by which the debt of the late Province of Canada exceeded, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars shall be and is hereby divided between and apportioned to and shall be borne by the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, in the following proportions, that is to say : the said Province of Ontario shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount as the sum of nine million eight hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and two cents bears to the sum of eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars

and fifty seven cents. And the said Province of Quebec shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount as the sum of eight million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-five cents bears to the sum of eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty seven cents.

2. That the assets hereinafter in this Clause enumerated shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and belong to the Province of Ontario, viz:—

(1) Debt from the Upper Canada Building Fund to the late Province of Canada (enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to the said "British North America Act, 1867," as "Upper Canada Building Fund, Lunatic Asylums, Normal Schools") :—	
Lunatic Asylums.....	\$30,800 00
Normal Schools	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$36,800 00
(2) Debt from the Law Society, Upper Canada to the late Province of Canada.....	156,015 61
(3) Debts to the late Province of Canada under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada.....	6,792,136 39
(4) Debt from the Agricultural Society, Upper Canada to the late Province of Canada.....	4,000 00
(5) Debt from the University Permanent Fund to the late Province of Canada.....	1,220 63

3. That the assets hereinafter in this clause enumerated shall be and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and belonging to the Province of Quebec, viz:—

(1) The debt from the Aylmer Court House to the late Province of Canada, for six per cent. Provincial Debentures issued on account of the said Court House and assumed by the Dominion of Canada, and charged in the debt of the late Province of Canada	\$2,000 00
And for certain charges paid by the said late Province of Canada in respect of the said Court House	1,239 70
	<hr/>
	3,239 70
(2) Debt from the Montreal Court House to the late Province of Canada, for six per cent. Provincial Debentures issued on account of the said Court House, and assumed by the Dominion of Canada, and charged in the debt of the late Province of Canada	\$95,600 00
For advances made to the said Court House by the said late Province of Canada.....	\$18,996 21
	<hr/>
	114,596 21
(3) Debt from the Kamouraska Court House to the late Province of Canada for balance of certain charges in respect of the said Court House paid by the late Province of Canada	201 26
(4) Debt from the Royal Institution, otherwise McGill College, to the late Province of Canada, of the balance of a loan made by the said late Province to that Institution.....	7,790 00
(5) Debt under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada to the late Province of Canada.....	2,939,429 98
(6) Advances made in excess of the Legislative School Grant (described in the fourth Schedule to the said British North America Act, 1867, as Lower Canada Legislative Grant.....	28,494 73
(7) Debt to the late Province of Canada under the Quebec Fire Loan.	264,254 65
(8) Debt to the late Province of Canada for advances made to or on account of certain Municipalities in the County of Temiscouata,	

(described in the said fourth Schedule as Temiscouata Advance Account).....	3,000 00
(9) Debt from the Education Office in Lower Canada to the late Province of Canada, for the balance unpaid of a defalcation in the said Office, to the said late Province (described in the said fourth Schedule as Education East).....	290 00
(10) Debt from the Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada, to the late Province of Canada, for loans and advances made to it by the said late Province of Canada	116,475 51
(11) Debt from the Municipalities Fund of Lower Canada to the late Province of Canada, for advances made to or on the credit of that Fund (described in the said fourth Schedule as "Municipalities Fund").....	484,244 33
(12) Debt from the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund to the late Province of Canada, for advances made from time to time by the said late Province.....	234,281 46
(13) Montreal Turnpike Trust	188,000 00
4. And as to the said Montreal Turnpike Trust the said Arbitrators further find, award, and adjudge, as follows:—	

Whereas, the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars is secured by Debentures issued upon the credit of the said Trust, and guaranteed by the late Province of Canada, and the said Trust has hitherto met the payment upon such Debentures, and the payment thereof has therefore not been assumed by the Dominion of Canada, nor has the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars been charged by the said Dominion in the debt of the late Province of Canada, which charge, if made, would increase by one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars the excess of the said debt on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars. Now, therefore, the said Arbitrators having assigned the said trust as an asset to the said Province of Quebec, do hereby adjudge and award that the said Province of Quebec shall hereafter indemnify, protect, and save harmless the said Dominion and the said Province of Ontario against any charge upon or payment by the said Dominion in respect of the said debentures or the said guarantee, or in respect in any way of the said trust.

5. That the following special or Trust Funds and the moneys thereby payable, including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them, are, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and belong to the Province of Ontario for the purposes for which they were established, viz.:—

1. Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.
2. Upper Canada Building Fund.
3. Upper Canada Municipalities Fund.
4. Widows' Pensions and uncommuted Stipends, Upper Canada, subject to the payment of all legal charges thereon.
5. Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund.
6. Upper Canada Improvement Fund.
7. Balance of Special Appropriations in Upper Canada.
8. Surveys ordered in Upper Canada before 30th June, 1867.
9. Amount paid and payable by Upper Canada to the Canada Land and Emigration Company.

6. That the following special or trust funds, and the moneys thereby payable, including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them, are, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and belong to the Province of Quebec for the purposes for which they were established, viz.:—

1. Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.
2. Lower Canada Superannuated Teachers' Fund.
3. Lower Canada Normal School Building Fund.

4. Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, Lower Canada, subject to all legal charges thereon.
5. Balance of Special Appropriations in Lower Canada.
6. Surveys ordered in Lower Canada before 30th June, 1867.
7. That from the Common School Fund, as held on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Dominion of Canada, amounting to one million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents, (of which fifty-eight thousand dollars is invested in the Bonds or Debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, the said sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars being an asset mentioned in the said fourth schedule to the said British North America Act, 1867, as the Quebec Turnpike Trust), the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents shall be and the same is hereby taken and deducted and placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, the said sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents, being one-fourth part of moneys received by the late Province of Canada, between the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on account of Common School Lands sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
8. That the residue of the said Common School Funds, with the investments belonging thereto as aforesaid, shall continue to be held by the Dominion of Canada, and the income realized therefrom, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall be hereafter realized therefrom, shall be apportioned between and paid over to the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as is directed by the fifth section of chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.
9. That the moneys received by the said Province of Ontario since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which shall hereafter be received by the said Province, from or on account of the Common School Lands, set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, shall be paid to the Dominion of Canada to be invested as provided by section three of the said chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. And the income derived therefrom shall be divided, apportioned and paid between and to the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, as provided in the said fifth section of chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.
10. That the Province of Ontario shall be entitled to retain out of such moneys six per cent. for the sale and management of the said lands, and that one-fourth of the proceeds of the said lands, sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, received since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which may hereafter be received, after deducting the expenses of such management as aforesaid, shall be taken and retained by the said Province of Ontario for the Upper Canada Improvement Fund.
11. The "Crown Lands Suspense Account," amounting to one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, and the "Crown Lands Department," amounting to two hundred and fifty-three thousand and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, being the items so described in the Public Accounts of the late Province of Canada, having been omitted respectively from the statement of the debt of the said Province in such accounts, and from the assets in the fourth schedule to the British North America Act, 1867, the said Arbitrators award and adjudge that the said Province of Ontario shall satisfy all claims and receive all moneys in respect of the said "Crown Lands Suspense Account" and the said "Crown Lands Department" connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Ontario, and that the said Province of Quebec shall satisfy all claims and receive all moneys in respect of the said

"Crown Lands Suspense Account" and the said "Crown Lands Department" connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Quebec.

12. As to the "Montreal Harbor," the said Arbitrators find that the debt due on account of four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-seven cents, secured by debentures issued by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, has not been charged in the statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada. And they award, direct, and adjudge that should the Dominion of Canada hereafter pay anything by reason of the liability of the said Dominion on account of the said debentures, the said two Provinces shall repay to the said Dominion any sums so paid in the same proportion respectively, as the said Provinces are hereinbefore directed to bear and pay the excess on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, above sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars of the debt of the late Province of Canada.

13. That all the lands in either of the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, respectively surrendered by the Indians in consideration of annuities to them granted, which said annuities are included in the debt of the late Province of Canada, shall be the absolute property of the Province in which the said lands are respectively situate, free from any further claim upon or charge to the said Province in which they are so situate by the other of the said Provinces.

14. As to all the personal property, being the joint property of the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, not hereinbefore specially mentioned or dealt with, and not appropriated by the said British North America Act, 1867, including the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, the Arbitrators find that it is not expedient to divide the said properties, or to divert them from the public purposes for which they are used and required by the Dominion of Canada. They, therefore, find and award that the value of the said properties is and shall be taken to be two hundred thousand dollars, and that the Dominion of Canada may retain and acquire the same properties on payment to the said Provinces of the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the same proportion as is mentioned in the first paragraph herof in respect of the excess of debt of the late Province of Canada, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, above sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, that is to say, to Ontario the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and to Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and upon such payment the Dominion of Canada shall become the absolute owner of the said properties; but should the Dominion of Canada not so acquire the said properties within two years from the date of this award, the Province of Quebec may acquire the said properties by the payment to the Province of Ontario, within three months from the expiration of the said two years, of the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars. And should the Province of Quebec not so acquire the said properties within the time aforesaid, the Province of Ontario shall, within three months next thereafter, pay to the Province of Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and shall thereupon become the absolute owner of the said properties.

15. That the said several sums awarded to be paid, and the several matters and things awarded and directed to be done by or with regard to the parties to this reference respectively as aforesaid, shall respectively, be paid, received, done, accepted, and taken as and for full satisfaction and discharge, and as a final end and determination of the several matters aforesaid.

In witness whereof, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, two of the said Arbitrators, have hereunto set their hands this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Signed and published, the third day of
September, 1870, in the presence of

J. H. GRAY,
D. L. MACPHERSON.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of the City of Toronto,
Barrister-at-Law.

FRED. FINCH, of the City of Toronto,
Law Stationer.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th February, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memorandum, dated 25th February, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, to whom was referred the matter of the Arbitration under "the British North America Act, 1867," between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the opinion expressed in the said Memorandum, and advise that the same be adopted and communicated to the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

In the matter of the Arbitration under "The British North America Act, 1867," between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, referred to the undersigned, he has the honor to report.

That under the 142 Section of the said Act, the following Arbitrators were appointed viz:—

The Hon. David Lewis Macpherson, by the Government of Ontario.

The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, by the Government of Quebec, and

The Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of St. John, New Brunswick, by the Government of Canada, (his appointment dating from 21st March, 1868).

That by a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, bearing date the 11th July last, an Order of the Executive Council of that Province was transmitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, which Order in Council sets forth, that "Whereas the Hon. J. H. Gray has resided for more than one year, and has become a resident in the Province of Ontario, and has become thereby disqualified to act as such Arbitrator, it has become the duty of this Province to object to the said Hon. John Hamilton Gray, acting as such Arbitrator.

That by a despatch of the same date, the Lieutenant Governor transmitted two letters, dated 9th July, from the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, addressed to the Provincial Secretary of Quebec, resigning his appointment as Arbitrator under the section above cited.

That by a subsequent Despatch of the 19th July, the Lieutenant Governor submitted a Copy of an Order of his Council, accepting the resignation of Mr. Day, as the Arbitrator named for the Province of Quebec.

That by a letter, dated the 5th of September, Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, the other two Arbitrators transmitted a copy of the award made by them under the said Act, stated that such award had been made in triplicate and sent also to the Governments of Ontario and Quebec.

That the award is signed only by Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, and after reciting that the three Arbitrators were appointed by the several Governments as above mentioned, proceeds to state, that "the said Arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burthen of the said Arbitration," the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, being a majority of the said Arbitrators, do hereby award, order, and adjudge of and upon the premises, as follows, that is to say, &c., &c., &c.

That by a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, dated the 14th September, a Copy of an Order of the Executive Council of Quebec was transmitted, protesting, for the reasons therein given, against any force or validity being given to the pretended judgment or award of the said two Arbitrators by the Federal Authority, and

advising of the intention of the Government "to appeal for redress and justice in every constitutional mode which it is the privilege of British subjects under the British Crown to exercise when suffering under injustice or wrong from the hands of any."

That by a subsequent Despatch, dated 22nd December last, from the Lieutenant Governor, he transmitted an Address from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec to His Excellency the Governor General, setting out—That the Hon. J. H. Gray having taken up his residence at Ottawa, the Government of Quebec having deemed it incumbent to protest against his continuing in office, and to express their conviction that the decision of the Arbitrators should be unanimous; that the Arbitrator appointed by the Province of Quebec resigned his office, that such resignation was accepted, and that the Government of Quebec at the same time protested against any ulterior action on the part of the Commission which was thus rendered incomplete. That Messrs. Gray and Macpherson, notwithstanding such representation, entered upon the examination of the questions submitted by the two Provinces, without the Province of Quebec being in any way represented, and made their award, against which the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec protested as unjust and illegal. That the injustice of the pretended award is evident from the facts stated in the Address. • That the pretended award is absolutely illegal, null and void, for the reasons therein set forth, and as having been rendered by two Arbitrators, who, by the resignation of their colleague, remained without power or jurisdiction. That, therefore, the intention of "The British North America Act" had not been carried out, and no title has been conferred upon either Province in relation to the credits, properties and assets, which it was the duty of the said Arbitrators to apportion and divide between the two Provinces. That the Province of Quebec can neither submit to its property being disposed of, or to any sum whatever being exacted from, nor can it accept any property, credits or assets in virtue of the pretended award, and will resist by all the means within its power the execution of the said pretended award; claiming as it does, that justice be done, and that its rights as represented by the British North America Act be maintained. They, therefore, pray that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to adopt such measures as are best calculated to ensure justice to that Province.

The case now stands thus:—

The Government of Ontario maintains the validity of the award—The Government of Quebec contends that it is altogether illegal and void, and declares its intention of appealing for redress and justice in every constitutional mode, and the Legislature of Quebec also protesting against its validity, asks the Governor General to adopt measures to protect the rights of that Province.

Now the Government of Canada has no power or means of intervening between the parties, of enforcing the award as valid, or setting it aside as invalid, or of granting the redress, or the measure of protection sought for by the Legislature of Quebec. It is for the Government of Ontario, if it desires to enforce the award, to take such steps as it may be advised that the law allows for that purpose, and it is for the Province of Quebec to take the necessary legal steps to resist any action on the part of that of Ontario.

If the question of the validity of the award becomes a matter of litigation either Province will have the power of carrying it by appeal from the decision of any inferior tribunal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the Court of last resort.

If the Governments of the two Provinces were to agree on a statement or special case, with the view of submitting the question of the validity of the award to the Judicial Committee, it would be the duty of His Excellency the Governor General, on being prayed so to do, to transmit such special case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that it shall be submitted to such Judicial Committee for their opinion, under the 4th clause of the Imperial Act, 3 and 4 William IV., chapter 41.

If the two Governments do not agree upon a joint submission of the case, it will be in the power of either Government to pray Her Majesty to refer the case, as stated by it, for the opinion of the Judicial Committee.

As it is obvious that if the Governor in Council were to assume to decide the

questions in dispute, the Province against whom such decision would be given would not accept or submit to it, and as such decision would have no legal force whatever, the undersigned recommends that no expression of opinion be given by His Excellency in Council, and for the same reasons the undersigned refrains from making any report on the legal questions.

Under present circumstances and until the questions raised respecting the award are settled by judicial decision, the undersigned is of opinion that no action with respect to it can properly be taken by the Governor in Council.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

(Translation.)

118. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

No. 624.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a Copy of the Memorandum therein referred to, of the Minister of Justice on the subject of the Arbitration, under the British North America Act, 1867, between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Sir N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieutenant Governor, Quebec.

119. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

No. 624.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a Copy of the Memorandum therein referred to, on the subject of the Arbitration under the British North America Act, 1867, between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

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

No. 21.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th February, 1871 ; For a statement showing the names of all Employés of the Federal Government employed by any of the Local Governments before or in connection with the Commission of Arbitration on the subject of the Public debt of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the duration and nature of their services, and the amount paid to each of them, either as salary, indemnity, travelling expenses, or otherwise, together with the date of such payments, and also the amount paid by the Government of Canada in connection with such arbitration.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 6th March, 1871.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1871 ;—For Copies of all Correspondence, Reports of Engineers, and other documents, relating to the leasing by the Government to the Montreal Warehousing Company of a lot of land bordering on the Lachine Canal.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 2nd March, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed for the Sessional Papers.]

REPORT

OF THE

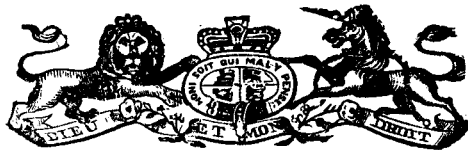
SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR

CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1870.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1871.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1870.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord LISGAR, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of my Department ending 30th June, 1870.

Since the last Report was presented embracing the fiscal year of 1868-69, this Department has been re-organized. The changes effected have been made under the Canada Civil Service Act, section 16, by Order in Council 21st December 1869, and by the Act 33 Vict., Chap. 6, by which the Queen's Printer's Office was made a Branch of this Department.

Appendix A. to this report shows the present permanent Staff of the Department.

On the 9th December, 1869, the Indian Lands' Branch of the Department was transferred to the Department of State for the Provinces.

The estate of the Bank of Upper Canada being by Act 33 Vict., Chap. 40, vested in the Crown, the management and sale of the lands belonging to the same devolves upon this Department, but as the transfer under the Act did not take place until the close of the fiscal year further reference will not now be made to the subject.

The work to be performed in the Corresponding and Ordnance Lands' Branches of the Department is constantly increasing. The number of letters received and answered in those two Branches during the year amounts to 8,301, exclusive of letters of acknowledgment of receipt, which amount to a high figure.

In the Registry Branch the engrossing of Indian and Ordnance Lands' Patents, and of all Commissions under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal, and the registration at length of the same have been done with great care; and the correctness and neatness with which the books are kept, speak highly of the praiseworthy attention and pains taken by the Deputy Registrar and Clerks of that Branch.

The number of Officer's Bonds recorded since last Session was 146, as can be seen by my Return, laid before Parliament during its present Session.

The copying of Patents for the Province of Ontario from Books in which, prior to Confederation, were recorded Patents for Indian and Ordnance lands, as well as other Documents, and which for this reason could not be transferred to that Province, is being proceeded with without, however, any increased cost to the Department, although the extra work being done is very considerable.

The Clerks of that Branch have also made out during the year a large number of copies of other miscellaneous documents.

In the Ordnance Lands' Branch the sales of land effected have been greater than in any previous year. The prices realized have been satisfactory. The moneys collected as rent or interest, or received as instalments on sales, show an advance as compared with previous years. It is the policy of the Department to dispose, by sale, of the remaining lands as quickly as is compatible with the public interests.

The head of this Branch, under whose management it has prospered, has, by my instructions, prepared a report which shows what has been realized from these lands since they were transferred by the Imperial to the Canadian Government. For Report see Appendix B.

A report is appended from the Queen's Printer which sets forth the duties pertaining to his office, and the saving effected in having all the printing executed under contract, and supervised by a responsible head. For this Report see Appendix C.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, February 27th, 1871.

APPENDIX A.

PERMANENT STAFF OF DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Duties.	Rank under New Act.
E. Parent.....	Under Secretary.....	Deputy.
<i>Corresponding Branch.</i>		
W. H. Jones.....	Corresponding Clerk.....	1st Class.
J. M. Têtu	General business	1st Class Supy.
M. L. Amouroux	do	Junior, 2nd.
<i>Registry Branch.</i>		
E. J. Langevin	Deputy Registrar and Clerk of Crown in Chancery	Chief Clerk (2).
J. A. Belanger	Examining, Indexing, &c.....	Junior 2nd.
L. A. Catellier	Copying and Engrossing	do
E. Brousseau	General business	Junior 3rd.
H. J. Morgan	Copying and Engrossing	do
W. M. Goodeve	do do	do
<i>Ordnance Lands' Branch.</i>		
W. F. Coffin	Ordnance Lands' Agent	Chief Clerk (2).
F. P. Austin	General business.....	Junior 2nd.
W. Mills	Bookkeeper	do
J. Forsyth	Land Bailiff	Not classified.
<i>Office Keeper and Messengers.</i>		
J. Gow.....	Office Keeper and Messenger	
F. X. Valiquette.....	Messenger	
P. Logan	do	
<i>Office of Queen's Printer.</i>		
Lt.-Col. B. Chamberlin	Queen's Printer.....	Not classified.
T. H. Hodgins.....	Clerk	3rd Class.
A. Potvin.....	Messenger	

APPENDIX B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ORDNANCE LANDS' BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 30th July, 1870.

Sir,—In accordance with the practice introduced by your predecessor in office, I have the honor to submit a brief review of the operations of this branch of your Department to the close of the past fiscal year, 30th June, 1870.

In my report of 1869, I expressed a belief that the income for 1870 would exceed \$50,000. Had sums payable in June, but not received until July, been paid on time, my returns would have very largely exceeded that amount. As it is, the receipts for the year amount to \$49,616 52.

The expenses for the same period equal \$6,000. During this period, sales of Ordnance Lands, on time, realized \$23,107 96.

At the close of the fiscal year, negotiations for the sale of the rents of the Seignioriness of Sorel, Province of Quebec, were concluded.

The purchase money, which ought to have been paid in June, was not passed to the credit of the Department until July. It amounts to \$24,288 88.

Of the work done in the office, head-work and hand-work, it is difficult to give an intelligible estimate. It may be said, however, that the correspondence covers 920 folios, that 88 drafts of letters patent have been prepared, that a large number of assignments have been registered after careful examination of wills and other documents filed in support. The account books of the office can only be judged of fairly by reference to the returns made, periodically, and a personal examination of their contents.

The miscellaneous work, arising hourly, requiring constant attendance to answer inquiries, make investigations and explanations, and to provide for the ordinary routine of such an office as this, continue as usual.

I beg leave to close this report by recapitulating the income of the Ordnance Lands during the last 13 years and 8 months.

1856.—Revenue, as given by Ordnance schedule, \$15,000.

Receipts from 5th November, 1856, to 31st December, 1857,.....	\$21,822 93
" " 31st December, 1858.....	15,127 50
" " 31st December, 1859.....	32,213 68
" " 31st December, 1860.....	26,210 49
" " 31st December, 1861.....	23,101 58
" " 31st December, 1862.....	22,181 61
" " 31st December, 1863.....	19,758 47
" " 31st December, 1864.....	28,311 29
" " 30th June, 1865.....	13,536 48
" " 30th June, 1866.....	32,356 48
" " 30th June, 1867.....	45,981 85
" " 30th June, 1868.....	44,645 48
" " 31st December, 1868.....	19,633 19
" " 30th June 1869.....	28,586 03
" " 30th June 1870.....	49,616 52
	<hr/>
	\$423,083 58
" 31st July, 1870.....	26,746 24
	<hr/>
	\$449,829 82
Estimated expenses.	101,183 00

I have the honor to be, Sir,

\$348,646 82

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed),

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands' Agent.

APPENDIX C.

SIR,—I have postponed until now my report upon the transactions of this office, instead of preparing it at the end of the last financial year, for three reasons :—

1. I had then been but four weeks in the Department (having been appointed on the 3rd June last), and had not become so conversant with the business as to report fully and accurately concerning it.

2. This office was only organized under the statute, and the contracts for printing entered into in October, 1869. The office was organized on the 1st, and work under the contract begun on the 15th day of October. Until October, 1870, therefore, a complete year's experience of its working and statistics could not be furnished.

3. It was desirable to wait until the completion of the delivery of the statutes, and the full cost of their publication and delivery could be ascertained.

Mr. Desbarats had been unable during a portion of the time (from 1st April to June, 1870) to give that personal attention to the business of the office which it required (on account of his resignation), and Mr. Hodgins, the clerk in charge, even with the occasional supervision and assistance which your other official duties enabled you to afford him, was unable to do more than the absolutely urgent work which the needs of the several departments each day imposed on him. Consequently additional temporary clerks have, of necessity, been employed to bring up the work of the office, and to complete the books of account, registers, &c., needed for a proper record of its transactions. I have not found it necessary yet, however, to recommend any permanent increase of the staff.

The work of the Queen's Printer is divided into three parts, viz :—

1. The *Canada Gazette*.
2. The Statutes, and
3. The Departmental Printing, to which binding has been added.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

The *Canada Gazette* was understood formerly to yield a considerable revenue to its proprietors ; as, I believe, the Official Gazettes of Ontario and Quebec do now. As a result of the division of authority between the Dominion and the Provinces under the British North America Act, the advertising resulting from legal and municipal proceedings fell to the share of the Official Gazettes of the Provinces, and Parliament, by the Insolvent Act of 1869, also transferred to them the emoluments derivable from the advertising under that Act. Instead of gaining a profit, therefore, from the publication of the *Gazette*, or procuring, free of expense, communication with the public through an official organ, the Government of Canada is still compelled to pay something for this authentic means of communication and advertising. The items mentioned above, together with the notices of applications for legislation and patents of incorporation for local objects formed from two thirds to three fourths of the patronage of the *Gazette* before Confederation, so far as I have been able to make an estimate. The same cause which has prevented a large advertising patronage, has also caused a diminution in the numbers of paying subscribers to the *Gazette*. Landed proprietors and legal practitioners no longer seem to find it so necessary to consult it regularly. The late patentees handed over a list of 118 nominally paying subscribers. But not half of them have yet been induced to pay arrears ; probably not one half will pay and continue their subscriptions. A vigorous effort is being made to enforce the rule of payment in advance, which had not been in-

sisted on by the patentees. Even under these circumstances, however, a very large reduction in the cost of this service to the Dominion has been effected. The average amount paid on this account by the late Province and present Dominion of Canada for the three years ending 30th June, 1869, was over \$7,600, and for the two years of that period since confederation, nearly \$8,400.

The cost of the Gazette at the present rate of expenditure is about \$2,400, less an income for subscriptions and advertising of about \$900, leaving the cost to the Dominion about \$1,500. This shews a saving of expense to the Government, according to the former average, of over \$6,000 per annum or about 80 per cent.; according to the latter, of nearly \$7,000 or over 83 per cent. Precise figures are not used in these calculations for the reasons set forth above which render it, for the time, impracticable or very difficult to state the precise revenue belonging to the current months.

THE STATUTES.

The publication and distribution of the Statutes have been completed and the total cost is as follows:—

COST OF STATUTES OF CANADA FOR 1870, 19,300 COPIES ISSUED.

PAPER (paid James Cotton), 574 reams, Royal.....	\$ 2 73	\$1,567 02
PRINTING, (paid I. B. Taylor)		
Composition, English.....	69 60	
“ French.....	69 60	
Press Work	431 25	
		570 45
BINDING, with wrapping, despatching &c. (paid Hunter, Rose & Co.)		2,673 48
Express and other charges		436 96
		<u>\$5,247 91</u>

COMPARATIVE COST OF STATUTES AND DISTRIBUTION SINCE CONFEDERATION.

The cost of printing, binding and distribution of the Statutes and paper therefor, for first part of the Session of 1867–8:—

391 pages and 21,816 copies, was.....\$18,681 63

Cost per volume a little more than 85½ cents, or about 3½ cents per sheet. (For this Session (1867–8), however, the first edition being small, and proving insufficient, a second was ordered, and double composition therefor charged, I believe.)

The cost of the same services for the second part of that Session:—

345 pages and 21,816 vols., was\$16,066 02

Cost per vol. a little less than 73½ cents, or about 3½ cents per sheet.

The cost of the same services for the Session of 1869:—

559 pages and 21,816 vols., was.....\$21,521 03

Cost per vol. about 98½ cents, or about 2½ cents per sheet.

The cost of the services for the Session of 1870:—

231 pages and 19,300 vols., was.....\$5,247 91

Cost per vol. 27 cents, or less than 2 cents per sheet.

In all these cases the amount charged by the Post Office Department for postage for the copies sent through the post is omitted, as that is a charge by one Department against another, and not against the public.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and allowances and payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, for service at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Officer or Service.	Amount Paid.	For what period Paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
C. Eastern Superintendency of U. Canada.	W. R. Bartlett	V S & Commiss'r	\$ 1400 00	1st April '69 to 31st March '70	Indian land mgt. Fund	Governor General...	July 1, '68	Stat'd at To-
	A. Deacon	Clerk	680 00	do do	do	do	do	roto.
	G. Garrett	Teacher	150 00	do to 31st Dec., 1869	do	Superintendent Gen.	do '64	do
	Rev. G. A. Anderson	Missionary	600 00	do do Mar., 1870	Muhawks of Bof Quinte	Nom. by Board & appointed by Dept.		do
	William Law	Teacher	50 00	do do	do	(Governor General...)		do
	G. Charles	Chief	47 73	17th Apr. '69 to 31st Mar. '70	Chippewas of S. Island	Nom. by Board & appointed by Dept.		do
	S. Bigsall	Chief's Widow	17 53	Arrears of Salary	do	do		
	Miss E. Jeffry	Teacher	50 00	1st April '69 to 31st March '70	Chippewas of Beausoleil	do		
	J. Assance	Chief	50 00	do do	do	do		
	P. York	Interpreter	6 25	do do	do	do		
	J. Monage	Writer & interpreter	18 75	1st July, 1869, do	do	do		
	Miss R. Hiley	Teacher	36 68	19th Nov., do	do	do		
	Rev. G. H. Saunders	For S. Teacher	50 00	do do	do	do		
	Dr. G. W. Corbett	Medical attendance	100 00	1st April, to do	Chippewas of Rama...	do		
	Thos. Naningshukung	Chief	25 00	do do	do	do		
	J. B. Naningshukung	Chief & interpreter	50 00	do do	do	do		
	H. S. Jones	Teacher	100 00	do do	Chippewas of Saugeen	do		
	Dr. H. Marselles	Medical attendance	4 10	15 days in quar. to 30 Jun. '69	do	do		
	J. Kadangegwon	Chief	100 00	1st April, '69, to 31st Mar. '70	do	do		
	H. H. Madwaash	do	50 00	do do	do	do		
	J. George	Church Sexton	30 00	do do	do	do		
	C. Kahbere	Interpreter	50 00	do do	do	do		
	J. K. James	Councillor	10 00	do do	do	do		
	D. Craddock	Teacher	50 00	do do	Chippewas of Nawash	do		
	G. A. Fabigwon	Chief	50 00	do do	do	do		
	William McGregor	do	100 00	do do	do	do		
	F. Lamorandiere	Interpreter	100 00	do do	do	do		
	Represson of G Vandash	Late Chief	22 73	1st April, '69, to 22d June '69	Mississ. of R & M lakes	do		
	J. Rice	Secretary	20 00	do do	do	do		arrea's
	Robert Pandaush	Messenger	5 00	do do	do	do		
	J. Whetung	Chief	25 00	do do	do	do		
	J. Jacobs	Messenger	10 00	do do	do	do		
	J. Johnson	Chief	50 00	do do	Mississaguas of Skugog	do		
	Dr. W. Noden	Medical attendance	150 00	do do	do of Ahlwick.	do		
	J. Sunday, sen	Chief	112 00	do do	do	do		
	J. Storm	Councillor	12 00	do do	do	do		
	J. Simpson	do	12 00	do do	do	do		

SCHEDULE of Salaries Paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Province, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, for Services at the Outposts and Stations.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Division.	Amount paid.	For what period Paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.					
West'm Superintendency	T. Fraser.....	Councillor.....	12 00	1st April, '69 to 31st Mar. '70	Mississaguas of Alnwick			
	W. Crow.....	do	12 00	do	do			
	Rev. J. Ivson.....	for Sexton & Wood	30 00	do	do			
	J. Sunday, jr.....	Secretary.....	48 00	do	do			
	R. McKenzie.....	V S & Commiss'r.....	1000 00	do	I Land managem't fund			
	Rev. H. P. Chase.....	Missionary.....	400 00	do	do			
	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	do	400 00	do	do			
	J. Wawanosh.....	Chief.....	250 00	do	Chippewas of Sarnia...			
	W. Wawanosh.....	Teacher & Interpreter	262 50	do	do			
	J. Cameron.....	Teacher.....	100 00	do	Chippewas of Walpole			
West'm Superintendency	W. N. Fisher.....	Councillor & Interpreter	70 00	do	do			
	J. Natchawash.....	Councillor.....	20 00	do	do			
	T. Buckwheat.....	do	20 00	do	do			
	J. Greenbird.....	do	20 00	do	do			
	J. Wancush.....	Teacher.....	206 00	do	Chippewas of Thames.			
	J. Fisher.....	do	203 00	do	do			
	J. Henry.....	Interpreter.....	105 00	do	do			
	S. Brigham.....	Messenger.....	15 00	do	do			
	S. Maskinonge.....	do	15 00	do	do			
	Philip Jacob.....	Chief.....	100 00	do	Moravians of Thames.	Nom. by the Board & approved by Dept		
G. River Superintendency	Alfred A. Jones.....	Teacher.....	300 00	do	do			
	J. H. Crowley.....	do	250 00	do	Wyandots of Anderton	do		
	Dr. H. Lambert.....	Medical attendance	80 00	do	do	do		
	J. T. Gillison.....	V S & Commiss'r.....	1400 00	do	Six Nations of G. River	Superintendent Gen. May 1, '69		
	H. Andrews.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do	do	Governor General Jan. 1, '65		
	R. H. Dee, M.D.....	Medical attendance	1503 00	do	do	Nom. by the Board & approved by Dept		
	W. McCargo, M.D.....	do	280 00	do	do			
	G. H. M. Johnston.....	Interpreter.....	400 00	do	do			
	J. McLean.....	Warden.....	200 00	do	do			
	D. Hill.....	Caretaker.....	20 00	do	do			
G. River Superintendency	D. Sawyer.....	Chief.....	129 89	do	do			
	George King.....	Interpreter.....	72 56	do	Mississag's of the credit			
	J. Chuhoch.....	Messenger.....	50 00	do	do			

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, out of Upper Canada Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Head Quarters.....	F. Talfourd	400 00	Indian Land Management Fund.
do	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor	400 00	do
do	Chief Oshaweenoo, grant	50 00	do
do	do blankets	1,283 71	do
do	Stationery, printing	269 34	do
do	Travelling expenses	440 38	do
do	Contingencies, rent, &c.	204 74	do
do	Telegrams	49 63	do
do	Postage	35 18	do
do	Advertising	465 60	do
do	Roads and bridges	5,820 05	do
do	Surveys	3,009 92	do
do	Grants to school houses	283 62	do
do	J. Wilson, commission	161 58	do
do	G. H. M. Johnson, Annuity	50 09	do
do	Messrs. May & Huud, extra services ..	346 00	do
do	Sundries - Mounting maps, flag, law costs, Indian Dictionary, &c., &c.	652 03	do
do	Transfers to other accounts	6,671 62	do
Western Superinten- dency.....	Medicines and attendance, coffins, &c., per requisition of tribe	284 31	Chippewas of Sarnia.
do	Stationery	4 61	do
do	Allowance to Chapel Steward and Messenger	35 09	do
do	Percentage and land receipts	286 59	do
do	Pensions	200 00	do
do	Distribution	6,158 46	do
do	Bridge work and Materials	422 92	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	519 17	Chippewas of Walpole.
do	Distribution	1,866 04	do
do	Expenses, timber	49 20	do
do	Distribution	3,052 82	Chippewas of the Thames.
do	Coffins	20 00	do
do	Pensions	30 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	297 28	Moravians of the Thames.
do	Distribution	5,774 20	do
do	Refunds	31 98	do
do	Expenses of deputation	45 09	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
do	Law costs, Fishery Department	351 01	do
do	Distribution	3,423 76	do
do	Advertising	27 60	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	20 60	do
do	Interest on investment	101 90	William Wabback.
do	do do	76 41	James Menace.
do	do do	127 39	Nancy Maville.
do	Distribution	101 71	Munsees of the Thames.
Central and Eastern Superintendency....	Percentage on land receipts	69 23	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
do	Distribution	4,721 14	do
do	Insurance	39 40	do
do	Travelling expenses	66 80	do
do	Account of rent	34 20	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	44 45	Chippewas of Rama.
do	Distribution	2,216 56	do
do	Purchase of oxen	100 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	64 31	Chippewas of Beausoleil.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Central and Eastern Superintendency	Distribution	2,158 90	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
do	Purchase of oxen	120 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	28 13	Chippewas of Snake Island.
do	Distribution	1,027 93	do
do	do	2,626 61	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
do	do	447 97	Mississaguas of Skugog.
do	do	3,806 46	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
do	Wharf	75 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
do	Percentage on Land receipts	805 66	do
do	Pensions	40 00	do
do	Distribution	8,530 92	do
do	Survey	110 44	do
do	Roads and superintendence	316 00	do
do	Advertising	5 63	do
do	Refund	1 50	do
do	Improvements	140 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
do	Wharf	75 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	759 93	do
do	Pension	103 34	do
do	Medical attendance (Dr. W. Marseilles)	25 00	do
do	Distribution	10,133 32	do
do	Survey	110 44	do
do	Road and superintendence	316 00	do
do	Refunds	4 50	do
do	Advertising	5 65	do
Grand River Superin- tendency	Pensions	275 00	Six Nations of Grand River.
do	Sundries	225 76	do
do	Contingencies	203 46	do
do	Boy Peters	110 00	do
do	Fire losses	70 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	1,061 99	do
do	Distribution	40,345 51	do
do	Chief's board money	800 00	do
do	House rent	300 00	do
do	Building shed	336 00	do
do	Advertising	14 80	do
do	Coffins and funerals	32 25	do
do	Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	150 00	do
do	Insurance	12 50	do
do	Improvements	150 00	do
do	Pensions	185 05	Mississaguas of the Credit.
do	Contingencies	49 57	do
do	Distribution	5,574 73	do
do	Charities	60 00	do
do	Funerals	24 90	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	11 06	do
do	Sundries for church	13 50	do
do	Repairs to bridge	220 00	do
Northern Superinten- dency	Distribution	2,335 67	Ojibewas of Lake Huron.
do	do	203 20	do
do	do	42 20	Chief Dokis and his band.
do	do	1,996 14	Ojibewas of Lake Superior
Cornwall Superinten- dency	Percentage on land receipts	64 28	Iroquois of St. Regis.
do	Distribution	2,422 35	do

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Concluded.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Cornwall Superintendency.....	Wood for school	23 00	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Northern Superintendency.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	30 00	Batchewana Indians.
do	Distribution	208 06	do
Lake of Two Mountains.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	6 00	Lake of Two Mountains.
do	Distribution	98 48	do
Lake Huron Indians on Mississauga River.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	12 02	Lake Huron Indians on Mississauga River.
River Desert	Distribution	353 85	River Desert.
do	Percentage on land receipts.....	686 06	do
Garden River Indians.....	do do	77 84	Garden River Indians.
do	Distribution	110 47	do
Manitoulin Island.....	Refund.....	43 70	Manitoulin Island.
do	Percentage on land receipts.....	147 52	do
do	Transfer.....	10 00	Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
do	Amount paid C. T. Dupont, balance of land purchase	59 75	do
do	Distribution	445 21	do
Western Superintendency.....	Insurance	92 60	Indian Schools.
do	Education and board	4,804 26	do
New Brunswick.....	Salary	250 00	New Brunswick Indians.
do	Relief	1,507 00	do
Nova Scotia.....	Blankets	706 65	Nova Scotia Indians.
do	Medical attendance, &c.....	732 87	do
do	Relief	6 75	do
Lake Nipissing.....	Distribution	115 00	Lake Nipissing Indians.
do	Percentage on land receipts.....	28 52	do
Manitoulin Island.....	Refund.....	71 00	General Fund Provisional Account.
Thessalon River.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	26 30	Thessalon River Reserve.
Megannattewan and Nayscoutyong Reserve.....	do do	11 99	Megannattewan and Nayscoutyong Reserve.
Spanish River.....	Refund.....	52 20	Spanish River.
Caughnawaga, Eastern Division.....	Distribution	596 68	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Lake Huron.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	14 80	Nishiguanga and his band.
Western Superintendency.....	Distribution	10 79	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
White Fish River, Lake Huron.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	16 80	White Fish River Reserve.
Lake Superior.....	do do	18 98	Fort William Band, Lake Superior.

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st Feb., 1871.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund during the year ending
30th June, 1870.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursement.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Lower Canada	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries	655 24
do do	Grants to relieve distress	1,274 75
do do	Grants in aid of Schools and salaries of School Teachers	892 50
do do	Grant to River Desert Church	500 00
do do	Expenses re Surrenders, Ouatchouan, Isle Verte and Viger	152 80
do do	Travelling Expenses	106 46
do do	Vaccination	604 00
do do	Roman Catholic Missions	500 00
do do	Expenses re Durham Lands	289 35
do do	Indian Dictionary of Sautaux Tribe of Indians	150 00
do do	Medical Attendance, Micmacs of Restigouche	31 50
do do	Sarvey, Township of Viger	300 00
do do	Seed, Grain, &c	2,300 00
do do	Sundries, Stationery, taking Census, per centage, &c	283 37
		8,039 97

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, out of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Fund.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursement.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
		\$ cts.	
New Brunswick.....	Salary—Rev. J. C. McDrevitt	150 00	New Brunswick.
do do	do Rev. J. J. O'Leary	50 00	do do
do do	do Charles Meahan	50 00	do do
do do	Relief, &c., for Indians, County Victoria	40 00	do do
do do	do do Buctouche....	70 00	do do
do do	do do Carleton....	80 00	do do
do do	do do York.....	120 00	do do
do do	do do Shediac	50 00	do do
do do	do do Westmoreland	160 00	do do
do do	do do Bathurst	65 00	do do
do do	do do Richibucto ..	120 00	do do
do do	do do Tobique.....	90 00	do do
do do	do do Northumberland	310 00	do do
do do	do do Restigouche ..	100 00	do do
do do	do do St. John	50 00	do do
do do	do do Abousheyman ..	152 00	do do
do do	do do Charlotte....	100 00	do do
Nova Scotia	Medical Attendance	692 98	\$1,448.27 Nova Scotia, Ind.
do do	Relief	46 64	
do do	Blankets	708 65	
		3,205 27	

NOTE.—The above amounts are those actually drawn by the Indian Office in Canadian Currency, during the period specified.

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Indian Fund, shewing the balance at the credit thereof, on the 1st July, 1869, the Receipts and Payments, during the year ended 30th June, 1870, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances, 1st July, 1869.		Receipts.				Expenditure.				Credit Balances, 1st July, 1870.	
	\$	cts.	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest Grants, &c.	Transfers, &c.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	\$	cts.	\$
Albert Anthony	7	18		0 36		0 36						7 54
Alenakis of St. Francis	23	36	275 27	4 38		279 65						303 01
Amalactas of Isle Verte and Viger	56	50		2 85		2 85						59 35
Bachewant Indians	2,742	91	295 28	241 49		536 77	208 06	30 00	238 06			3,041 62
Beausoleil Indians	43,566	32	580 49	2,250 00		2,830 49	2,440 58	64 31	2,504 89			43,891 92
Chippewas of the Thames	68,121	33		3,577 76		3,577 76	3,650 82		3,650 82			68,048 27
do Saugeen	174,938	46	7,813 07	9,530 36		17,343 43	9,573 59	806 66	10,380 25			181,902 10
do Sarnia	130,802	46	2,866 02	6,438 28		9,304 30	7,705 30	286 59	7,991 89			132,114 87
do Nawash	207,467	27	7,824 16	11,174 95		18,699 11	11,200 75	759 93	11,960 68			214,235 70
do Walpole	43,648	19	5,091 75	2,479 27	4,050 82	11,621 84	2,145 24	519 17	2,664 41			52,605 53
do Rama	45,975	07	1,099 19	2,376 14		3,475 83	2,541 56	116 38	2,657 94			46,792 46
do Snake Island	21,265	55	250 91	1,099 92		1,350 83	1,143 19	28 13	1,171 32			21,445 06
Dokis Chief and his Band	607	65	580 00	19 82		599 82		58 00	58 00			541 82
Durham Indians	1,745	19		34 31		34 31						641 97
General Fund, Provisional Account	1,714	31	581 00	97 57	10 00	688 57	71 90	459 80	530 80			1,902 93
Garden River Indians	31,469	32	778 51	85 93		864 44	110 47	77 84	188 31			2,309 44
Iroquois of St. Regis	1,335	50	3 40	1,827 80		1,831 20	2,509 63		2,509 63			30,790 89
do Caughnawaga	206,064	65	602 36	78 83		681 19	596 68		596 68			1,420 01
Indian Land Management Fund	44,485	38		12,785 01	5,271 47	18,101 97	22,269 18	6,671 62	28,940 80			195,225 82
Indian Schools	781	42		2,403 72		2,403 72	4,896 86		4,896 86			41,992 24
Lake of Two Mountains Indians			122 56	43 67		166 23	98 48	6 00	104 48			843 17
Lake Huron Indians on Mississauga River	348	18		20 87		141 12		12 02				477 28
Lower Canada Indians	122,229	61	120 25	6,589 75		6,602 29	7,989 97		7,989 97			120,841 93
Lake St. John Indians	805	48	12 50	41 02		41 02						846 50
Lake Nipissing Indians	1,419	30	461 25	73 39		534 64	115 00	28 52	143 52			1,810 42
Moravians of the Thames	117,144	12	5,960 40	6,043 59		12,003 99	6,206 18	297 28	6,503 46			122,644 65
Mississaugas of the Credit	115,699	94	253 99	6,454 59		6,708 58	7,014 38	231 06	7,245 44			115,163 08
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	92,045	69	2,667 60	5,061 03	9 30	7,737 93	5,611 54	161 70	5,773 24			94,010 38
Mississaugas of Alnwick	73,664	83	100 00	4,153 33		4,313 33	4,194 46		4,194 46			73,783 70
do Skagoo	9,895	94		500 08		500 08	497 97	3 04	501 01			9,895 01
do Rice and Mud Lakes	53,512	34		2,707 58		2,707 58	2,709 34		2,709 34			53,510 58
Munsees of the Thames	2,661	51		135 70		135 70	101 71		101 71			2,695 50
Manace, James	1,519	21		76 42		76 42	76 41		76 41			1,519 22
Maiville, Nancy, alias Recollet	2,532	05		127 38		127 38	127 39		127 39			2,532 04
Manitoulin Island, unceded	33	83		1 73		1 73						35 56

STATEMENT of the condition of the Indian Fund.—Continued.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances, 1st July, 1869.		Receipts.				Expenditure.			Credit Balances, 1st July, 1870.		
	\$	cts.	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest Grants, &c.	Transfers, &c.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	\$	cts.	
Megamattewan and Nayscontyong Reserves	\$	55 80	\$	119 94	\$	6 92	\$	126 86	\$	11 99	\$	170 67
New Brunswick Indians (Dr. Bal. \$231 31)			42 50	2,244 44		2,286 94	1,750 34		1,750 34		305 29	
Nova Scotia Indians	2,000 30		179 76	2,480 00		2,659 76	2,059 76		2,059 76		2,600 30	
Nishangua and His Band, Lake Huron			148 00	5 05		153 05		14 80	14 80		138 25	
Ojibewas of Lake Huron	48,147 37			2,528 64		2,528 64	2,581 07		2,581 07		48,094 94	
do Superior	40,072 10			2,000 45		2,000 45	1,996 14		1,996 14		40,076 41	
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (ceded portion)	4,821 53		1,501 85	270 90	512 00	2,374 75	848 66	157 52	1,006 18		6,190 10	
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Clench's deficit	806 29			40 76		40 76					847 05	
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island	67 49		48 80	34 68	2,520 80	2,604 28	10 79		10 79		2,600 98	
River Desert Indians	10,299 69		6,906 08	630 31		7,536 39	353 85	686 06	1,039 91		16,796 17	
Six Nations of the Grand River	809,332 16		11,603 23	45,712 67	220 00	57,595 90	47,650 28	1,061 99	48,712 27		818,215 79	
Serpent River Reserve	144 79			7 42		7 42					152 21	
Spanish River Indians	52 85			0 70		0 70	52 20		52 20		1 35	
Tetomonais Chief and His Band	932 45			56 66		56 66					989 11	
Thessalon River Reserve	258 47		263 00	12 59		276 59		26 30	26 30		508 76	
Wyandotts of Anderdon	49,371 65		1,984 68	2,636 76	38 50	4,659 94	4,177 37	20 00	4,197 37		49,884 22	
Wabnuck, William	2,025 62			101 91		101 91	101 90		101 90		2,025 63	
White Fish River Reserve			172 00	3 80		175 80	175 80	17 20	17 20		158 60	
William Fort Band			189 80			189 80		18 98	18 98		170 82	
Total	2,588,748 99											
Less debit balance New Brunswick Indians	231 31											
Grand Total	2,588,517 68		61,455 09	147,314 58	12,632 89	221,402 56	107,388 10	12,632 89	180,020 99		2,629,899 25	

NOTE.—The above total balances include the capitalization of the annuities, &c. previously paid semi-annually, and will account for the seemingly large increase of Indian Funds.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

Dr. Cr.
GOVERNMENT in Account Current with the Indian Department.

1869. July 1.....	To amount of balance.....	\$	cts.	1870. June 30.....	By amount of payment between 1st July, 1869, and 30th June, 1870.....	\$	cts.
1870. June 30.....	To amount of receipts from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870.....	2,588,517	68	" "	By amount of balance.....	167,338	10
		208,769	67			2,629,899	25
		2,797,287	35			2,797,287	35

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT shewing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ending
30th June, 1870.

No. of acres.	No. of Town Lots.	To what Tribe belonging.	Comprising No. of Sales.	Amounts of Principal.	Average rate per acre.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
3,188	.....	Chippewas of Sangeen and Nawash....	46	6,169 50	1 93	{ Reckoning Town Lots as half of an acre.
52	62	Six Nations.....	49	6,904 76	83 19	
236	.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	3	260 50	1 19	
.....	13	Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe.	13	640 00	49 00	Per lot.
100	.....	do do	1	400 00	4 00	
148	.....	do do	3	592 00	4 00	
.....	25	Chippewas of Sarnia.....	10	1,960 00	78 40	Per lot.
24	.....	Batchewanning Bay Indians.....	1	4 80	0 20	
160	.....	Garden Bay Indians.....	2	32 00	0 20	
5,937	.....	Ojibewas & Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	51	1,813 45	0 30	
949	.....	Fort William Band, Lake Superior....	3	474 50	0 50	
3,520	.....	Township of Viger.....	43	9,268 00	2 63	
14,374	100		225	28,539 51		

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on 30th June, 1870.

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated No. of acres.	Average value per acre.
			\$ cts.
Albemarle	Saugeen Peninsula	19,805	2 50
Amabel	do	7,359½	2 50
Keppel	do	939	2 50
do	do	589	2 50
Half Mile Strip	do	406	2 50
Sarawak	do	85	2 50
Indian Reserve, Cape Croker	do	425	1 00
Eastnor	do	51,492	1 00
Lindsay	do	69,084	1 00
St. Edmund	do	66,720	1 00
Macdonald	Lake Huron, North Shore	18,401	0 20
Aweres	do	21,544	0 20
Fenwick	do	17,168	0 20
Kars	do	10,328½	0 20
Pennefather	do	17,894	0 20
Dennis	do	3,518	0 20
Neebing	Lake Superior, Batchewaning Bay	20,660	0 20
Pai Poonge	do	43,846	0 20
Herrick	do	7,205	0 20
Fisher	do	12,241	0 20
Tilley	do	13,261	0 20
Haviland	do	3,821	0 20
VanKoughnet	do	2,800	0 20
Tupper	do	2,800	0 20
Archibald	do	2,980	0 20
Tyendinaga	Bay of Quinte	6,929	2 50
Oxford	County of Kent	215	4 68
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe	705	4 00
Bidwell	Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron	25,071	Agricultural lands, 20 cents per acre. Mineral lands, \$1 per acre.
Howland	do	17,853	
Shequandah	do	25,959	
Billings	do	35,299	
Assiginack	do	28,740	
Campbell	do	38,980	
Carnarvon	do	38,395	
Allan	do	22,075	
Tekkumah	do	17,888	
Sandfield	do	24,667	
		697,548	

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

PROVISION RETURN for the year ended 30th June, 1870, for Indians of Lower Canada, in lieu of which a money commutation is received from the Imperial Government, through the Commissariat Department of Canada.

Tribe.	Denomination.	Number of persons.	Amount paid, sterling.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
St. Francis	Women, half rations	2	2 12 3	For quarter to 30th September, 1869.
do	do	2	2 12 3	do 31st December, 1869.
do	do	2	2 11 0	do 31st March, 1870.
do	do	2	2 11 8	do 30th June, 1870.
	Total .....	.....	10 7 2	

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the different Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1869 and 1870.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1869.	Population in 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Oneidas of the Thames (529 in 1868)	No returns.				
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	594	612	18		
Moravians of the Thames	268	273	5		
Wyandotts of Anderdon	73	73	0		
Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	793	798	5		
Chippewas of Sarnia	544	552	8		
do Snake Island	127	128	1		
do Rama	277	270		7	
do Christian Island	199	191		8	
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scugog Lakes	315	310		5	
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	700	725	25		
Mississaguas of Alnwick	207	203		4	
Ojibways of Sandy Island	187	195	8		
Chippewas of Saugeen	300	296		4	
do Cape Croker	362	342		20	
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island	75	76	1		
Six Nations on the Grand River	2,810	2,869	59		
Mississaguas, late of the River Credit, now on the Grand River	215	192		13	
Odahwahs, or Padahwadamies, of Christian Island	44	39		5	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,475	1,502	37		As enumerated on the pay lists.
do Lake Huron (1846 in 1868)	No returns.				
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,604				
Golden Lake Indians (185 in 1868)	No returns.				
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,601	1,650	49		
do St. Regis	822	843	20		
Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	396	395		1	
River Desert Indians	95	109	14		
Abenakis of St. Francis (Yamaska)	267	264		3	
do Becancour	72	72			
Hurons of Lorette	317	329	12		
Amalecites of Viger		91			
Miomacs of Restigouche		1,000			
do Maria	No returns.				
Montagnais of Point Bleu and Chicoutimi		254			
do Moisie and Seven Islands	189	195	6		
do Betsiamys	584	595	11		
do Grand Cascapedia					
do River Godbout					
Naskapecs of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	according to returns last received.			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the different Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1869.	Population in 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>					
Indians of Annapolis.....	70	Mr. S. P. Fairbanks, the Agent for Indian Affairs at Halifax, by letter of the 30th January, 1871, states that there are in his possession no returns of the Indian population since those taken in the year 1866, but that he has "enquired of a great many of the Indians, as well as white inhabitants, and cannot learn that their numbers are decreasing."
do Colchester.....	60	.....	.....	.....
do Cumberland.....	75	.....	.....	.....
do Digby.....	65	.....	.....	.....
do Guysborough.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do Halifax.....	110	.....	.....	.....
do Hants.....	90	.....	.....	.....
do Kings.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do Lunenburg.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do Pictou.....	195	.....	.....	.....
do Queen's.....	110	.....	.....	.....
do Shelburne.....	55	.....	.....	.....
do Antigonish.....	180	.....	.....	.....
do Yarmouth.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do Cape Breton.....	180	.....	.....	.....
do Inverness.....	70	.....	.....	.....
do Richmond.....	160	.....	.....	.....
do Victoria.....	115	.....	.....	.....
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Indians of Restigouche.....	68	59	9	
do Shediac.....	51	63	12	.....
do Northumberland.....	410	415	5	.....
do Indian Village, Indian Point, opposite Fredericton.....	.....	290	.....	.....
do County Gloucester.....	.....	39	.....	.....
do Kent.....	272	265	.....	7
do Tobique and Little Falls.....	173	173	.....	.....
do Dorchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Carleton.....	40	20	.....	20

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA, February 21st, 1871.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion of Canada, derived from the latest Reports received at this Office.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Mount Elgin Industrial School.	R. E. Tupper.	\$ cts. not known	Wesleyan Missionary Society	21	13	34	A Boarding School, the boys also taught trades and farming. Girls, housewifery and tailoring etc.
Moravians of the Thames.	John G. Bryson.	300 00	Funds of the Band	27	14	41	
Wyandotte of Anderson.	James H. Crowley.	250 00	do do	8	9	17	
Chippewas of Sarnia.	William Wawanash.	250 00	do do	20	13	33	
Chippewas and Pottawatomes, of Walpole Island.	James Cameron.	300 00	\$100 from Funds of Band \$200 Church Mission	35	12	47	
Chippewas of the Thames.	Jos. Wancanush.	200 00	Funds of the Band	20	13	33	
do do	Joseph Fisher.	200 00	do do	13	9	22	
Chippewas of Saugeen.	George Hall.	200 00	Funds of the Tribe	16	12	28	
do do	S. J. Dowling.	200 00	Wesleyan Miss. Society	26	25	51	
Mississaguas of Lake Scugog.	Miss Cathey.	160 00	do do	8	4	12	
do Mud Lake.	George Crook.	400 00	New England Company	23	19	42	
do Alnwick.	Miss Barry.	200 00	Wesleyan Miss. Society	26	18	44	
do Rice Lake.	Rev R. Brooking.	185 00	do do	15	8	23	
Chippewas, of Cape Croker.	D. Craddock.	250 00	\$200 Ch. of Eng. Soc. & \$50 funds of Band....	27	18	45	
do Rama.	Miss E. Barrett.	200 00	\$150 Wesleyan Missionary Society and \$50 funds of Band	32	15	47	
do Snake Island.	William Law.	250 00	\$50 funds of Band and \$200 Wesleyan Missionary Society	13	6	19	
do Georgina Island.	Charles Grylls.	160 00	Wesleyan Miss. Society	15	11	26	
do Christian Island.	Miss E. Tilley.	200 00	\$100 funds of Band and \$100 Wesleyan Missionary Society	15	12	27	
Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinte.	Charles Irvine.	200 00	Funds of the Tribe.	.....	.....	.....	} No returns.
do do	Lydia Hill (Indian).	100 00	do do .....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools, within the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.							
Ojibwas of Shawanaga.	No School at present	250 00	Funds of the Band.	19	10	29	Wesleyan Society are arranging for a School.
Mississaguas, of the New Credit on the Grand River.	John A. Wood.	250 00	do do	21	11	32	
do do	A. A. Jones	{ 300 00 } { 250 00 }	New England Society.	{ 45 } { 45 }	45	90	
Six Nations, of the Grand River, No. 1.	T. Griffiths and I. Barfoot	200 00	do do	9	21	30	A Boarding School.
do do	Richard Yeourd.	200 00	do do	11	17	28	
do do	George Martin.	200 00	do do	9	13	22	
do do	J's. Joseph	200 00	do do	4	11	15	
do do	Daniel Simons	200 00	do do	6	14	20	
do do	Z. Beaver	200 00	do do	10	10	20	
do do	Miss Diamond	200 00	do do	11	14	25	
do do	Miss Crombie.	200 00	do do	7	17	24	
do do	George Powles.	200 00	do do	9	14	23	
do do	Jos. Hill	{ 300 00 } { 300 00 }	do do	{ 91 } { 15 }	71	162	
Manitoulin Island	Miss Andreout & Assistants.	300 00	Indian Funds.	no returns.	no returns.	30	\$200 were contributed from Indian funds towards building School-house at Fort William.
Indians of Wikwemikong.	Jos. Jenesseau do	300 00	Congregational Church	41	22	63	
do Shesheganing.	Wm. Barrel. } Educated {	300 00	do do	no returns.	no returns.	41	
do Sucker Creek.	Peter Gezlick } Indians. {	300 00	\$50 funds of Indians and \$250 New England Soc Church of England	27	17	41	
do Sheguendah	William Stinson	not known	do do	.....	.....	.....
Garden River Indians.	Mrs. Chance.	do	Roman Catholic Church	School closed at Little Current in June, 1868.
Fort William Indians, of Lake Superior	Miss Josephine Martin and two other Nuns.	150 00	Indian Funds.	.....	.....	30
Manitoulin Island Indians, at Little Current	Miss Connelly	160 00	\$150 Lower Canada Indian Fund and \$10 Bureau of Education.	24	20	44	No return.
Golden Lake Indians, County of Renfrew	Miss Victoria Lepage.	.....	\$150 Lower Canada Indian Funds.	.....	.....	.....
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Miamacs, of Restigouche	Miss H. Pritchard	

do Maria.....	Un frere des Ecoles Chretiennes	not known	Seminary of Montreal	37	37	
Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....	Une Soeur de la Charité.....	do	do do	28	28	
do do.....	Deux Soeurs de la Charité.....	do	do do			
Iroquois, of Caughnawaga.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher.....	300 00	Lower Canada Indian Funds.....	71	66	137
Abenakis, of St. Francis.....	B. Desfosses.....	150 00	Department of Instruction.....	14	21	35
do do.....	S. Annance.....	200 00	\$100 L. C. Indian funds.....	6	2	8
River Desert Indians.....	Soeurs Ste. Gertrude and Margaret Mary.....	150 00	\$100 Col. Ch. Soc.....	43	55	98
Betsiamits Indians.....	Rev. C. Arnaud.....		L. C. Indian Fund.....			
Iroquois, of St. Regis.....	Mrs. Powell.....	200 00	L. C. Indian Funds.....	23	27	50
Hurons, of Lorette.....	No. 1, Jos. G. Vincent.....	124 00	Department of Education.....	23	none	23
	„ 2, Miss L. Dubée.....	114 00	do do do.....	none	26	26
Indians, of the Moisie and Seven Islands	No Regular School.....					
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.						
No Indian Schools up to 30th June, 1870, but since that date, three Indian Schools have been established on the Bras d'Or Lake Reserve, Cape Breton, towards which contribution from Indian Funds is made.						
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Indians of Tobique and Little Falls, in the County of Victoria	Charles Meahan.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	11	13	24
Indians, of Shediac.....	Frank Bernard.....	not known	Not known.....	not known		

No regular School. The Missionary instructs the Indian youth.

\$100 per annum are also paid from Lower Canada Indian funds. By letter of 21st January, 1871, The Very Rev. Vicar General Langevin states that "the Indian parents all read and write, and teach themselves their children, so that there are as many schools as families in their midst."

INDIAN OFFICE,
February 21st, 1871.

STATEMENT.

Number of Letters received in 1869-'70.....	2,023
" " " 1868-'69.....	1,686
Increase in 1869-'70.....	337
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1869-'70.....	1,155
" " " " 1868-'69.....	1,071
Increase in 1869-'70.....	84
Extra entries on account of Letters in 1869-'70.....	1,172
" " " " 1868-'69.....	1,109
Increase in 1869-'70.....	63
Total number of entries in Registry Book in 1869-'70.....	4,350
" " " " 1868-'69.....	3,866
Increase of entries in 1869-'70.....	484
Number of Letters written and entered in 1869-'70.....	1,731
" " " " 1868-'69.....	1,531
Increase in number of Letters written and entered in 1869-'70.....	200
Number of Reports entered as made in 1869-'70.....	130
" " " " 1868-'69.....	170
Decrease in number of Reports in 1869-'70.....	40
Number of Assignments registered under the Act 23rd Vict., Cap. 2, during the year 1869-'70.....	75
Number of Assignments registered under the Act, 23rd Vic., Cap. 2 during the year 1868-'69.....	59
Increase in number of Assignments registered in 1869-'70.....	16

W. SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 21st Feb., 1871.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 30, AND 31 RIDEAU STREET
1872.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord LISGAR, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the report made to me by the Deputy Superintendent General of the Indian Branch of this Department, with such accounts and returns, as will enable Your Excellency to understand the working of that branch during the past year.

It will be perceived that the funds invested for the different bands in Ontario and Quebec are on the increase, and that the interest is regularly paid.

The Department has steadily kept in view the policy of the statutes to which it is bound to conform. The Indians everywhere have been encouraged to self-reliance and mental development. The schools already in existence have been sustained, and others have been established or aided.

A good deal of diversity of opinion exists among many of the more intelligent Indians, as to some clauses of the laws by which their affairs are regulated. A general council was held at Brantford during the past summer, and certain resolutions were passed, to which due weight will be given, should the Indian laws be revised.

I have endeavored to visit a certain number of the reserves in all the Provinces during the past summer, and to make myself, by personal observation and intercourse, familiar with the progress which has been made in Canada to elevate the aborigines ; and I am in hopes that during the current year something like an approach to the Canadian system may be introduced into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, February 2, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to place before you the tabular statements, detailing in the usual form the operations of the Indian branch of the Public Service, during the year which terminated on the 30th June last. The Acts framed in the years 1868 and 1869, relating to Indian affairs, were designed to lead the Indian people by degrees to mingle with the white race in the ordinary avocations of life. It was intended to afford facilities for electing, for a limited period, members of bands to manage, as a Council, local matters—that intelligent and educated men, recognized as chiefs, should carry out the wishes of the male members of mature years in each band, who should be fairly represented in the conduct of their internal affairs.

Thus establishing a responsible, for an irresponsible system, this provision, by law, was designed to pave the way to the establishment of simple municipal institutions. The statute 32 and 33 Vic, chap. 6, gives to the bands, by section 11, authority to frame rules and regulations subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council for :—

1st. The care of the public health.

2nd. The observance of order and decorum at assemblies of the people in General Council, or on other occasions.

3rd. The repression of intemperance and profligacy.

4th. The prevention of trespass by cattle.

5th. The maintenance of roads, bridges, ditches and fences.

6th. The construction, maintenance and repair of school houses, council houses, and other Indian public buildings.

7th. The establishment of pounds and the appointment of pound keepers.

It had been for some time evident, that among the educated Indians, a need had been felt for improvement in the conducting of matters of internal government; this exhibited itself in expressions of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of chiefs holding office for life, and in some bands holding it by descent, who, however unprogressive and unfit, could not be removed except for gross misconduct. Nevertheless, the new plan of appointment has found, as yet, little acceptance with the Indian people in general. With the exception of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, they have evinced no desire to identify themselves with the proposed new order of things, or to give effect to it by applying for authority to hold elections.

There are, however, some bands who doubtless will avail themselves of the new mode of selecting chiefs, and are beginning to estimate its value. I had proposed to the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, and the Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, some six or eight years since, to elect a limited number of Councillors to manage their local business, as had previously been done by the Mohawks, and they carried out the proposition, and are satisfied with the improvement which it produced. The seeming apathy of others may be accounted for from the fact that the Indian mind is in general slow to accept improvements, until much time is consumed in discussion and reflection. And it would be premature to conclude that the bands are averse to the elective principle, because they are backward in perceiving the privileges which it confers.

As respects the largest and most influential Indian community in Canada, the Six Nations, their reluctance to accept the Act is attributable to the circumstance, that a council consisting of more than fifty chiefs, vacancies in whose ranks are filled up by descent, is the governing body, and although an outcry against arbitrary courses of procedure is occasionally raised, their numbers and the power they have long exercised uncontrolled, enable them to keep in subjection their people, who are rarely permitted to take part in discussions connected with the general welfare of the community.

The time must, however, arrive when the opinions and wishes of the majority will be consulted; and were the votes of the whole adult population polled, I have no doubt that a very large majority would be in favor of an elective Council. Under the statute the life chiefs would remain members of the Council. There are in all the bands, young in-

telligent men, who feel the injustice of being excluded from any voice in deliberations which materially affect their interests.

The Legislative enactments alluded to, concern also the tenure under which individual Indians hold their farm-lands, and the proposal to confer upon each member of a band, a more secure tenure by which, with certainty, to hand real estate down from the present proprietors to their descendants, requires to be better comprehended by those people before they can appreciate its advantages.

Very many, however, prefer trafficking one with another, often to the injury of their families, to being limited to a life interest. Their old system is now exhibiting its fruits, and we find families, consisting of active young men, actually without any land, while on the other hand a few cunning unscrupulous persons have by jobbery acquired possession of two or three times as much land as the proper quota. This requires a remedy, and the Act of 1869, when worked out as intended, will supply it; but time is requisite, and a system which had grown into existence before I joined the Department, and which did not prevent Indians leasing their farms to persons of other origin, instead of cultivating them for their families, has induced the tendency to indolence, and its concomitant misfortunes observable among so many people of Indian blood.

This must gradually be discontinued if they are to be made useful members of society. I am glad, nevertheless, to bear testimony to the commendable industry of many Indians, and I do not desire to disparage the endeavors made by them to farm successfully. The Agricultural Exhibition, held during the last season among the Six Nations, indicated progress, and the aid to purchase seed and agricultural implements, periodically supplied to several bands in Lower Canada, it is hoped will enable them the better to support their families in comfort. As hunting becomes less profitable agriculture takes its place, and this assistance, the better to enable them to carry it on, is important to all the bands.

Two of the Upper Canada bands, the one settled on the Christian Island and the other on Parry Island, applied to be provided with working oxen. This request was complied with, and Mr. Beatty, who has taken much interest in the Parry Island Indians, has informed me that the clearing, fencing and cultivating of land by them affords promise of material advancement.

The Appendix will exhibit the number, locality and the attendance of pupils at the Indian schools, aided and sustained by this Department.

The Mount Elgin Institution, situated on the reserve belonging to the Chippewas of the Thames, is now in active operation. Workshops, for the erection of which money was contributed from Indian funds, have been built; and it is believed that the instruction in mechanical arts, which was a condition upon which the establishment was entrusted to the Wesleyan Methodists' body, will result in important benefits to the bands, of which the young people, there educated, are members. The Lower Canada fund having admitted of increased assistance to the Indians of the Province of Quebec, they have been more liberally aided than in former years.

Regular medical aid to the Micmacs of the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence has been provided, and to the Montagnais Indians, of the north shore, among whom small-pox had appeared. A medical practitioner was sent to vaccinate those who had not previously been vaccinated. This precautionary measure has, it is trusted, been the means of averting serious ravages by that disease from those people.

At Caughnawaga, by contributing more freely to the salaries of the teachers of the Indian schools there, a large increase of pupils has occurred, and money has been supplied both there and at Lorette to be expended on the school buildings. The new Indian Church at the River Desert Settlement, in the Township of Manawaki, has been liberally assisted, with a view to its completion, and the road through the township improved at the expense of Indian funds. The Indian settlement in Manawaki progresses, and each head of a family has a farm lot assigned to him. And as a respectable periodical payment, derived from interest on timber sold, is divided among the band, it is hoped that the work of settlement will proceed at an accelerated pace. The reserve set apart in the Township of Viger, belonging to the Amalacites, formerly of Isle Verte, who had not

recently cultivated their reserve, having been surrendered for sale, the chief part of the lands therein have been disposed of at fair prices.

The larger portion of the lands at Lake St. John, in the Township of Oniatouchuan, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 106, for the Montagnais Indians, of the Upper Saguenay and Tadousac, having also for the most part remained unoccupied, was surrendered for sale, but the disposal thereof was deferred in consequence of the fires. It is proposed to offer them for sale soon after the opening of spring, and thus a demand for land for actual settlement in that quarter will be supplied.

It is gratifying to report that in Nova Scotia, three Indian schools, the teachers of which are paid from Indian funds, have been brought into existence.

In New Brunswick but one school has yet been organized. It is hoped that others may be established in the course of the current year. In some Indian settlements, a desire for education is spreading, and so soon as it is sufficiently manifested, the proper steps will be taken to give effect to that desire. In regard to social and moral improvements in both of the maritime Provinces, it will be necessary to prevail with the small detached bands of Indians to consent to be collected in permanent locations, and to give up their migratory habits. If this were done, a limited number of more influential settlements could be formed where comfortable habitations could be provided, schools established, seed and implements supplied.

The population returns although not perfect, are sufficient to convey the satisfactory assurance that the apprehension, to which expression has often been given by uninformed persons, that the Indians of Canada are dying out is without foundation. On the contrary, they are on the increase. The increase is not very great, but it suffices to prove that sanitary arrangements and medical treatment, a larger degree of home comfort, with better food and clothing, the repression of intemperance, and such supervision as our local agents exercise are producing effects which encourage to further exertion.

With regard to the lands held for sale, the quantity disposed of during the year ending the 30th June, 1870, amounted to 14,374 acres; this quantity comprehended various town lots. The sum total of these sales was \$28,539 51. The amount received on old and new sales of land and timber amounted during the same period to \$61,455 09. The expenditure on the construction of roads and bridges was \$7,250 85; and on surveys, \$3,100. The additional quantity of land surveyed amounted to 89,540 acres. The total quantity of surveyed disposable Indian lands amounts to 697,584 acres. The comparatively small quantity sold within the year which terminated 30th June, 1870, is accounted for by the circumstance that the free grant system, instituted by the Government of the Province of Ontario, has attracted large numbers of settlers, some of whom probably would otherwise have taken up Indian lands.

The construction of roads and bridges in the Saugeen Peninsula, where complaint had been made that access to the lands and to market was difficult, have been pushed forward, and the contracts made have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. On the opening of spring, settlers will have a passable road, extending as far north as the rear boundary of the township of Eastnor, and before the close of the season of 1871, to the northern extremity of the Saugeen Peninsula at the well sheltered and commodious harbor of Tobor-Moray.

On the Manitoulin Island, the road commencing at Little Current has been extended from Manitowaning to Michael's Bay, and an extension laid out to the newly surveyed and fertile Township of Carnarvon.

The fine Township of Sandfield, which faces on the large inland Manitou Lake, is rendered easy of access by the construction of the section completed to Michael's Bay from Manitowaning.

The steamboat landing at the last-mentioned place has been much improved by the new wharf, a work which was built during the past season with monies supplied by the Department, and the communication by steamer has been of great advantage to the settlers.

The line of road in rear of the Sault St. Marie extending northerly through the

whole of the Goulais Bay and Batchewana Bay reserve, laid out by Provincial Surveyor Salter, will be proceeded with next spring. The land, in many parts, is well adapted for settlement, and the mills, for which machinery has been provided by Messrs. Harris and Jones, will no doubt form an additional inducement for the settlement of that large Indian tract, in which, besides farming lands and fisheries, valuable metals and minerals are believed to abound.

It will be perceived that the tabular statements exhibit a very much larger amount, as constituting the capital at the credit of Indian funds. This is occasioned (over and above investments derived from land and timber) by the capitalization of the old annuities payable periodically to various Indian bands, in consideration of cessions of land executed by them to the Crown.

The statement of office-work performed, exhibits a considerable increase of general business as compared with the amount of similar duty particularized in the report of the preceding year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent, Indian Affairs.

RETURN of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending the 30th June, 1870.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per Annum.	When appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first Appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General....	Hon Joseph Howe.....	\$ cts. Nil.	.....	.....	.....	Holds the office combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Deputy Superintendent.....	William Spragge.....	2,000 00	17th March, 1862..	Governor in Council.....	Appointed to Sur- veyor General's De- partment 1st Jan., 1859.	
Accountant.....	Chas. T. Walcott.....	1,400 00	1st Dec., 1859. . .	Governor General, by Order in Council, 17th March, 1862...	Appointed to Crown Land Department October, 1854.	
Corresponding Clerk	Lawrence VanKoughnet.	940 00	13th Feb., 1861...	do do	Appointed by Sir Jno. Colborne, Forest Warden, Township of Tyendinaga	
Clerk and Draughtsman....	J. P. M. Lecount.....	900 00	10th April, 1862..	Hon. Alex. Campbell	Appointed to Pro- vincial Registrar Branch, 1st May, 1865.	
Clerk	S. G. Murray.....	800 00	1st June, 1866	do		
Clerk and Translator.....	J. V. De Boucherville...	800 00	1st Jan., 1869.....	Sir E. P. Taché.....		

C. T. WALCOTT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

At the rate paid for the Statutes of 1867, the cost this year would have been about.....	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per vol., or...	\$9,794 75
	27 " ...	5,247 91
Showing a saving of.....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,546 84
At the rate in 1868, the cost this year would have been	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per vol., or...	\$9,328 33
	27 " ...	5,247 91
Showing a saving of.....	21	\$4,080 42
At the rate in 1869, the cost this year would have been	40 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per vol., or...	\$7,835 80
	27 " ...	5,247 91
Showing a saving of.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$2,589 87

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING, &c.

The execution of Departmental Printing under a contract, and the immediate supervision and audit of this office has undoubtedly effected a very considerable saving of expense during the past year.

An absolutely accurate comparison cannot be made without weeks of labor spent in the examination of a large number of vouchers and classification of the several items in each; because the printing and stationery accounts were formerly inextricably mingled together, and in some instances entangled with accounts for other contingencies also. But an approximate statement has been compiled, with great care, from the printed public accounts, by Mr. Young of the Stationery Office. According to this the total cost of stationery and printing in 1865—66, was \$107,270 28; for 1866—67, \$121,526 02; for 1867—68, \$153,055 00; and for 1868—69, \$110,220 73; or an average of over \$123,000, for the four years. The average for the latter two years was \$131,638 00.

It must be remarked that, for the purpose of more accurate comparison, Mr. Young has rejected certain portions of the public service which had not, during the last financial year, been furnished from the Stationery Office supplies. Had these been included the gross totals would, of course, have been greater still. For the year 1869—70, the supplies from the Stationery Office to the several departments cost \$19,903 96, and the cost of printing under the contract, for the first year of its operation (from 15th October, 1869, to 15th October, 1870), was—\$27,678 66. These, together, would show an annual cost of \$47,582 62, and a diminution upon the four years' average of more than \$75,000—or over 60 per cent. As compared with the two years' average since confederation, it shows a diminution of \$84,056,—or nearly 64 per cent. But for several reasons this apparent saving is greater than the actual—greater than is really practicable. At the time of the establishment of the Stationery Office, and reorganization of the printing service, many of the Departments had already their stocks of paper and blank forms on hand, which reduced the demand during the past financial year. All the outside service have not learned, during the past year, to act upon the new rules and order all their supplies through the head office at Ottawa. Again, while all accounts for contingencies and miscellaneous expenses have been searched in the previous years for items of stationery and printing, only the books of the two offices have been used for making up the account of 1869—70. It is more than probable, therefore, that items for confidential work, or work done on a sudden emergency, or work or supplies ordered in ignorance of the rules by officials at a distance, and not checked or paid for through either office should be added to the above statement of cost.* But making reasonable

* While this is passing through the press, Mr. Young has examined the Public Accounts (just issued) for 1869—70, and estimates the additions to be made at \$13,975 for stationery, and \$6,466 for printing, or \$20,441 89 in all, thus raising the total cost of the two services to \$68,605 70.

allowance for these, I think we may fairly claim a saving of about 50 per cent. For the reasons stated above, it is probable that the current year will show a considerable increase over the past as the over supplies of 1867--68, and 1868--9 become exhausted, and all orders are passed through the two offices.*

Besides, the Census printing, which properly belongs to ten years and not to one, will come into this year's account, and the addition of Manitoba and British Columbia is likely to add something to the expenditure for these as other services,—as will, necessarily, from year to year, the increase of the population, riches, trade, and public business of the Dominion.

I subjoin two statements shewing the cost of printing for the eight and a-half months ending 30th June, and the year ending 15th October last, giving in one the totals for each month, and in the other the totals for each department for the two periods above mentioned.

Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., for 8½ months from 15th October, 1869, to 30th June, 1870; and for 12 months ending 15th October, 1870.

(N.B.—This statement includes the cost of Binding.)

Months.	Year.	Amount.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts. Months.
October and November	1869	2,773 99	
December	1869	1,240 54	
January	1870	913 38	
February	1870	943 15	
March	1870	2,865 71	
April	1870	2,391 75	
May	1870	3,198 18	
June	1870	2,252 70	
			16,579 36 = 8½
July	1870	2,667 40	
August	1870	1,907 75	
September	1870	2,938 24	
October	1870	3,585 87	
			11,099 30 = 3½
			27,678 66 = 12

* *Postscript.*—This has been already proved. Mr. Young's stationery account having risen to \$15,744 for the first half-year of 1870-71, equal to about \$32,500 per annum, against \$19,903 for the last financial year; and this without the extraordinary supplies required for the census.

Cost of Departmental Printing, by Departments, from 15th October, 1869, to 30th June, 1870; and for the year ending 15th October, 1870.

(N.B.—This statement includes the cost of Binding.)

Department.		For 8½ months, from 15th Oct., 1869, to 30th June, 1870.		For 1 year, ending 15th Oct., 1870.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Post Office	5,098 26		11,954 90	
do Savings' Bank Branch.....	579 71		980 33	
Customs		5,677 97		12,935 23
Inland Revenue		2,059 55		3,472 72
Militia and Defence		2,197 60		3,131 84
Marine and Fisheries		2,142 14		2,319 52
Finance	707 61	1,411 58	1,093 18	1,679 34
do Stationery Office	223 59		290 90	
Agriculture, &c.		936 20		1,384 08
Secretary of State, Canada	285 34	222 92	318 83	425 73
do Queen's Printer	140 27		200 80	
Secretary of State, Provinces		425 61		519 63
Public Works	519 60	258 01	673 74	273 30
do Intercolonial Railway	5 02		5 02	
Receiver General		524 62		678 76
Justice		127 16		195 41
Privy Council		148 80		183 42
Governor General		390 62		420 36
Civil Service Board		8 18		10 92
		48 40		48 40
		16,579 36		27,678 66

Of these amounts: \$128 26 for the Department of Militia and Defence, and \$162 89 for the Privy Council, were paid for confidential work at higher than contract rates.

The binding is being performed by the same contractor under Schedules prepared by Mr. Young, of the Stationery Department (the result of long practical experience in the business), which have been approved by the Civil Service Board, and sanctioned by Order in Council.

The apparent total savings during the present, as compared with the past year, are as follows:

Upon the Canada Gazette, (Compared with an average of 2 years)	\$7,000 00
Upon the Statutes	2,587 89
Upon the Departmental Printing, Binding and Stationery	(\$62,638 11)
Of which (say) 50 per cent. to this Office	31,319 06
Total	\$40,906 95

The whole respectfully submitted.

B. CHAMBERLIN,
Queen's Printer.

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1871.

No. 24.

MESSAGE.

LISGAR.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the SENATE, the accompanying Annual Reports and Statements by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, of the receipts and expenditures under the provisions of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 62, intituled "An Act respecting Harbor Police," and 31 Vic. Cap. 64, intituled "An Act respecting the Treatment and Relief of Sick and "Distressed Mariners."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 1st March, 1871.

No. 25.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th April, 1870; For a Return of all sums collected by Customs' officers, or by their Deputies, for Bonds, Entries, Certificates, Blanks, or for any other charges made in their respective offices since the 1st July, 1867; and a statement of what fees (if any) such officers are entitled to receive in connection with their duties.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1871.

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

No. 26.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURNS

Of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in certain Counties and Districts of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1870.

No. 27.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th February, 1871; For a Return showing the amount paid, and to whom paid, for the sale of Postage Stamps, for the year ending 30th June, 1870.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 7th March, 1871.

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

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the half year,
ended 31st December, 1870.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above
Return is not printed for the Sessional Papers.]*

No. 29.

STATUTES.

Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada,
33 Victoria, being the 3rd Session of the 1st Parliament, 1870, under the
provisions of the Act 31 Vict. Cap 1. Sec: 14.

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

No. 30.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 3rd March, 1870; For copies of all treaties, surrenders of lands, or agreements between the Crown and any of the Tribes of Indians, located within the Provinces or Territories comprised within the Dominion of Canada; also between the Hudson's Bay Company and any Tribe of Indians so far as such documents may be in the possession of the Government.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 8th March, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1871, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Local Government of Nova Scotia, touching the new Public Building at Halifax, and the claim made by the Local Government to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred by the Province in completing said building since 1st July, 1867; and also a Statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion to the Local Government since the passage of the Act 32-33 Vict. chap. 2 entitled, "An Act respecting Nova Scotia," over and above the subsidy as increased by that Act, or for and in payment of any claims or demands made by that Province upon Canada, and the subjects and nature of such claims, if any, the time when such claims accrued and the dates of the respective payments thereof.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

(No. 636.)

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to the Address of the House of Commons, of the 27th ultimo, a copy of which was communicated by you to this Department on the 4th instant, asking for copies of correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Nova Scotia on the subject of the new Provincial building in Halifax, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copies of all the correspondence on the subject of record in this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. Parent, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State.

(Copy. No. 391.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 24th April, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the 22nd April, 1868. Department of Public Works, and to request that you will have the goodness to procure and forward to this Department, at your convenience, the information therein asked for respecting the new Provincial building at Halifax.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State, &c.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
Halifax.

(No. 2270, Sub. Ref.)

OTTAWA, April 22nd, 1868.

SIR,—The Hon. the Minister of Public Works instructs me to direct your attention to the British North America Act, 1867, and also to the the Public Works Act, 31 Vic., 12, 1867; the first placing the Public Buildings of the several Provinces under the Dominion Government, and the second placing the Dominion Buildings in charge of this Department, and to request that you will write to the Government of Nova Scotia and ascertain when the Commissioners, under whose care the new Provincial building at Halifax was erected will be prepared to hand over the said building to this Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary of State, &c.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HALIFAX, N.S., 8th May, 1868.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 329, dated April 24th, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, asking for information relative to the new Provincial building, and I have it in command to forward you a copy of a Minute of Council made at Halifax on the 27th of February last.

"It is recommended that the new Provincial building now about completed be held by the Government and remain vacant, pending the settlement of the question of Confederation."

When the Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, passed in the Imperial Legislature, this building, which was then in process of erection, and by no means far advanced towards completion, was not, in the opinion of the Government of Nova Scotia, a public building within the meaning of section 108 of that Act and the schedule therein referred to.

Such being the construction put upon the Act, it is not the intention of the Government of Nova Scotia to part with the possession of the building.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL,

Provincial Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

(No. 391.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 18th May, 1868.

SIR,—I enclose, herewith, for the information of the the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, a copy of a letter from the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia
8 May. on the subject referred to in your communication of the 22nd ultimo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed),

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

F. Braun, Esq.,
Secretary of the Department of Public Works.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA July 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a minute of my Executive Council, dated the 27th instant, in reference to the claims of this Province on the Dominion Government for expenditure on the new Provincial building subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1867.

I have, &c.,
(Signed),

EDWARD KENNY.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Minute of Council passed at Halifax on the 27th day of July, 1870 .

The Council have under consideration a letter under date of July 1st, 1870, from Mr. Langton Dominion Auditor, to the Honorable Provincial Secretary, transmitting a statement of subsidy account, in which a charge of \$30,000 is made against the Province of Nova Scotia, as interest for three years from 1st of July, 1867, to 1st July, 1870, on the alleged cost of the new Provincial building, upon which charge they beg to make the following observations.

1. The new Provincial building was contracted for in November, 1863, through commissioners appointed by the then Government of Nova Scotia and was intended to accommodate departments, the control of which, by the British North America Act, is now divided between the General and Local Governments.

2. That at the time the Confederation scheme was agreed to, in October 1864, only about \$7,300 had been expended on that building; and had the work been suspended at that date, the Dominion Government must necessarily have completed the building out of Dominion moneys; the Provincial Government, however, allowed the work to proceed, assuming, as we are informed, that if an Imperial Act passed, confederating the British North American Colonies, the Province of Nova Scotia would be reimbursed for the outlay.

3. On the 1st July, when the Confederation Act became law, the Commissioners had expended \$83,111 on the building, which, with the cost of land, swelled the whole expenditure to \$122,695. The work was continued after that period by the Commissioners until April, 1868, when the building was completed, and an additional expenditure of \$66,385 incurred, which was paid by the Local Government from funds received for Provincial subsidy, making the total cost of the building, including the site, \$189,080.64.

4. The only correspondence that has taken place between the Dominion and Local

Government on this building, was a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Provinces transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. F. Braun, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, under date 28th April, 1868, asking "When the Provincial Government would be prepared to hand over the said building to that Department?" To which the Provincial Secretary replied on the 3th May, 1868, and forwarded a copy of the following Minute of Council, passed the 28th February, 1868.

"It is recommended that the new Provincial Building, now about completed, be held by the Government and remain vacant, pending the question of the settlement of confederation;" and further stating that, in the opinion of the Council, it was not a building within the meaning of section 108 of the British North America Act.

5. The Council are aware that the question of the new Provincial building was discussed by Messrs. Howe and McLelan, and Sir John Rose, in January, 1869. In the letter of Messrs. Howe and McLelan, under date 28th January, 1869, those gentlemen remark:—

"If it be assumed that under the Act, that portion of the property created by being contracted for just prior to the conference, although the expenditure was subsequently made prior to the adjustment of the debts and assets, reverted to the Dominion, then we would urge that *Nova Scotia is entitled to claim whatever sum was paid subsequent to that adjustment.*"

In reply to which Sir John Rose, under date January, 1869, states "that its cost goes to make up the total debt of Nova Scotia, but it is, nevertheless, Dominion property, as much as the railways, portions of which have been constructed in the same interval; and it therefore stands on the same footing, *except perhaps as to any outlay since July 1867, which may form the subject of equitable adjustment.*"

6. On the 25th May, 1869, the Legislative Council adopted, without a division, the report of the committee, to whom was referred the correspondence relating to the new Provincial building.

"And therefore this committee are of opinion that the building is not included in, "and ought not to be subject to the 108th section of the of the Act of Confederation, which assigned the public Buildings of the Provinces as the property of the Dominion Government, but that the building in question is a clear asset of the Province of Nova Scotia, and should be dealt with as such in the negotiations between the two Governments." And on the 14th of June, 1869, the House of Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, "As the opinion of this House that the new Provincial buildings, constructed at a large expense from provincial funds, be sold to any person or persons "who may be disposed to purchase the same at cost."

7. The correspondence alluded to in the 4th section of this Minute, is the only correspondence that had passed between the Dominion and Local Governments, up to March, 1870, and as the building, with the exception of that portion used by the Crown Land Department, was still unoccupied, very much to the detriment and inconvenience of the people of Halifax, and no progress made in the settlement of the question as to ownership, the Provincial Secretary was instructed to forward the following telegram to Sir John A. Macdonald.

Halifax, 21st March, 1870.

"Will your Government submit dispute in connection with new Provincial building "to arbitration."

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL.

To which the following answer was received:—

Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

"Government have no power by law to submit question to arbitration."

(Signed),

J. A. MACDONALD.

The Government then determined, if possible, to bring the matter to a final issue, and the Provincial Secretary was directed to forward a second telegram to Sir John A. Macdonald, of which the following is a copy :—

Halifax, 25th March, 1870.

“ Will your Government pay amount expended on new Provincial building subsequent to July 1867.

“ Answer by telegraph.”

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL.

To which no answer has been received.

8. The foregoing is a complete history of this building, from its commencement in 1864 to the present time. The Council have always held, and are still of opinion, that Nova Scotia is justly entitled to receive from the Dominion Government, the whole cost of this building, less the sum expended prior to the signing of the Quebec Scheme, but as it was very desirable that the question should be settled, in order that the building might be used for the purposes for which it was intended, the Government concluded in March last to accept the view of Sir John Rose, as expressed in his letter to Messrs. Howe and McLelan, on the 20th January, 1869, more particularly as the Council have reason to believe that Mr. McLelan concurs in that opinion. With a view to the settlement of this vexed question, the Government sent the before mentioned telegrams, in the hope that they would lead to the transfer of the property, on payment by the Dominion Government of the \$66,385, the sum paid out by the Province of Nova Scotia subsequent to 1st July, 1867.

9. This being the true position of the building question, the Council protest against any sum being charged the Province of Nova Scotia for interest on its cost.

Because the Dominion Government, allowing that they had grounds for this claim, which the Council by no means admit, have no right whatever to charge interest for three years, as the building was not completed until April, 1868, and if a claim could be legally preferred against the Province, it could only be for interest after completion on the sum expended prior to 1st July 1867, viz., \$122,695, which in the opinion of the Council the Dominion Government have clearly forfeited for the reason set forth in this Minute, and in consequence of not having made a formal demand for the building on or about the time the Union Act took effect, or subsequently, accompanied with an offer to refund the Province the sum expended from the Provincial Treasury.

In conclusion, the Council being satisfied that there is due to this Province on account of the building the sum of \$66,385 cannot acknowledge any claim of Canada for interest or otherwise until the matters in difference on this subject are finally determined and the above amount paid into the Provincial Treasury.

Certified.

(Signed)

W. B. VAIL,

Clerk of Council.

The undersigned has the honor to submit the following report on the despatch of His Honor the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, dated 28th July last, transmitting the Copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of that Province, protesting against any sum being charged the Province of Nova Scotia for interest on the cost of the new Provincial building. The deduction of which the Executive Council of Nova Scotia complains was made in accordance with the 3rd section of the Act 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 2, owing to the refusal of the Government of Nova Scotia, to surrender to the Dominion Government the new Provincial building, until the latter shall adopt the view taken by the Local Government as to the liability of the Dominion Government. The undersigned is of opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss at present the merits of the claim which, even if admissible, ought not to be enforced by the retention of the buildings, which has caused the greatest inconvenience to the Dominion Government.

The undersigned therefore recommends that a formal notice be given to the Govern-

ment of Nova Scotia that, unless the Building be handed over to the Dominion Government on or before 1st December next, it will be absolutely necessary for the Dominion to provide other accommodation for the Customs and Post Office Departments. Should the building be placed in possession of the Dominion Government it is needless for the undersigned to observe that all accounts between the Dominion Government and the Province of Nova Scotia will be adjusted in accordance with law and equity.

(Signed),

F. HINCKS,
Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, 24th September, 1870.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council. approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th October, 1870.

On a letter dated 28th July, 1870, from the Hon. Edward Kenny, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, enclosing a Minute of His Executive Council, dated the 27th of the same month, in reference to a claim for \$30,000 made by the Dominion Government against that Province, as interest for three years from 1st July, 1870, on the cost of the new Provincial building subsequently to 1st of July, 1867.

The Executive Council of Nova Scotia in their said Minute, state, that being satisfied for the reasons therein given, that there is due to that Province on account of the building the sum of \$66,385, they cannot acknowledge any claim of Canada for interest or otherwise until the matters in difference on this subject are finally determined, and the latter amount paid into the Provincial Treasury.

The Hon. the Minister of Finance reports that the deduction, of which the Executive Council of Nova Scotia complains, was made in accordance with the 3rd section of the Act 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 2, owing to the refusal of the Government of Nova Scotia to surrender to the Dominion Government the new Provincial buildings until the latter shall adopt the view taken by the Local Government as to the liability of the Dominion Government.

The Minister states he is opinion that it is inexpedient to discuss at present the merits of the claim which, even if admissible, ought not to be enforced by the retention of the building, which has caused the greatest inconvenience to the Dominion Government. He, therefore, recommends that a formal notice be given to the Government of Nova Scotia, that unless the building be handed over to the Dominion Government on or before the 1st December next it will be absolutely necessary for the Dominion Government to provide other accommodation for the Customs and Post Office Departments.

That should the building be placed in possession of the Dominion Government it is needless for him to observe that all accounts between the Dominion Government and the Province of Nova Scotia will be adjusted in accordance with law and equity.

The Committee concur in the above report, and advise that it be approved and its purport communicated to the Government of Nova Scotia.

Certified.

(Signed).

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

(No. 378)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 11th October, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch of the 28th July last, and the accompanying minute of your Executive Council on the subject of an alleged claim of the Government of Nova Scotia on the Dominion Government, for expenditure on the new Provincial building, which Despatch was received by the Honorable the Secretary of State

for the Provinces when in Halifax, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for the information of your Government a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the said Minute.

The Government of Nova Scotia will please to consider this letter and its enclosure as the "formal notice" referred to in fourth paragraph of the Order in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HALIFAX, 12th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Provincial Secretary, and request that I may be informed whether the Government of Canada have come to any decision upon the question to which reference is therein made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

HASTINGS DOYLE,

Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honorable

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

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

HALIFAX, 11th October, 1870.

SIR,—On the 27th day of July last, a Minute of Council was passed protesting against the charge made by the Dominion Government of \$30,000 for interest on the new Provincial building. On the following day, the 28th, the said Minute was forwarded to His Honor the Administrator, to be transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces. Since then no reply has been received by the Government of Nova Scotia, and I am instructed to request that your Honor will have the goodness to enquire of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, if the Government of Canada have re-considered the matter, or whether it is still their intention to retain the \$30,000 out of the amount of subsidy justly due to this Province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL,

Provincial Secretary.

His Honor

Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.

(No. 378)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

21st October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 12th instant, covering a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Provincial Secretary on the subject of the charge made by the Dominion Government of \$30,000 for interest in the new Provincial building.

Mr. Under Secretary Meredith's letter of the 11th instant, addressed to Administrator of the Government, will have informed you of the decision arrived at by the Dominion Government on the matter referred to by the Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Lieutenant-General

Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor, Halifax.

(No. 30)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HALIFAX, 22nd October, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your Despatch, No. 476, of the 11th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a Minute of my Executive Council, relating to the new Provincial building in this city.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

HASTINGS DOYLE.

The Honorable

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

Copy of a Minute of Council passed at Halifax, on the 22nd day of October, 1870.

The Council have before them a copy of a report of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 10th instant, in reply to a Minute of this Council of the 27th July last, on the subject of \$30,000 retained by the Dominion Government from the subsidy due this Province on a claim of interest on the cost of the Provincial building, and giving notice to this Government that unless the building be handed over on or before the 1st December next, it will be necessary to provide other accommodation for the Customs and Post Office Departments.

In reference to the 3rd section of chap. 2 of the 32nd and 33rd Victoria, the Council deny the right of the Legislature of Canada to interfere with the public or private real estate of the people of Nova Scotia, and therefore consider the enactment under consideration, unconstitutional and void, for the reasons following:

First. At the time that the British North America Act passed in the Imperial Legislature, the building in question had no existence, had not been completed, and was not a public building, within the meaning of the third schedule of said Act.

Secondly. There is nothing in the Imperial Statute to authorize the Legislature of Canada to legislate respecting the possession of any of the property of the people of Nova Scotia, not coming within the description of property specified in such 3rd schedule.

Thirdly. The Legislature of Canada have no power or right to demand interest from the people of Nova Scotia, except in strict accordance with the clauses of the Imperial Statute, referring to the debt of the Province at the date of the Union.

Fourthly. The demand for interest on the whole cost of the building, a considerable portion of which was expended by this Province after the 1st of July, 1867, is an unwarranted assumption on the part of the Dominion Legislature.

The Government acting in strict accordance with the Local Legislature, as testified by resolutions of both branches thereof, have held the possession of the building because there was due to this Province the sum of \$66,385 expended thereon after the Union.

The building not coming within the description of the said third schedule, is the property of Nova Scotia, and the Government, had they been disposed to contend for the strict rights of this Province, might have insisted on Canada paying the whole cost of the building, and Canada had no right to demand the possession except as a purchaser on payment of that cost.

This view of the subject, however, being disputed by Canada, and the Government being sincerely desirous of ending all controversy on the subject and of allowing the public to enjoy the benefit of the edifice, and to accomplish the purposes for which it had been erected, offered to transfer it to Canada for \$66,385, the amount actually expended on it after the Union.

The Dominion Government having thought proper to reject this fair, just, and reasonable proposal, the Council desired to have the difference settled by arbitration, and proposed a reference which was also declined.

The Council, therefore, contend that all inconvenience the public have sustained in being deprived of the use of the building, and all other injurious consequences, are justly chargeable on the Dominion Government.

The Council were astonished to hear from the Provincial Secretary on his return from Ottawa in November 1869, that the Dominion Government, acting on the advice of the Hon. Joseph Howe, objected to reimburse the Province for the money expended after the 1st July, 1867, and as Mr. McLelan was a party to the arrangement of the accounts, and, as the Council has reason to believe, had the financial part of the business in charge, the Provincial Secretary addressed a letter to him on the subject, of which the following is a copy :—

Halifax, 17th December, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—The “ Act respecting Nova Scotia,” passed last Session of the House of Commons confirming the agreement entered into by Mr. Rose and Mr. Howe and yourself, is somewhat obscure in reference to the new Provincial buildings, and I shall feel greatly obliged if you will inform me whether, it was intended that Nova Scotia should be charged with interest on the *whole cost* of the building or only on that paid prior to the 30th June, 1867.

I distinctly remember, in conversation with you the evening after your return from Ottawa, you stated the money we would receive from the Dominion Government for the new Provincial building would more than reimburse us for expenditure on the new Poors' Asylum ; but as you did not state the amount I have thought it advisable to seek information from you before opening negotiations with a view of getting the question in regard to the building settled.

I am &c.,

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL.

Hon. A. W. McLelan.

Reply.

LONDONDERRY, 3rd January, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I really regret that I hurriedly passed over the closing paragraph of yours of the 17th, in which you say you desired the information with a view to negotiate for the settlement of the new building question, or I should have put aside matters that were pressing upon my time and replied at once.

As I understand it, the Dominion Government will pay the expenditure on the building subsequent to 1st July, 1867.

If the amount be placed to your credit on expenditure, or completion of the building, then they will charge you interest from that date upon the whole cost of the work, allowing you interest on the sum at your credit for expenditure after 1st July.

If the over-expenditure be not placed to your credit until the building is handed over, you will only be chargeable with interest upon the expenditure previous to 1st July, 1867.

Whichever way you put it the result is the same. The expression in the Act is, I think, “ interest on the cost of new building until handed over.”

Now, the “ over expenditure ” does not form part of the cost to the Dominion Government until that sum is placed by them at your credit.

I trust you will have no difficulty in adjusting the accounts and making a satisfactory settlement of this question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

A. W. McLELAN.

Honorable W. B. Vail, Halifax.

The above letter, from Mr. McLelan, was laid before the members of the Legislature in March last, when the subject was fully discussed, and with their concurrence the

Provincial Secretary forwarded the telegrams of the 21st and 25th March last to Sir John A. Macdonald, referred to in a former Minute.

The Privy Council appear to have overlooked the fact that no demand had ever been made for the possession of the building, nor was there any intimation that a transfer of it was desired after the arrangement of Messrs. Rose, Howe and McLelan, before the \$30,000 were retained in July last.

The Privy Council, therefore, had no reason to assume that this Government would refuse to make the transfer in accordance with the arrangement, whenever the Dominion Government should signify their willingness to carry it out in good faith.

The Council dispute the right of the Dominion Government, upon any pretext whatever, arbitrarily to withhold money due to this Province on account of the subsidy, and guaranteed by an Imperial Statute, which the Local Government relied on to meet the demands on the Treasury authorized by the Legislature, and on which the estimates have been based.

If this power be conceded to the Dominion Government, the Government, Legislature and people of this Province are completely at the mercy of the Canadian Administration, who may, at any time, upon any pretext, retain a portion, or even the whole of the subsidy, to compel the Local Government to acquiesce in their views or submit to their exactions.

When the Minister insists, "that even if the claim of this Province, for the cost of the building since the 1st July, 1867, were admissible, it ought not to be enforced by the retention of the building," the Council would with equal justice insist that even if the interest were due which is not admitted, it ought not to be enforced by the retention of any part of the subsidy.

The Local Government have no desire to withhold the building longer than is absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the people of Nova Scotia, and secure the amount justly due to them; on the contrary, they have been most anxious since January, 1869, up to which time Mr. Howe was apparently in full accord with the Local Administration in regard to the claim of the Province on account of the building, to get an equitable settlement of this dispute.

The Council are at a loss to discover any good reason why the accounts in connection with the building should not be adjusted before the 1st December next, if the Dominion Government desire it, and they also fail to perceive why they insist on a transfer of the building, when they must be aware that the Local Government are prevented from relinquishing it by resolutions passed unanimously in both branches of the Local Legislature.

When the report assumes so confidently that "should the building be placed in possession of the Dominion Government, all the accounts between the two Governments will be adjusted in accordance with law and equity," the Council are constrained to confess that they are not possessed of an equal amount of confidence, and they do not feel justified in relying implicitly on the sense of justice of an Administration that has persistently declined entering into a fair, amicable and equitable adjustment of the matter in difference between the two Governments.

In conclusion, the Council, influenced by a desire to avoid all further controversy on the subject under consideration, report their readiness to have the same arranged by an arbitration, by a committee of members of both Governments, or any other amicable mode of adjustment.

Certified.

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL,
Clerk of Council.

(527)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 30, of the
(No. 378.) 22nd instant, covering a Copy of a Minute of your Executive Council passed on
that day, relative to the new Provincial building in Halifax.

I have &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle,
K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, Halifax.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His
Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st November, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Despatch, dated 22nd October, 1870, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, forwarding copy of a Minute of his Executive Council, adopted on that day, as an answer to the Order of Your Excellency in Council, of the 10th of October last, in reference to the claim of Canada on that Province in connection with the Provincial buildings at Halifax.

They have also had under consideration the annexed Memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Finance on the Minute referred to, and they respectfully advise that a copy of that Memorandum be transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, as containing the views of this Government on the points raised in the Minute of Council above referred to.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

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

The undersigned has the honor to report on the Minute of the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, passed at Halifax on the 22nd ult., as follows:—The Executive Council of Nova Scotia affirm that the enactment in the 3rd section of chapter 2 of the 32 and 33 Victoria is unconstitutional and void for certain reasons which they state, and which are in substance that the Provincial building at Halifax not having been completed at the time of the passage of the British North America Act, was not a public building within the meaning of the 3rd Schedule; that the Legislature of Canada have no power to demand interest from the people of Nova Scotia except in strict accordance with the Imperial Statute and that the demand for interest on the whole cost of a building, a considerable portion of which was expended by the Province of Nova Scotia after the 1st of July, 1867, is an unwarranted assumption on the part of the Dominion Legislature. The undersigned is advised that the Provincial Building referred to was a public building within the meaning of the 3rd schedule of the British North America Act, 1867. With regard to the Canada Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chap. 2, the undersigned has to observe that it seems inconsistent in the Executive Council of Nova Scotia to declare it unconstitutional, and at the same time to claim the benefit which accrues to Nova Scotia under it. The clause regarding the Provincial building enacts in terms which do not admit of misconception that "Nova Scotia shall from the date of the completion of the new Provincial building be debited in account with Canada with interest at the rate of five per cent.

"per annum on the cost of that building until it shall have been placed at the disposal of 'the Dominion.' It is stated in the Minute of the Nova Scotia Council that "the Privy Council appear to have overlooked the fact that no demand had ever been made for the possession of the building." On this the undersigned must observe that there is no necessity for making a demand for possession. The Act requires that the building shall be placed at the disposal of the Dominion, which has not been done. Reference is made in the Minute of Council to the opinions of Sir John Rose, Hon. Joseph Howe, and Hon A.W. McLelan, but the opinion of Sir John Rose and Mr. Howe were given prior to the passage of the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 2, and Mr. McLelan's letter has reference to impressions received by him at the period of the negotiations which preceded its introduction.

It is by that Act that the Finance Department must be governed, and the undersigned has only to repeat what he stated in his former report, that all accounts between the Dominion Government and the Province of Nova Scotia will be adjusted in accordance with law and equity. He must, however, call attention to the 3rd Section of the Act 32 and 33, chap. 2, which was proposed by an opponent of the Bill and accepted by the Government, and which is as follows:—"The grants and provisions made by this Act and the British North America Act, 1867, shall be in full settlement of all demands on Canada by Nova Scotia."

Without entering at present on the merits of the claim advanced on the part of Nova Scotia, the undersigned may observe that no understanding arrived at by individuals, prior to the introduction of the Bill of 1869, can be held to override a provision of the Act. The undersigned has only to add that with regard to the charge for interest on the cost of the building from the date of its completion until it shall be placed at the disposal of the Dominion it is not in his power to act otherwise than as directed by law.

(Signed), F. HINCKS.

12th November, 1 70.

(585)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 23rd November, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to your Despatch, No. 30, of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of your Government, a certified copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with a copy of the Memorandum, therein referred, of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the claims of Canada in connection with the Provincial buildings at Halifax.

(No. 378.)
12th Nov., 1870.
21st Nov., 1870.

I have, &c.

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, December 13th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your Despatch, No. 585, of the 23rd ultimo, and other correspondence on the same subject, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of a Minute of my Executive Council, concerning the negotiations about the new Provincial building in this city.

I have &c.

(Signed), HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Minute of Council passed the 8th day of December, 1870.

The Council have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th November, 1870, in reply to a Minute of this Council in reference to the payment of \$66,385 due the Province of Nova Scotia on account of the new Provincial building.

The Honorable the Minister of Finance remarks, with regard to the Canada Act, 32 and 33 Vic., Chap. 2, "that it seems inconsistent in the Executive Council of Nova Scotia to declare it unconstitutional, and at the same time to claim the benefit which accrues under it."

The Honorable the Minister of Finance has evidently misinterpreted the Minute of this Council of the 10th October, as it was only the 3rd section of that Act, which assumed the right of Canada to legislate in respect to the real estate, public or private, of the people of Nova Scotia, that the Council considered unconstitutional.

The Council are free to admit that the Act is very explicit in asserting the right of Canada to charge interest on the cost of the building, which could have no other meaning than interest on the cost to Canada; in other words, interest on the money paid previous to the 1st July, 1867, which sum, under the arrangement of Mr. Rose, with Messrs. Howe and McLelan, may have been considered as forming part of the debt which Canada assumed. The interest on that amount the Dominion Government might, perhaps, have fairly claimed if they had fulfilled the obligations resting upon them, of paying over the money due Nova Scotia on the building; but the Council are at a loss to discover upon what principal of law or equity Canada could legislate into the Dominion Treasury \$66,385 of money of the people of Nova Scotia, which was paid after 1st July, 1867, out of the Treasury of Nova Scotia, and in addition, charge interest on the amount, not one dollar of which was paid by Canada.

The Honorable the Minister of Finance states that he must call attention to the 5th Section of the Act, 32 and 33 Vic., Chap. 2, which was proposed by an opponent of the Bill, which was accepted by the Government, and is as follows:—

"The grants and provisions made by this Act, and the British North America Act, 1867, shall be in full settlement of all demands on Canada by Nova Scotia."

The Council are advised that the above clause was proposed with a view to prevent Nova Scotia from claiming a further increase of subsidy at a future time, and was not intended to effect in any manner the settlement of accounts between the two Governments or prevent the Dominion Government from paying over, and refunding money paid out of the Treasury of Nova Scotia on account of Dominion works.

And further, as the Finance Minister has paid over money previously due to the Provincial Government, and also, if we are correctly informed, placed money, collected by the Dominion Government, to the credit of Nova Scotia, since the passage of the Act referred to.

The Council may fully assume that he has materially changed his views as to the strict interpretation of the Statute. The Honorable, the Finance Minister repeats in the report under consideration, "*that all accounts between the Dominion Government and the Province of Nova Scotia, will be adjusted in accordance with law and equity.*" If such is the case, the Council can perceive no reason why arbitrators should not be at once appointed to decide the matters in dispute, which, it is quite obvious, cannot otherwise be disposed of in accordance with law and equity, as the two Governments entertain entirely irreconcilable views of the requirements of justice in relation to such matters: and the Council, anxious, as they have always been, to have a final settlement of the dispute, once more repeat their perfect readiness in behalf of Nova Scotia, to have the matters in difference between the two Governments arranged by arbitrators, or by a Committee composed of members of the respective administrations, or by any other practicable and

amicable mode of adjustment, at an early day, at such place as may be convenient to all parties concerned.

Certified.

(Signed), W. B. VAIL,
Clerk of Council.

(Copy—No. 652.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

December 20th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch, No. 35, of the (No. 378.) 13th instant, covering a copy of a minute of your Executive Council, dated the 8th instant, concerning the negotiations about the new Provincial building at Halifax.

I have &c.

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Halifax, N.S.

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 January, 1871.

The Committee has had under consideration the annexed Report from the sub-committee of Council, to whom was referred the minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, of the 8th December last, having reference to the new Provincial Building at Halifax, and they respectfully submit their concurrence in that report, and advise that a copy thereof, and of the present minute be communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Certified.

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

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

(Copy.)

The Sub-Committee of Council to whom was referred the minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia in reference to the new Provincial building, dated the 8th day of December, have the honor to report as follows:—

In 1863, the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed an Act, authorizing the expenditure of a sum of money to be raised from a new issue of provincial notes and by a loan from the Savings' Bank, "for the purchase of the lot of land in the City of Halifax, known as "Hare's Block, and the erection thereon of a building for the public uses of this "Province."

It is admitted that this building was mainly intended for a Custom House and Post Office, the only Public Departments then provided for in buildings not owned by the Government.

The contract for the erection of that building was made in November 1863, and it

is stated by the Government of Nova Scotia that it was completed in April, 1868, at a cost of \$189,080,64.

The 111th Section of the Union Act provided that "Canada should be liable for the debts and liabilities of each Province existing at the Union." The 108th Section of the same Act said, "the Public Works and property of each Province enumerated in the third Schedule to this Act shall be the property of Canada," and No. 8 in that Schedule is as follows, "Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other public buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments."

It is, therefore, obvious that under the British North America Act, the legal ownership of the new Provincial Building was vested in the Dominion Government in the same manner as applied to the Truro and Pictou Railway, which was unfinished at the date of the Union.

In June, 1869, an Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada, providing for the payment of a large additional subsidy to Nova Scotia, but as it was a matter of public notoriety that the Local Government of that Province had declared its intention to retain possession of the new Provincial building, Section 3rd of that Act, provided that Nova Scotia, shall, from the date of the completion of the new Provincial building, be debited in account with Canada with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the cost of that building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion.

The Local Government, while accepting the additional subsidy payable under the Act of 1869, not having handed over the Building, the interest on the cost has necessarily been deducted in compliance with the law.

The necessity for a suitable Custom House and Post Office at Halifax is very pressing, but the Sub-Committee would suggest that, as the people of Nova Scotia will, by the efflux of time, very soon have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this question, it would, in deference to their interests be advisable to postpone a few months longer making independent provision for those services, the effect of which would be to make permanent the large annual loss which the present Local Government of that Province have inflicted upon Nova Scotia, by refusing to comply with the law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

F. HINCKS,

Minister of Finance,
Chairman.

Recommended.

(Signed),

F. HINCKS,

Minister of Finance.

(Copy—No. 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

January 9th, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to your Despatch of the 13th ult., I have the honor to enclose herein (No. 378.) for the information of your Executive Council, a copy of an order of His 7th January. Excellency the Governor-General in Council, together with a copy of the report therein referred to, on the subject of the Provincial building at Halifax.

I have, &c.

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant Governor, Halifax, N.S.

(Telegram.)

HALIFAX, 12th January, 1871.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

My Government are very anxious to receive a reply to their last minute on new Provincial building question.

(Signed), HASTINGS DOYLE.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

January 24th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 11, of the 9th instant, and in reply thereto to forward a copy of a minute of my Executive Council passed on the 18th inst.

I have, &c.

(Signed), HASTINGS DOYLE.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Minute of Council passed on the 18th day of January, 1871.

The Council in reply to a report of a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council in reference to the new Provincial building, approved by a Committee of the Privy Council, on the 7th instant, submit the following remarks:—

1. The Council are well aware that an Act was passed in 1863 by the then Legislature of Nova Scotia, providing by an issue of Provincial Notes and borrowing through the Savings' Bank, for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a building for public purposes. The notes issued and moneys borrowed under that Act having subsequently become chargeable, with interest, to Nova Scotia in account with Canada under the British North America Act, 1867.

2. Neither was it necessary to remind the Council that the new Provincial building was mainly intended for a Custom House and Post Office, to which, however, the committee might have added that the Legislature also contemplated providing accommodation, within its walls, for the Provincial Railway Department, the Crown Land Department, and the Provincial Museum.

3. That "Canada," under the 111th Section of the British North America Act, "should be liable for the debts and liabilities, of each Province, existing at the union," is frankly conceded, but the Council cannot admit that that clause was intended to include an unfinished structure which was neither a Custom House, Post Office, nor public building of any kind, within the meaning of Section 108 of the Imperial Statute, and that it occupies a widely different position from the Truro and Pictou Railway is evidenced by the fact that the latter was promptly taken possession of by the Dominion Government on the 1st July, 1867, and no demand was made for the new Provincial Building until October, 1870, and after the \$66,385 of the local funds of Nova Scotia had been expended in its completion.

The acceptance of the additional subsidy by the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia from Canada, under an Act passed in June, 1869, in the opinion of this Council, does not in the slightest degree prejudice the claim of this Province for the

re-payment of moneys expended from the local treasury since 1st July, 1867, and further that the said additional subsidy had no relation to the new Provincial building is triumphantly borne out by the fact that the increased allowance, both as regards permanent debt and annual subsidy, was based upon the original arrangements with New Brunswick, as is made fully to appear in the correspondence in 1869, between Messrs. Rose, Howe and McLelan.

4. The Council cheerfully leave the matter in controversy between the Dominion and Local Governments, to the decision of the people of Nova Scotia, assured that they will appreciate at its full value the liberality of a Government, which, in 1870, provided the following sums for Custom Houses, Post Offices, &c., viz. :—

Montreal, Canada, Custom House	\$200,000
St. John, N.B. do	75,000
London, Canada do	50,000
Toronto, Canada, Warehouse	10,000
Post Offices at Toronto, London, and Quebec, Canada	155,000
	<hr/>
	\$490,000

While they persistently refuse to pay \$66,385, about one-third the cost of the building in question, for no better reason than having the money in their hands they can arbitrarily retain it, trusting that the people of Nova Scotia will supinely abandon a just claim which the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, have, over and over again, expressed their desire to submit to arbitration, or any other equitable mode of settlement.

5. The Council are well aware that the people of this Province will, ere long, have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on this question, and to that tribunal they appeal with a confidence that may well be envied by bodies of much higher pretensions, who also, by "efflux of time," and possibly at an early day, will be called upon to give an account of their stewardship; but they by no means admit the conclusion at which the sub-committee seem to have arrived, that this Province must, in the event alluded to, either forfeit the \$66,385, justly due on the building, or submit to the arbitrary infliction of a "large annual loss," as the Council have not the least apprehension that the people of Nova Scotia will be reduced to either of the alternatives.

Certified.

(Signed),

W. B. VAIL,

Clerk of Council.

(46.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, February 1st, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 3, of the 24th ultimo, covering a copy of a Minute of your Executive Council passed on the 18th ultimo, in reference to the new Provincial Building in Halifax.

Your Despatch and its enclosure will be brought under the early consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle,

Lieutenant-Governor, Halifax.

AUDIT OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 7th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to make a Return in answer to that part of the Address of the House of Commons of February 27th, respecting any moneys paid to Nova Scotia over and above the subsidy as increased by the Act 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 2.

No payments have been made to Nova Scotia since the passing of the Act, other than for the subsidy and the interest on the excess of the debt thereby recognized over that actually contracted, and for the money voted by Parliament for the expenses of the Confederation Delegates in London.

In closing the Railway accounts up to Confederation, Nova Scotia has been credited with \$19,913 93 of receipts prior to Confederation, and has been charged \$16,109 74 accounts in the railway books transferred to the Province, and with \$828 22 in rectification of sundry old accounts.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,

Auditor.

E. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State.

No. 32.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th April, 1870; For a Return of the Petitions or any correspondence in possession of the Government referring to the appointment of a Harbor Master for the Port of Halifax.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 29th March, 1871.

—

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

No. 33.

RETURN

To Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th instant ; For the Petition or Petitions presented by Joseph Bouchette on his own behalf or on behalf of others, the children and grand children of the late Joseph Bouchette in his lifetime Surveyor General of the Province of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, together with all documents and appendices annexed to or accompanying the said Petition or Petitions.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 28th March, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, have the honor to submit a Statement of the progress of the works under their charge since the date of their former Report, 15th March, 1870.

CONTRACTS.

At the end of the year 1869, contracts had been let and works were in progress upon Sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, which were then let, were soon afterwards taken out of the hands of the original contractors.

On 4th April, 1870, after having been duly advertised, Sections Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 were let; and Nos. 3 and 4 were re-let. The Tenders range as follows:—

Quebec.....	No. 13,	20½ miles,	42 tenders...	\$738,000 to \$1,413,688
"	" 14,	22½ "	39 " ...	230,600 " 500,000
New Brunswick...	" 15,	12 "	44 " ...	316,415 " 655,319
"	" 16,	18½ "	39 " ...	206,000 " 426,761
"	" 3,	24 "	38 " ...	438,480 " 831,659
Nova Scotia.....	" 4,	27 "	43 " ...	375,543 " 621,584

After careful enquiry, contracts were awarded as follows, viz. :—

No. 13 to	W. E. Macdonald & Co.....	at \$934,933
" 14 "	Nielson & McGaw	245,475
" 15 "	J. B. Bertrand & Co.	363,250
" 16 "	King & Gough	206,000
" 3 "	F. X. Berlinquet & Co.	462,444
" 4 "	Smith & Pitblado	438,318

On the 25th May, after having been duly advertised, tenders were received for the following Sections, viz., Nos. 5, 6, and 7, (the former contracts for which had been annulled) and Nos. 17, 18, 19, and also No. 20, on 6th July, 1870—new contracts.

The tenders for these sections ranged as follows, viz :—

No. 5, Quebec.....	26 miles,	34 tenders...	\$510,600 to \$ 981,558
" 6, New Brunswick...	21 "	32 "	399,917 " 704,613
" 7, Nova Scotia.....	24 "	42 "	450,963 " 712,800
" 17, Quebec.....	20 "	31 "	389,130 " 837,195
" 18, "	20 "	29 "	514,500 " 1,387,967
" 19, "	9½ "	30 "	282,031 " 751,768
" 20, New Brunswick...	26 "	16 "	520,000 " 1,059,403

The contracts for these sections were awarded as follows :—

No. 5, to	Alexander McDonell & Co.....	at \$533,000
" 6, "	F. X. Berlinquet & Co.	" 456,946
" 7, "	James Simpson & Co.....	" 557,750
" 17, "	S. P. Tuck	" 440,000
" 18, "	R. H. McGreevy.....	" 648,600
" 19, "	S. P. Tuck.....	" 395,733
" 20, "	Brown, Brooks & Ryan.....	" 642,854

On 5th October, 1870, after due advertisement, tenders were received for the following sections, viz :—

No. 10, (for which the previous contract had been annulled), and Nos. 21, 22 and 23, new contracts.

Tenders ranged as follows :—

No. 10, New Brunswick,	20 miles,	28 tenders.....	\$400,000 to \$705,808
" 21, "	25 "	34 "	441,271 to 713,945
" 22, "	25 "	34 "	323,877 to 517,729
" 23, "	22½ "	40 "	276,750 to 434,956

Contracts for these sections were awarded as follows :—

No. 10 to	D. Macdonald, \$400,000, less work done, balance.....	\$365,920
" 21 "	P. Purcell	483,195
" 22 "	C. Cummings & Co.	331,000
" 23 "	Sutherland, Grant & Co.	276,750

This completed the letting of the entire line, and placed the whole under contract. In every case the tenders were called for at the earliest day on which the Chief Engineer was able to furnish the necessary plans and details of the work to be done.

The following are the dates of the several existing contracts :—

No. 1	Section, 4th March,	1869.	No. 13	Section, 25th May,	1870.
" 2	" 4th "	"	" 14	" " "	"
" 3	" 25th May,	1870.	" 15	" 15th June,	"
" 4	" " "	"	" 16	" 25th May,	"
" 5	" " "	"	" 17	" 15th June,	"
" 6	" " "	"	" 18	" 8th July,	"
" 7	" " "	"	" 19	" 15th June,	"
" 8	" 1st November, 1869.	"	" 20	" 24th September,	"
" 9	" 26th October,	"	" 21	" 1st December,	"
" 10	" 1st December, 1870.	"	" 22	" " "	"
" 11	" 1st November, 1869.	"	" 23	" " "	"
" 12	" 1st " "	"			

The contracts include clearing, grubbing, fencing, grading, masonry, bridging, and everything up to formation level, except the superstructure of the iron bridges at Trois Pistoles, Metis, Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipissiquit and Folly Rivers.

The total amount of all these twenty-three contracts, including payments to original contractors, is \$9,619,791. This is exclusive of the cost of the Eastern Extension Railway, \$921,020.

The tabular statement, marked A, and annexed hereto, will show the work done upon each section up to 31st December, 1870.

The aggregate amounts of the Chief Engineer's progress estimates for each month of the past year have been as follows, viz :—

January	\$13,275
February.....	11,146
March.....	22,465
April	24,226
May	53,903
June.....	84,100
July.....	183,201
August.....	197,776
September.....	315,000
October	259,693
November.....	126,992
December.....	124,900

The statement annexed, marked B, shows the number of men and horses at work in October, 1870, upon each of the sections which were then under contract.

TIES.

The Commissioners advertised for tenders for ties, to be delivered during the present season, on Sections Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8, in Quebec ; Nos. 3, 6, 9, and 15, in New Brunswick, and Nos. 4, 7, and 12, in Nova Scotia. The following tenders for ties, in Quebec and Nova Scotia have been accepted, viz :—

Section No. 1, 50,000 Ties, A. G. Cote.....	at \$32 00 per hundred.
" " 2, 50,000 " J. Rouleau & Co.....	33 00 "
" " 5, 65,000 " A. Lepage & Co.....	24 50 "
" " 8, 50,000 " ".....	24 00 "
" " 4, 65,000 " R. N. B. McLellan.....	17 33 "
" " 7, 30,000 " McKim & O'Brien.....	16 00 "
" " 7, 30,000 " Lindsay & Peppard.....	16 00 "
" " 12, 30,000 " G. P. Grant & Co.....	15 88 "

The tenders for New Brunswick sections were considered too high, and none were accepted.

RAILS.

On 1st January last, after due advertisement, tenders for steel rails were received, and the following have been accepted :—

I. Barrow Steel and Iron Co., England.—32,000 tons ; say 10,000 tons, in 1871, at £12 Os. Od. sterling per ton, delivered at Quebec, Halifax, and St. John ; 22,000 tons in 1872, at £11 18s. Od. sterling per ton, delivered at such ports in Canada as the Commissioners may indicate.

II. Ebba, Vale & Co., England.—8,000 tons, at £11 Os. Od. sterling per ton, delivered F. O. B., at Newport, in 1871.

The parties have to deliver the proportionate quantities of fish-plates, &c., required, at the same respective prices.

ROLLING STOCK.

The Commissioners have contracted for 40 locomotive engines, 250 box freight cars, and 150 platform cars, which are now being constructed.

The contractors for the above rolling stock are :—

1. Dubs & Co., Glasgow, 15 locomotive engines, at \$11,000 each, in bond.
2. Canadian Engine and Machinery Co., Kingston, 15 locomotive engines, at \$12,500 each.
3. Wm. Montgomery & Co., Halifax, 10 locomotive engines, at \$12,500 each.
4. W. Hamilton & Son, Toronto, 150 box freight cars, at \$719 per car.
5. Gough & Hunter, St. John, 50 box freight cars, at \$735 per car.
6. John F. Teed, Dorchester, 50 " " 765 "
7. W. Clendinning, Montreal, 90 platform cars, at \$570 "
8. Intercolonial Iron & Steel Co., Londonderry, 60 platform cars, at \$580 per car.

The Commissioners have also purchased from the contractors for the Eastern Extension Railway, two locomotive engines, at a cost of \$17,000, and 25 platform cars, at a cost of \$10,000, for the use of that part of the line now open from Painsec Junction to Amherst ; also, two first class passenger cars, and one second class car, for the same part of the railway, at a cost of \$8,150.

BRIDGES.

In last Report, it was stated that the large bridges at Trois Pistoles, Grand Metis, Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipissiguit and Folly Rivers, would be constructed of iron, and all others of wood.

The Chief Engineer, however, has reported, that further careful examination and consideration have led him to believe, that after making allowance for a reduction on the quantity of masonry, bridges of large span can be constructed of iron at a cost which will not greatly exceed that of wood.

As steel rails have been decided upon, it has, on the whole, been thought desirable to make all the works of as indestructible materials as possible; and, therefore, it has been recommended that for all spans above 60 feet openings, iron be used for the bridges, provided it be found, upon careful examination, that such a change will not delay the completion of the work, and that arrangements can be made with the contractors, which will not largely increase the cost.

The Government have concurred in this recommendation.

Tenders have been advertised for the iron superstructure, and when they are received, and their exact cost ascertained, the question will be finally decided.

EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY.

The Eastern Extension Railway, extending from Painsec Junction on the European and North American Railway to the Missiquash River (the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), has been completed in terms of the contract, now forms part of the Intercolonial Railway, and is being worked by the Department of Public Works in connection with the railway system in New Brunswick. That part of the Intercolonial Railway extending from the Missiquash River to the town of Amherst in Nova Scotia, has been completed by the Commissioners, and is also being worked by the Department of Public Works,

STAFF.

The Commissioners, at the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, continued during the past season, the staff organization as it stood at the date of the former report, and which had been created upon his recommendation. The following letter was addressed to the Chief Engineer, on the 27th April, 1870:—

“The existing staff being nearly absorbed in the formation of parties in charge of sections of the Intercolonial Railway already let, and as parties must be formed for the additional sections about to be let, the Chairman desires me to ask, whether the existing arrangement (engineer in charge, two assistants, two rodmen, and two chainmen), is necessary for the efficient working of a section, or whether the construction staff might not be reduced upon each of the sections. This enquiry is made for the purpose of ascertaining what additional appointments (if any) will be necessary when the whole line is under contract.”

Mr. Fleming, in reply, stated “that the present arrangement had better be continued for the present, as it is difficult just now to say what reductions might be effected until we see what progress the contractors are going to make. Before the close of the season we will see what minimum staff will actually be required for prosecuting the work.”

In the months of September and October last the Commissioners, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, passed over the line, and then, with his concurrence, decided (the surveys and location having been completed and the whole line being ready for contract) that a very material reduction of the staff should be made, to take effect on 1st January last. This change has been made, resulting in dispensing with the services of one engineer, thirteen assistant engineers, five rodmen and thirty-nine chainmen, in all fifty-eight employés, whose aggregate annual salaries amounted to \$38,000.

The Engineer Staff, upon nearly all the various sections, now consists of one engineer in charge, one assistant engineer, and two rodmen, with such temporary assistants as axemen (who act as chainmen when required), as may be occasionally wanted, and who are paid at the ordinary wages current for laborers. The exceptions to this rule are Sections Nos. 1, 8, 19 and 20, where there are but one engineer and one rodman. On Section No. 13, owing to the heavy amount of work, there are two assistant engineers. It is not intended to increase the staff, and as the work upon the several sections approaches completion, the staff will be reduced, as has been already done in the cases of Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 8.

The Commissioners have also divided the line into three Paymasters' Districts, instead of four, as formerly, thereby saving the salary of one paymaster. The accountant having resigned, as at 1st February last, the office of assistant secretary was abolished, and the former assistant secretary was appointed accountant; a clerk being appointed, at a salary of \$800 per annum, effecting a saving of \$800 per annum.

In compliance with the repeated recommendation of the Chief Engineer, the salary of the four district engineers have been increased to \$3,000 each, with an allowance of \$600 per annum for horse hire and travelling expenses.

The salary of the Secretary has also been increased from \$2,000 to \$2,600 per annum.

SUPPLIES.

The staff upon those portions of the line between the St. Lawrence and the Restigouche; and also between Miramichi and Moncton, in consequence of the inaccessible nature of the country, are still on survey allowance, but the Commissioners have decided that, upon the opening of navigation, the supplies shall be discontinued, and that the whole staff shall be put upon one general system.

ENGINEERING EXPENSES.

The total amount paid on account of preliminary surveys, exploration, location, and construction engineering, has been as follows :—

Expenses of Mr. Fleming's staff, prior to appointment of Commissioners	\$138,081 64	
And	12,630 16	
		\$ 150,711 80
Survey and location, 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1870		170,638 91
Construction, engineering expenses, same period		240,188 92
Miscellaneous engineering expenses " "		15,304 31
Paymasters, assistants and expenses " "		14,630 76
Chief engineer's office and staff " "		22,229 36
		<u>\$613,704 06</u>

The heaviest engineering expenditure is incurred during the surveying and locating the line, preparing the plans, and furnishing the information necessary to get the works put under contract. And it follows that the relative percentage of engineering expenses to the work done decreases as the work progresses.

HOUSES FOR THE STAFF.

During the survey and location of the line, the staff who had to be continually moved about, lived under canvas ; but since the work of construction commenced, the Commissioners have built several wooden houses, for the use of the staff, in the unsettled parts of the country. These houses have been located so that they will be available for trackmen and others after the railway is finished.

RIGHT OF WAY.

In pursuance of the system referred to in their former report, the Commissioners have had valuations made of the "right of way" over the whole line. The aggregate quantity of land taken for the use of the railway (exclusive of the station grounds not yet selected, and also exclusive of the lands purchased at Moncton), is 6,858 acres ; and the aggregate valuation for land and buildings is \$140,440. The average rate per acre for the land is \$18 20, and per mile of railway (cost of buildings included), the average is \$309.

The payments for these lands and damages have not yet been completed over the whole line of railway, and therefore the actual payments will differ somewhat from the aggregate valuations as given above, as some of the parties interested have refused to accept the amount tendered, and have intimated their intention to submit their claims to the Dominion Arbitrators.

MONCTON WORKSHOPS.

The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, having selected Moncton (the point of junction of the Intercolonial Railway with the European and North American Railway) as the most suitable place for the erection of the principal work-shops for the Government system of Railways ; 50½ acres of land have been purchased at a cost of \$13,081. The land is admirably adapted for the purpose, and the necessary buildings have been contracted for, at a cost of \$83,923.

COMPLETION OF WORKS.

Tenders will shortly be advertised for the track-laying and ballasting of the line from Rivière du Loup to Trois Pistoles, and it is expected that rails sufficient for that length of road will be delivered in the month of May, to permit that portion of the line being ready for opening in July next.

Rails for the portion of the line lying between Amherst and Truro will be delivered next fall, and track will be laid from both ends.

The remainder of the rails will be delivered during the spring and fall of 1872, and in that year track-laying will be actively prosecuted over the whole of the line.

The "balance sheet," as at 31st December, 1870, (annexed hereto and marked C) shows the total outlay to that date.

A. WALSH,	} Commissioners.
ED. B. CHANDLER,	
C. J. BRYDGES,	
A. W. McLELAN,	

Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 9th March, 1871.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the total value of work done on each Section to 31st December, 1870.

Section.	Present Contractors.	Work done by former Contractors.	Work done by present Contractors.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
Section No. 1.	G. & J. Worthington.....		150,000	150,000
do 2.	do		173,000	173,000
do 3.	F. X. Berlinquet & Co.....	28,575	58,000	86,575
do 4.	Smith & Poblado	46,200	171,000	217,200
do 5.	A. McDonell & Co.....	48,762	71,000	119,762
do 6.	F. X. Berlinquet & Co.....	26,325	64,000	90,325
do 7.	J. Simpson & Co.....	53,731	148,000	201,731
do 8.	D. Macdonald		70,000	70,000
do 9.	J. B. Bertrand & Co.....		49,000	49,000
do 10.	D. Macdonald	30,850	1,500	32,350
do 11.	Davis, Grant & Sutherland		55,500	55,500
do 12.	Sumner & Somers		238,000	238,000
do 13.	W. E. Macdonald		137,000	137,000
do 14.	Nielson & McGaw		45,000	45,000
do 15.	J. B. Bertrand & Co.....		33,000	33,000
do 16.	King & Gough		6,500	6,500
do 17.	S. P. Tuck		11,000	11,000
do 18.	R. H. McGreevy.....		13,000	13,000
do 19.	S. P. Tuck		19,000	19,000
do 20.	Brown, Brooks & Ryan.....		2,500	2,500
do 21.	P. Purcell			
do 22.	C. Cummings & Co.....			
do 23.	Sutherland, Grant & Co.....		1,700	1,700
				\$1,752,143

STATEMENT B.—Approximate *total force* employed on the several contracts during the month of October, 1870, as shewn by the total number of days' work in the month.

No. of Contract.	Division of the Line.	No. of days worked.	Approximate force Employed.					
			Foremen and Mechanics	Laborers.	Boys.	Horses.	Oxcn.	Quarrymen
Contract No. 1....	A	25	1,393	2,218	227	648	.....	.....
do 2....	B	26	2,154	5,645	.....	2,129	.....	.....
do 5....	C	26	991	8,278	487	2,505	.....	.....
do 8....	D	22	1,043	3,323	.....	1,138	.....	.....
do 13....	E	26	1,042	5,926	303	2,075	.....	310
do 14....	F	26	664	2,062	22	1,124	.....	.....
do 17....	G	26	206	1,958	28	141	.....	.....
do 18....	H	26	500	3,383	99	532	.....	.....
do 19....	I	26	532	2,604	113	791	.....	.....
do 3....	K	26	1,325	7,580	999	1,285	.....	.....
do 6....	L	26	1,871	11,503	1,008	1,744	.....	.....
do 9....	M	26	1,241	9,543	.....	870	.....	.....
do 15....	N	25	1,204	4,281	233	1,184	.....	52
do 16....	O	26	326	2,879	27	70	.....	.....
do 10....	P	25	248	1,643	134	286	.....	23
do 20....	Q	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 11....	W	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 4....	X	25	2,191	9,426	2,106	3,399	164	1,141
do 7....	Y	25	2,371	12,243	1,359	4,410	139	974
do 12....	Z	25	2,468	14,011	2,215	5,095	20	918

RETURNS

To two Orders and one Address of the House of Commons, dated respectively the 17th February, 20th February and the 23rd February, 1871; For Copies of all Tenders for Works on the Intercolonial Railway since the last Return, and in the same form as printed; Also, copies of advertisements calling for such tenders; the names of the newspapers in which such advertisements were inserted, and amount paid for same; Also, copies of tenders received for locomotives or other rolling stock, and for rails, with the same information regarding advertisements; Also, statement shewing the number of engineers, assistants, paymasters, and other employés in each district and section on the 1st day of July, 1870; and also the number of men employed on each contract section on that day; Also, copies of all reports of engineers, commissioners or others regarding the change made from the route selected by Major Robinson between Bathurst and the Miramiehi river; Also, copies of all correspondence between the Railway Commissioners and the Government relative to contracts and all Orders in Council relative to such correspondence or contracts.

2nd.—Statement shewing the gross amount paid for salaries and wages of engineers and staff of the Intercolonial Railway up to 1st of January, 1871, shewing the number employed on each section and division, and the amount paid for work performed by contractors to the same date.

3rd.—A Return giving the names of all persons who have tendered for contracts on the Intercolonial Railway since 19th May, 1869, giving the gross amount of each tender, the rate per mile, and sureties offered; Also, the names of all persons to whom contracts have been awarded since the above date, stating the gross amount and rate per mile at which each contract has been let, and the sureties given by each contractor; Also, the whole extent of work performed by each contractor since the 31st December, 1869, giving the monthly progress on each section, as well as the aggregate amount of work done and the estimated value of such work; Also, the names of all engineers, assistants and employés who have been dismissed or suspended on each section since the 31st December, 1869, giving the date of each dismissal or suspension and the amount of salary or allowance payable to each person at the time of his dismissal or suspension; Also, the names of all persons who have been in any way employed by the commissioners on each section since the last mentioned date, and the amount of his salary or allowance; Also, the names of all persons employed on each section (by the commissioners) and the amount of salary or allowance payable to each, and the nature of his occupation or employment.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 10th March, 1871.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS.

- No. 1.—Statement showing tenders for works, sections Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and re-letting of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, giving names of persons tendering, the sureties offered, the lump sum, rate per mile, and schedule prices.
- No. 2.—Statement showing quantities of work done on each section during the year 1870, the total quantities and value of work done on each section at 31st December, 1870, and synopsis of the aggregate work done.
- No. 3.—Statement showing advertisements during year 1870; the newspapers in which were inserted advertisements for sections Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23; re-letting Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; rolling stock; Moncton buildings, with amounts paid for each advertisement and total to each newspaper.
- No. 4.—Copy of letter from Chief Engineer about route from Bathurst to Miramichi. (No other report on the subject).
- No. 5.—Force employed on each section at 1st July, 1870. (From Chief Engineer's office).
- No. 6.—Return of number of engineers, draughtsmen, assistant engineers, rodmen, chainmen, inspectors of masonry and fences, axemen, cooks and laborers on each section and district at 1st July, 1870. (Taken from pay-rolls of July, 1870).
- No. 7.—List of engineer's staff, paymasters, assistants, as per payrolls of January, 1871; giving annual salary and wages respectively, with explanatory note as to other persons temporarily employed as laborers, &c., on sections, and at Amherst station, and section No. 11.
- No. 8.—List of engineers, assistant engineers, rodmen and chainmen who resigned, or whose services were dispensed with in the Autumn of year 1870, and as at 31st December, 1870, respectively, with explanatory note on the subject.
- No. 9.—Statement showing amounts charged to account of "Engineering and Survey" for preliminary surveys prior to appointment of Commissioners; for survey and location, construction, miscellaneous, paymasters and assistants, chief engineer's office, for the respective periods, 1st January to 30th June, 1869; 1st July, 1869, to 30th June; 1870; and, 1st July to 31st December, 1870.
- No. 10.—Supplementary sheet showing tenders for sections accepted, names of sureties, lump sum, rate per mile, and estimated value of work done by each of the contractors named, as at 31st December, 1870.
- No. 11.—Copies of Reports of the Commissioners to the Hon. the Privy Council (accompanied by copies of lists of tenders for locomotive engines, box cars and platform cars, steel rails) about contracts for sections Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; also, copies of Orders in Council on the same respective subjects, forming "correspondence between the Government and the Commissioners" thereon.
- No. 12.—Statement showing expenditure for location and survey construction, and average number of engineer's staff on the line from 1st of January, 1869, to 31 December, 1870.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 22nd October, 1869.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, now beg to report to the Governor in Council upon the tenders received for

SECTION No. 9.

Thirty-five tenders have been received for this Section, of which the following are the lowest :—

No. 184. Gray & Lowe,	\$220,632, or \$10,506 per mile.
„ 92. Steeves & Co.....	297,310, „ 14,157 „
„ 127. J. S. Grant,.....	303,770, „ 14,465 „
„ 122. Peton & Dussault,.....	311,787, „ 14,847 „
„ 155. Ralph Jones,	314,297, „ 14,966 „
„ 95. C. Touchette,.....	315,000, „ 15,000 „
„ 80. Berlinguet & Huot.....	329,433, „ 15,211 „
„ 39. Sutton & Angus,.....	338,698, „ 16,128 „
„ 137. And. Elliot & Co.,.....	346,240, „ 16,487 „
„ 76. J. B. Bertrand & Co.,.....	354,897, „ 16,899 „

In reference to Nos. 184, 92, 127, 122, and 95, the Commissioners are not satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of the parties tendering, and therefore cannot recommend the acceptance of these tenders.

No. 155 is withdrawn, the party having made an error in his calculations.

No. 80, after careful consideration, is not found to be a satisfactory tender, and as on a former occasion Messrs. Berlinguet & Huot failed to complete a contract which had been awarded to them, owing to their proposed sureties declining to execute the necessary bonds, the Commissioners cannot recommend acceptance of this tender.

Nos. 39 and 137 are offered by parties who have already secured contracts, and the Commissioners are of opinion, that it would not be desirable to place more work in their hands.

No. 76 is a satisfactory tender. Good sureties are offered for its due fulfilment, and the Commissioners therefore recommend that the tender of Messrs. J. B. Bertrand & Co., of Quebec, for the sum of \$354,897, or at the rate of \$16,899 85 per mile be accepted; they being satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Bertrand & Co.

SECTION No. 12.

The lowest tender for Section No. 12 is that of Messrs. W. Barker & Co., of Brantford, but upon examination of their tender, it is not found to be satisfactory, and the Commissioners are not satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of the parties.

The next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Sumner & Somers, of Moncton, for the sum of \$597,600, or at the rate of \$24,378 per mile; and the Commissioners being satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of the parties, recommend that their tender for Section No. 12 be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th October, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Acting Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, the Committee advise that the following tenders for the construction of Sections of the Railway, Nos. 9 and 12, be accepted, and that contracts in conformity therewith be given accordingly, that is to say:—

Section No. 9 to Messrs. J. B. Bertrand & Co., of Quebec, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars (\$354,897), or at the rate of \$16,899 85 per mile.

Section No. 12 to Messrs. Sumner & Somers for the sum of five hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred dollars (\$597,600), or at the rate of \$24,378 per mile.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Railway Commissioners,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 22nd October, 1869.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, have now to report to the Governor in Council with reference to the tenders for

SECTION No. 11.

The lowest tender for Section No. 11 is that of Messrs. Davis, Grant & Sutherland, of Halifax, being for the sum of \$48,000, or at the rate of \$13,714 per mile; and the Commissioners being satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Davis & Co., recommend that their tender for Section No. 11 be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,

ED. B. CHANDLER,

C. J. BRYDGES,

A. W. McLELAN,

Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council of date, 26th October, 1869.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway have now further to report to the Governor in Council regarding

SECTION No. 11.

Messrs. Davis, Grant & Sutherland have informed the Commissioners that their tender for Section No. 11 stated a lump sum of \$48,000 and a mileage of \$13,174, made on an estimate of the length of the Section being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles as at first advertised; that the distance or length being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the sum of \$48,000 is an error, and that they intend the mileage rate shall be their tender.

The true distance being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, will give a sum of \$61,713, and as this correction will still leave their tender the lowest, and the Commissioners being satisfied that the parties have ample skill, experience and resources to complete the work, recommend that the tender of Messrs. Davis, Grant & Sutherland be accepted at the sum of \$61,713 for the whole work, being at the rate of \$13,714 per mile.

The Commissioners desire that this Report shall supersede their Report of date 22nd October last upon the tenders for Section No. 11.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,

ED. B. CHANDLER,

C. J. BRYDGES,

A. W. McLELAN,

Commissioners.

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

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the Reports of the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the Committee advise that the tender of Messrs. Davis, Grant & Sutherland, of Halifax, N. S., for the construction of Section No. 11 of that line, for a sum of \$61,713, or at the rate of \$13,714 per mile be accepted, and that a contract be entered into with that firm accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Railway Commissioners,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 2nd November, 1869.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway have now further to report to the Governor in Council regarding

SECTION NO. 10.

That since their Report of date 21st October last, recommending that the tender of Messrs. Andrew Elliot and Co. for Section No. 10 should be accepted (which Report was adopted by the Governor in Council), they advised Mr. Andrew Elliot that this Section had been awarded to him on his tender, and asked whether he and his sureties were prepared to execute the necessary contract and bond.

That in answer to this enquiry, a letter from Mr. Elliot was received, of which the following is a copy :—

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1869.

C. S. Ross, Esq., Secretary,
Intercolonial Railway Commissioners.

SIR,—I duly received your telegram, addressed to me at Petrolea, to the effect that Section No. 10 of the Intercolonial Railway had been awarded to me. On receiving which, I at once proceeded to Ottawa, and on arriving there, called at the office of the Commissioners, and was favored with a sight of the tender. On carefully examining which, I beg respectfully to inform you that the bulk sum seems to be based on prices that appear to me inadequate for the proper execution of the work.

Having invariably carried out fully any contract I have hitherto entered into, I therefore do not feel justified in accepting of the award which has been made in my name for Section No. 10, or of entering into contract at the prices shown by the Tender.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ANDREW ELLIOT.

The Commissioners, after full consideration of the legal position of parties tendering, when such parties decline, as in the present instance, to execute the contract, are advised that it would be practically impossible to compel such parties to execute the necessary deeds, and as the only remaining remedy would be an action for prospective damages, the Commissioners have to recommend that the Order in Council, accepting the tender of Messrs. Andrew Elliott and Co. for Section No. 10, be rescinded.

The next lowest tender to that of Messrs. Andrew Elliot and Co., for Section No. 10,

is that of Messrs. P. Marier and Co., of Ottawa, for the sum of \$323,000, or \$16,150 per mile.

The third lowest tender is that of C. Touchette, Quebec, for the sum of \$330,000, or \$16,500 per mile.

The fourth lowest tender is that of Messrs. Peton & Dussault, Quebec, for the sum of \$330,400, or \$16,517 per mile.

In reference to the tenders of Messrs. Marier and Co., C. Touchette, and Peton & Dussault, the Commissioners are not satisfied that these parties possess the necessary skill, experience, and resources to enable them successfully to perform the contract, and they cannot therefore recommend the acceptance of any of these tenders.

The next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Sutton & Angus, for the sum of \$349,970, or \$17,498 per mile.

In reference to this tender, the Commissioners would remark that the parties tendering have already secured a contract at a former letting, and the Commissioners cannot recommend placing more work in their hands at present.

The next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Berlinguet & Huot, of Quebec, for the sum of \$357,603, or \$17,880 per mile.

This is not found to be a satisfactory tender; and as on a former occasion Messrs. Berlinguet & Huot failed to complete a contract which had been awarded to them, owing to their proposed sureties declining to execute the necessary deeds, the Commissioners cannot recommend the acceptance of their tender.

The next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Alexander McBean and William Robinson, for the sum of \$362,083, or \$18,164 per mile.

The Commissioners being satisfied as to the skill, experience, and resources of Messrs. Alexander McBean and William Robinson, recommend that their tender for Section No. 10. be accepted.

(Signed,) A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
Commissioners.

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

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, the Committee advise that the Order in Council of the 23rd October, ultimo, accepting the tender of Messrs. Andrew Elliot and Co., for the construction of Section No. 10 of that line be cancelled, and that the tender of Messrs. Alexander McBean and William Robinson for the construction of that section, for the sum of \$362,000, or at the rate of \$18,164 per mile be accepted, and that a contract in conformity therewith be given accordingly.

Certified.

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

To the Railway Commissioners,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 11th January, 1870.

On a memorandum, dated 31st July, 1869, from the Intercolonial Railway Commissioner, bringing under the attention of the Government the question of the rolling stock required for the working of that Railway;

The Commissioners state that, as there may be doubt as to the wording of the Intercolonial Railway Act covering the supply of rolling stock, they desire to obtain the authority of the Government before taking any steps for entering into contracts of this character.

That they are of opinion, that to ensure proper workmanship and material, and to have the stock ready when required, the order must be given without delay.

They, therefore, recommend that they be authorized to enter into the necessary arrangements for ordering the rolling stock for the Intercolonial Railway.

The Committee concur in the report of the Commissioners, and recommend that they be authorized to advertise for tenders for the construction of forty engines, two hundred and fifty box freight cars, and one hundred and fifty platform cars.

Certified.

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

To the Commissioners Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 24th March, 1870.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway have now to report, for the information of the Governor in Council, regarding

ROLLING STOCK.

Under authority of Minute of Council, of date 11th January last, the Commissioners advertised for tenders for

- 40 locomotive engines,
- 250 box freight cars,
- 150 platform cars,

tenders to be received up to 7 o'clock p.m. on 17th March last.

A list of the tenders received is hereto annexed.

After full consideration, the Commissioners have decided to recommend to Council that the following contracts be awarded, viz., for—

150 box freight cars to W. Hamilton & Son, Toronto, at \$719 per car.	
50 " " Gough & Hunter, Chatham,	735 "
50 " " John F. Teed, Dorchester,	765 "
90 platform cars to W. Clendinning, Montreal,	570 "
60 " International Iron and Steel Co., Londonderry, at \$580 per car.	
(Signed,) A. WALSH,	
ED. B. CHANDLER,	
C. J. BRYDGES,	
A. W. McLELAN,	
Commissioners.	

Tenders for Box, Freight Cars and Platform Cars, 19th March, 1870.

No.	Tenderers.	Residence.	No. Box Cars.	Price.	No. Platform Cars.	Price.
2	Canadian Iron and Ore Company.....	Kingston.....	250	\$ 750	150	\$ 600
4	Michigan Car Company.....	Detroit.....	250	848	150	671
5	do do.....	".....	250	815	150	641
6	Shaffer & Curry.....	Windsor, N.S.....	250	800	150	630
8	John F. Teed.....	Dorchester.....	100	765	100	580
9	Intercolonial Iron & Steel Company.....	Londonderry.....	250	770	150	580
10	Hyslop & Ronald.....	Chatham, O.....	100	900	50	600
12	Simon Peters.....	Quebec.....	250	774	150	630
13	W. Clendinning.....	Montreal.....	250	752	150	570
14	W. Hamilton & Son.....	Toronto.....	200	719	150	615
15	W. Montgomery & Co.....	Halifax.....	125	900	70	750
16	Gough & Hunter.....	Chatham, N.B.....	70	735	80	610
18	Thomas Temple.....	Fredericton.....	20	795	40	695
19	James Harris.....	St. John, N.B.....	150	799	150	599
20	do.....	" N.S.....	150	819	150	614
23	Randall, Barnett & Co.....	Port Hope.....	250	815		
25	W. S. Symonds & Co.....	Halifax.....	100	1,057	50	745
27	George Nielson.....	Belleville.....	250	760	150	580
28	John Clements.....	Toronto.....	150	760	100	650
Informal	Pierre Legare.....	Charlesbourg.....		No price named.		

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th March, 1870.

The Committee of Council, having had under consideration the annexed Memorandum, dated 24th March, 1870, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, submitting a Schedule of Tenders received by them, under the authority of the Minute in Council of the 11th January last, for the supply of box, freight cars and platform cars for the use of that road, they recommend that the following contracts be awarded, viz:—

150 box cars to Messrs. W. Hamilton & Son, Toronto, at \$719 per car ;

50 box cars to Messrs. Gough & Hunter, Chatham, N. B. ;

And 50 box cars to Mr. John F. Teed, Dorchester, N. B.

Provided that these parties are prepared to construct them at the same price as Messrs. Hamilton & Son, viz. : \$719 per car.

They further recommend that 90 platform cars be given to Mr. W. Clendinning, Montreal, at \$570 per car.

And 60 to the Intercolonial Iron and Steel Company, Londonderry, N. S., provided that they are prepared to construct them at the same rate, viz. : \$570 per car.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Commissioners Intercolonial 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 10th May, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the Memorandum dated 16th April, 1870, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, submitting

communications from Messrs. Gough & Hunter and from Mr. John F. Teed in reference to the offer made them respectively of a contract for the construction of a certain number of railway cars, provided they accepted the rate proposed by the lowest tender, viz.:—\$719 per car.

Messrs. Gough & Hunter remonstrate against the proposed reduction on the ground, first and chiefly, that their tender was for delivery in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whereas, that of the lowest tender was for delivery at Rivière du Loup, and secondly that the larger number proposed to be constructed by the Messrs. Hamilton & Son enables them to furnish them at the lower price.

Mr. Teed telegraphs to the Commissioners requesting that \$735 per car be allowed him, and calls attention to the circumstances that the "clause for delivery may form a considerable item."

The Commissioners submit these documents for the further consideration of Your Excellency in Council, at the same time remarking that they were informed verbally by the agent of Hamilton & Son, that their tender only contemplated delivery at Rivière du Loup, and they consequently awarded them a contract for the number necessary to be delivered at that point, and accepted what seemed to them the most advantageous tenders for the cars deliverable in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The Commissioners, under the circumstances above set forth, would advise that a contract for the construction of 50 cars to be given to each of the above firms, Messrs. Gough & Hunter and Mr. Teed, at the rate of \$735 per car.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Commissioners Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of "Memorandum" from Department of Public Works, of date 5th April, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OTTAWA, April 5th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned has the honor to report, that the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway have represented to him that a portion of the Metapediao Government Road (skirting the river of that name, near its confluence with the Restigouche River), for a distance of about 3 miles, is required for the track of the Intercolonial Railway.

That the construction of another road for said distance is consequently rendered necessary.

That it is of importance the works to be undertaken, in order to accomplish this, should be proceeded with immediately, so that the large quantity of timber required in building the road against the precipitous bank of the river may be procured before the hauling of the timber from the woods becomes impracticable because of the thawing away of the snow.

Further, because if any delay is allowed to take place, the probabilities are the road could not be built this summer so as to be available when the existing one is broken up, and seeing it forms part of the only communication there is between the settlements on the St. Lawrence and the Bay des Chaleurs as far as Gaspé, and a large tract of country in New Brunswick, very serious inconvenience would necessarily result to the public therefrom.

That Mr. Daniel Frazer, a contractor of experience, who has already executed works for the Government, has offered to construct the road for the sum of \$17,126, a figure within the estimate of the cost of the works made by the resident engineer of that Section of the Intercolonial Railway.

That Mr. Frazer is a man of means and energetic habits, and likely to fulfil a contract with the Department satisfactorily.

That to avoid delay in the completion of said works and the consequent evils that would result therefrom, as shown above, the undersigned would not advise that the construction of them be advertised for public tender, but he would recommend, that he be authorized to enter into a contract with Mr. Daniel Frazer for the carrying out of the same for the sum of \$17,126 (seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars), the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway reimbursing the Department to that amount.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Minister Public Works.

Copy of Estimate of Metapedia Road Diversion.

ESTIMATE of Cost of constructing Public Road near the lower end of the Metapedia Valley, where the present road will be destroyed by the construction of the Railway.

		Rate.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
No. 1	Opposite stations on railway, Nos. 507 to 520.			
50	Rods heavy crib wharfing, with posts and guard-rail complete, and filled up with earth and stone or gravel (roadway 18 feet wide)	20 00	1,000 00	
30	Rods lighter work	10 00	300 00	
3	Culverts	16 00	48 00	1,348 00
No. 2	Opposite stations on railway, Nos. 65 to 190.			
200	Rods heavy crib wharfing on rock, with posts and guard-rail complete, and filled with earth, stone, and gravel, (roadway 18 feet wide)	25 00	5,000 00	
250	Rods heavy crib wharfing on earth and loose rock, with posts and guard-rail, &c., complete	20 00	5,000 00	
308	Rods of road without or with partial crib-work	10 00	3,080 00	
30	Culverts	16 00	480 00	
	Bridge at McFarland's Brook		500 00	
	" Clarke's Gulch		1,100 00	
	" Matthew's Brook		650 00	15,810 00
	Clearing, extra blasting and contingencies, say			\$17,158 00
				2,000 00
				\$19,158 00

(Signed,)

MARCUS SMITH,
District Engineer.

28th March, 1870.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th April 1870.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in his Report of 5th April, 1870, the Committee advise that he be authorized to enter into contract with Mr. Daniel Fraser, for the construction of a portion of the Metapedia

Road, about three miles in length, to replace a portion of the present road, which is required for the line of the Intercolonial Railway, the contract price being \$17,126, a rate within the Estimate of the Cost by the resident Engineer on the Section of the Intercolonial Railway, which amount they recommend be refunded to the Department of Public Works, by the Commissioners.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Commissioners Intercolonial 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 10th May, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise, that the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners be authorized to place the sum of \$17,126 to the credit of the Public Works Department, to enable the Department, to construct that portion of the Metapedia Road, about three miles in length, which is required to replace the portion of said Road, that has been taken into the line of the Intercolonial Railway, as authorized in Council, 6th April 1870.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

The Commissioners Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 14th April, 1870.

The Commissioners for the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway have now to report to the Governor in Council, with reference to the tenders for Sections, Nos. 3 and 4 (the previous contracts for which had been annulled), and also for Sections Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Tenders were received up to 7 o'clock p. m. on Monday, 4th April, 1870.

Two hundred and forty-five tenders in all were received, as per list herewith enclosed.

SECTION No. 3.

The Chief Engineer estimates the minimum cost at which the work upon this Section can be executed, to be \$530,000 (the maximum being \$705,000). Thirty-eight tenders for this Section were received, the lowest of which are:—

No. 34.	Tracey & Murphy, Halifax,.....	\$438,480	or \$18,270 per Mile
„ 71.	Sutherland Grant & Co., Amherst,...	456,000	„ 19,000 „
„ 138.	Berlinguet & Co., Quebec,.....	462,444	„ 19,222 „
„ 68.	Sutherland, Oakes & Co., Halifax,...	477,600	„ 19,900 „
„ 100.	P. Purcell, Williamstown,.....	496,800	„ 20,700 „

After enquiry, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties to tenders Nos. 34, 71, and 68.

With respect to No. 138, the Commissioners have ascertained (from the parties themselves) that “Berlinguet & Co.” and “J. B. Bertrand & Co.” are the same firm as regards Tenders for Sections Nos. 3 and 15, and the Commissioners having decided to recommend acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Bertrand & Co. for Section No. 15 (which adjoins Section No. 9, now under contract to Messrs. Bertrand & Co.), and having had experience of the unsatisfactory results of awarding to the same party, separate contracts at a distance from each other, deem it inexpedient to recommend acceptance of the tender

of Messrs Berlinguet & Co. for Section No. 3. The Commissioners, being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Mr. P. Purcell, recommend that his tender for Section No. 3, for the sum of \$196,800, or at the rate of \$20,700 per mile, be accepted

SECTION No. 4.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate :—Minimum, \$441,000; Maximum, \$573,000).

Forty-three Tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest are:—

No. 35.	Tracey & Murphy, Halifax,.....	\$375,543	or \$13,900	per mile.
„ 62.	Sumner & Somers, Truro,.....	393,000	„ 14,556	„
„ 44.	Jos. Townshend, Dorchester,.....	398,737	„ 14,768	„
„ 65.	Sutherland, Oakes & Co., Halifax....	410,601	„ 15,207	„
„ 77.	J. McManus & Son, Wemraincook...	431,297	„ 15,973	„
„ 76.	R. P. Mitchell & Co., Halifax,.....	434,955	„ 16,109	„
„ 143.	Smith & Pitblado, Amherst,.....	438,326	„ 16,234	„

With respect to Tender No. 62, the parties are contractors for Section No. 12, and the Commissioners find that it is not expedient to award to them a second contract.

As to Tenders Nos. 35, 44, 65, 77 and 76, the Commissioners, after making careful enquiries, are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties tendering, and therefore cannot recommend acceptance of any of these tenders.

With reference to No. 143, it will appear from the tender, that the amount obtained by taking the rate per mile, is different from the amount stated in the tender, and the Commissioners directed that a telegram be sent to the parties, of which the following is a copy :—

“ OTTAWA, 13th April, 1870.

“ To Smith & Pitblado,
“ Amherst, N. S.

“ What is gross amount of your tender for Section four.”

(Signed,)

“ C. S. Ross, Secretary.”

The following reply was received :—

“ AMHERST, N. S., 13th April, 1870.

To C. S. Ross.

“ Received despatch ; refer you to our Agent, David Douglas present.

(Signed,)

“ SMITH & PITBLADO.”

And Mr. Douglas handed in a letter, of which the following is a copy :—

OTTAWA, 14th April, 1870.

SIR,—As Messrs. Smith & Pitblado have, by telegraph, informed me that they have referred you to me as their Agent, for particulars as to the sums named in their Tender for Section No. 4, of the Intercolonial Railway; I beg leave to explain, that the sum for which they offer to construct the work is four hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-three cents, being at the rate of sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$16,234 29) per mile. I may add, that I am partner of Robert Smith & Co., and am authorised by Smith & Pitblado to act for them and sign their names.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,)

DAVID DOUGLAS

A. Walsh, Esq. M. P.

Chairman, Intercolonial Railway Commission.

Assuming the tender of Messrs. Smith & Pitblado to be for the sum of \$438,325 or \$16,234 per mile, the Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of these parties, recommend that their tender for Section No. 4 be accepted.

SECTION No. 13.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$1,003,000 ; Maximum, \$1,285,000).

Forty-two tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 31. John McKinsey, Halifax.....	\$738,000	or	\$36,000	per mile.
36. Tracey & Murphy, Halifax.....	774,285	„	37,770	„
69. R. P. Mitchell & Co., Halifax	799,743	„	39,000	„
30. D. Sutherland & Co., do	853,927	„	41,655	„
220. W. E. Macdonald & Co., Glencoe....	934,933	„	45,606	„

With respect to Tenders Nos. 31, 36, 69 and 30, the Commissioners, after making careful enquiry, are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties, and therefore cannot recommend acceptance of any of their tenders.

The Tender No. 220, W. E. Macdonald & Co., shows a lump sum of \$909,933, or \$44,387 per mile, but the parties handed in a letter of which the following is a copy :—

“GLENCOE, 5th April, 1870.

“We find that the sum intended to cover the expense of coffer-damming, pumping, bailing, has been omitted in our tender for Section No. 13, which was \$13,000 (thirteen thousand dollars); also, the sum of \$12,000 (twelve thousand dollars) for roads and shanties. This would make our tender for this Section \$934,933 (nine hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars), or at the rate of about \$45,606 (forty-five thousand six hundred and six dollars) per mile. Hoping you will accept this explanation, and make this part of our tender.

“We remain,

“Yours, faithfully,

(Signed,) “W. E. MACDONALD & Co.”

To the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway.

As this still left their tender the next above that of D. Sutherland & Co., No. 30, and still under the next higher, No. 99, P. Purcell, \$936,047, the Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. W. E. Macdonald & Co., recommend that their tender for Section No 13, for the sum of \$934,933, or at the rate of \$45,606 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 14.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$245,000 ; Maximum, \$323,000).

Thirty-nine tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 8. D. C. Archibald, Metapedia,.....	\$230,600	or	\$10,278	per mile.
„ 142. Nielson & McGaw, Bellaville,.....	245,475	„	10,910	„

Tender No. 8 is not signed by the sureties, and not being in accordance with the advertised conditions, was ruled out.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill experience and resources of Messrs. Nielson & McGaw, recommend that their tender for Section No. 14, for the sum of \$245,475, or at the rate of \$10,910 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 15.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$424,000 ; Maximum, \$550,000).

Forty-four tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 38. Tracy & Murphy, Halifax,.....	\$316,415	or	\$26,150	per mile.
„ 139. J. B. Bertrand & Co., Quebec,.....	360,020	„	30,000	„

The Commissioners, after careful enquiry about the parties to tender No. 38, are not satisfied with their skill, experience and resources, and therefore cannot recommend acceptance of their tender.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. J. B. Bertrand & Co., recommend that their tender for Section No. 15, for the sum of \$360,000, or at the rate of \$30,000 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION 16.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$231,000 ; Maximum, \$304,000).

Thirty-nine tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest is No. 159, S. J. King and J. C. Gough, of St. John and Chatham, N. B., for the sum of \$206,000, or at the rate of \$11,135 per mile.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. King & Gough recommend that their tender for Section No. 16, as above, be accepted.

(Signed),
A. WALSH,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Subsequently, viz., on 29th April, 1870, the following Supplementary Report to Council was adopted.

At the request of Messrs. Berlinguet & Co., who tendered for Section No. 3, the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, have to report the correspondence in reference to that tender, subsequent to the report of the Commissioners, of date 14th April, having been referred back for reconsideration.

On 26th April the Commissioners directed the following telegrams to be despatched :—

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1870.

- (1.) "F. X. Berlinguet,
" 29, John street, Quebec.
"Who are parties associated with you in tenders."
(Signed,)

"C. S. Ross, Secretary."

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1870.

- (2.) "J. B. Bertrand,
" 29½, Rue Richardson, Quebec.
"Who are parties associated with you in tender for Section fifteen."
(Signed,)

"C. S. Ross, Secretary."

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1870.

- (3.) "Dunn & Home,
" Quebec.
"Who are parties associated with Berlinguet in his tenders."
(Signed,)

"C. S. Ross, Secretary."

The following replies were received :—

QUEBEC, 26th April, 1870,

To C. S. Ross.

"Will carry out contract awarded to us conjointly with Bertrand."

(Signed,) F. X. BERLINGUET,

QUEBEC, 26th April, 1870.

"To C. S. Ross.

"Berlinguet will be associated with us in carrying out contract fifteen, if awarded to us."
(Signed,) "J. B. BERTRAND & Co."

QUEBEC, 26th April, 1870.

"To C. S. Ross, Secretary.

"If any tenders are awarded Berlinguet, we intend to carry them out in conjunction with Bertrand."

(Signed,) "DUNN & HOME."

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 11th May, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report, dated 27th April, 1870, and the Supplementary Report of the 29th of the same month, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, they submit, for Your Excellency's approval, the following recommendations on the tenders submitted for the undermentioned Sections of that line :—

FOR SECTION No. 3.

That the tender of Messrs. Berlinguet & Co., of Quebec, for the sum of \$462,444, or at the rate of \$19,222 33 per mile, be accepted.

FOR SECTION No. 4.

That without allowing Messrs. Smith & Pitblado to explain the data of the tender made by them, their offer for this Section at the rate of \$16,234 29 per mile, be accepted.

FOR SECTION No. 13.

That in the opinion of the Committee, Messrs. W. E. Macdonald & Co. should not receive the \$25,000 mentioned in their letter of the 5th April, the same being in excess of the amount of their tender, but that their original tender for this section, viz., for \$934,933, or at the rate of \$45,606 per mile, be accepted.

FOR SECTION No. 14.

That the tender of Messrs. Nielson & McGaw, for the sum of \$245,475, or at the rate of \$10,910 per mile, be accepted.

FOR SECTION No. 15.

That the tender of Messrs. J. B. Bertrand & Co., for the sum of \$360,000, or at the rate of \$30,000 per mile, be accepted.

FOR SECTION No. 16.

That the tender of Messrs. King & Gough, for the sum of \$206,000, or at the rate of \$11,135 per mile, be accepted.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of two of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 13th May, 1870.

The undersigned Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, have to report for the information of the Governor in Council, that they have received a letter from the Chief Engineer on the subject of the quantities of work on Section No. 15, of which the following is a copy :—

“ I regret to say that mistakes have been discovered in the printed quantities of work on Section No. 15. It would, therefore, be undesirable to place this Section under contract at the present time. I shall, as soon as Mr. Smith has an opportunity of enquiring into the matter on his return to Dalhousie, report on the subject, and furnish revised quantities.

“(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.”

Under the circumstances, the undersigned are of opinion that it would be inexpedient either to enter into a contract now with Messrs. Bertrand & Co. (to whom the Section has been awarded) in terms of their tender or to advertise it again for letting when the quantities have been correctly ascertained. As the correct quantities are beyond doubt greater than those given on the bill of works on which tenders were based; and as a schedule of prices for each separate kind of work is given on the tender, the undersigned suggest that the Commissioners be authorised to write to Messrs. Bertrand & Co., informing them that contract for Section No. 15 has been awarded to them; but that as it is believed the quantities are in excess of those stated in the printed bill of works, the Commissioners propose to add to the amount of the contract, a sum which will represent the equivalent of such excess.

Also, that the Commissioners be directed to report to Council the difference in amount of the contract sum, when the Chief Engineer has reported the correct quantities, in order that the approval of Council may be got before the contract is signed.

(Signed,) ED. B. CHANDLER.
A. W. McLELAN.

(Note.)

Subsequently the Chief Engineer reported that the differences in quantities of works on Section No. 15 were ascertained to be as follow, viz :—

1. The “ rock excavation ” was ascertained to be 6,500 cubic yards, while it had been called 7,600 in the printed bill of works.

2. The “ earth excavation ” on bill of works was called 607,000 cubic yards, while it was afterwards found that it should have been stated as 630,000 cubic yards.

Then Messrs. Bertrand & Co., in the schedule of prices, attached to tender placed rock excavation at \$1 per cubic yard, and earth excavation at 20 cents per cubic yard.

Their lump sum in tender was	\$360,020
Add, for 23,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, at 20 cents	4,600

	\$364,620
Deduct, 1,100 cubic yards rock excavation at \$1.....	1,100

\$363,520

for which sum contract was entered into.

The tender next above that of Messrs. Bertrand & Co. was “ No. 75. R. P. Mitchell & Co., \$363,741.” Therefore, no other person tendering was prejudiced by the arrangement made; nor did Messrs. Bertrand & Co. or Government suffer, since differences were adjusted at prices named in their schedule.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th May, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Memorandum, dated 13th May, 1870, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, they respectfully advise that the recommendation of the Commissioners in reference to Section No. 15 of that line be approved, and that the contract be awarded to Messrs. Bertrand & Co., paying them for the quantities found to be in excess of those given in the printed bill of works, at the schedule prices submitted in connection with their tender.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Commissioners Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date the 12th May, 1870.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway have now to report to the Governor in Council, with reference to the tenders for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7 (the previous contracts for which had been annulled).

Tenders were received up to 7 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 7th May, 1870.

One hundred and eight tenders in all were received, as per list herewith enclosed.

SECTION No. 5.

The Chief Engineer estimates the Minimum cost at which the work upon this Section can be executed to be \$542,000, and the Maximum cost \$700,000.

Thirty-four tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest are:—

No. 69. J. & T. D. McGuire, St. Marie...	\$454,503	or	\$17,480	per mile.
50. Peton & Co., Quebec.....	468,000	"	18,000	"
32. H. McDonald, Alexandria.....	500,000	"	19,230	"
16. A. Le Page, Rimouski.....	510,600	"	19,600	"
66. H. McMillan & Co., Alexandria..	530,000	"	20,384	"
100. A. McDonell & Co., Hamilton....	533,000	"	20,500	"

After enquiry, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties to the tenders Nos. 69, 50, 32, 16 and 66.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. A. McDonell & Co., recommend that their tender for Section No. 5, for the sum of \$533,000, or at the rate of \$20,500 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 6.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$493,000; Maximum, \$615,000).

Thirty-two tenders for this Section were received, the lowest of which are:—

No. 6. J. T. & D. McGuire, St. Marie.....	\$399,917	or	\$19,043	per mile.
58. John Fowler, Cobourg.....	400,000	"	19,000	"
49. Peton & Co., Quebec.....	415,800	"	19,800	"
34. H. McDonald & Co., Alexandria..	440,000	"	20,952	"
31. F. X. Berlinguet & Co., Quebec.....	456,946	"	21,759	"
107. J. & G. Jackson, Simcoe.....	470,000	"	22,380	"

After enquiry, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties to the tenders Nos. 6, 58, 49 and 34.

With respect to No. 31, as contract for Section No. 3 has been awarded to Messrs. Berlinguet & Co., the Commissioners are not prepared to recommend that another section should be awarded to them.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. J. & G. Jackson, recommend that their tender for Section No. 6, for the sum of \$470,000, or at the rate of \$22,380 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 7.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$585,000 ; Maximum, \$750,000).

Forty-two tenders for this section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 4. John Lowe & Co., Folly Lake....	\$450,963	or \$18,790	per mile.
30. D. McGregor & Co., New Glasgow..	481,487	„	19,855 „
1. W. Kingsford, Montreal.....	497,520	„	20,730 „
44. Sumner & Somers, Truro.....	499,200	„	20,800 „
21. Townsend & Stirling, New Glasgow.	510,527	„	21,272 „
33. H. McDonald & Co., Alexandria ..	530,000	„	21,855 „
74. McDonell, Evans & Co., Galt.	536,020	„	22,104 „
7. Mitchell & Sutherland, Truro.....	542,715	„	22,380 „
98. J. Otty, Moncton.	547,000	„	22,791 „
108. J. & G. Jackson, Simcoe.....	551,000	„	22,721 „
48. J. Simpson & Co., Londonderry....	557,750	„	23,000 „

With regard to No. 44, the parties have already a contract for Section No. 12, and as to No. 108, the Commissioners have recommended that Section No. 6 be awarded to them. In both cases, the Commissioners are not prepared to recommend an additional contract.

With respect to No. 1, W. Kingsford, no sureties have signed the tender ; with respect to Nos. 4, 30, 21, 33, 74, 7, and 98, after enquiry, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties to these tenders.

The Commissioners, being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. James Simpson and Co., recommend that their tender for Section No. 7, for the sum of \$557,750, or at the rate of \$23,000 per mile, be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

I concur in the above report, except as regards Section No. 7. I cannot concur in the reason for passing Tender No. 1 by W. Kingsford, because I believe he possesses the necessary skill, experience and resources to carry on the work ; and because, as regards security, he offers to allow \$20,000 of the amount of his first estimates to remain in the hands of the Commissioners until the completion of the whole work, in addition to the per centage to be retained ; and he further states, that if that proposal, which is the same course that was considered highly satisfactory in the case of Messrs. Worthingtons' contracts, is not accepted, he will find such personal security as will be satisfactory to the Commissioners. For these reasons, I think his tender for Section No. 7 ought to be accepted.

(Signed,)

C. J. BRYDGES,
Commissioner.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 13th May, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Memorandum dated 13th May, 1870, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, they respectfully advise that the following tenders for the construction of Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of that line, be accepted; that is to say:—

FOR SECTION NO. 5.

That of Messrs. A. McDonald & Co., for the sum of \$533,000, or at the rate of \$20,500 per mile.

FOR SECTION NO. 6.

That of Messrs. F. X. Berlinguet & Co., of Quebec, for the sum of \$456,946, or at the rate of \$21,759 per mile.

FOR SECTION NO. 7.

That of Messrs. James Simpson & Co., of Londonderry, for the sum of \$557,750, or at the rate of \$23,000 per mile.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Commissioners, Intercolonial Railway.

IN COMMITTEE, 13TH MAY, 1870.

On a Memorandum, dated 13th May, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, having reference to the recommendation contained in his Report of the 28th April, as far as it relates to Section No. 13 of the Intercolonial Railway; and reporting, that on further communication from the Commissioners, he has learned that the letter of Messrs. W. E. Macdonald & Co., dated Glencoe, 5th April, 1870, correcting certain errors in their tender was received by the Commissioners on the day upon which the tenders were opened, and having been attached to that of W. E. Macdonald & Co., formed part thereof.

He therefore recommends that their tender be accepted, as notified by the said letter.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date the 28th May, 1870.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway have to report to the Governor in Council, regarding tenders for Sections Nos. 17, 18 and 19.

Tenders were received up to 7 o'clock p.m., on 25th May. Eighty-nine tenders were received, as per list herewith.

SECTION No. 17.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$500,000 ; Maximum, \$668,000).

Thirty-one tenders for this section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 62.	Ralph Jones, Port Hope	\$389,130 or \$19,456 per mile.
15.	S. Rettie & Co., Truro	389,779 „ 19,488 „
11½	A. Sylvain & Co., Bic.....	396,000 „ 19,800 „
14.	R. Litster & Co., Halifax.....	405,780 „ 20,289 „
44.	S. P. Tuck, St. John.....	440,000 „ 22,000 „

With regard to No. 62, the Commissioners received a letter from Mr. Jones, of date 26th May, in which he asks leave to withdraw his tenders for Sections Nos. 17, 18 and 19, and they are accordingly held to be withdrawn.

As to Tender No. 15, the Commissioners are advised that Mr. Rettie now declines to accept the contract if awarded to him.

As to Tender No. 11½, the Commissioners, after enquiry, are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties, and therefore cannot recommend acceptance of their tender.

With respect to Tender No. 14, the Commissioners are informed that the sureties named are responsible ; but that they state they never heard of such a firm as R. Litster & Co., and it is evident that they never signed the tender. In the circumstances, the Commissioners cannot recommend acceptance of the tender.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Mr. S. Parker Tuck, recommend that his tender for Section No. 17, being for the sum of \$440,000, or at the rate of \$22,000 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 18.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate.—Minimum, \$737,000 ; Maximum, \$988,000).

Twenty-nine tenders for this Section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 18.	S. Rettie & Co., Truro.....	\$514,500 or \$25,725 per mile.
63.	Ralph Jones, Port Hope.....	538,419 „ 26,920 „
16.	Mitchell & Co., Truro.....	541,000 „ 27,050 „
45.	S. P. Tuck, St. John.....	600,000 „ 30,000 „
60.	R. H. McGreevy, Ottawa	648,600 „ 32,430 „

With regard to No. 18, the Commissioners are advised that Mr. Rettie now declines to accept the contract if awarded to him.

Tender No. 63 has been withdrawn, as stated above.

After enquiry, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties to Tender No. 16, and therefore cannot recommend its acceptance.

Tender No. 45 has been withdrawn at request of Mr. Tuck.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Mr. R. H. McGreevy, recommend that his tender for Section No. 18, being for the sum of \$648,600, or at the rate of \$32,430 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 19.

(Chief Engineer's Estimate, Minimum, \$440,000 ; Maximum, \$580,000).

Thirty tenders for this section were received, of which the lowest are :—

No. 49.	P. Ross & Co., St. John.....	\$276,621 or \$29,118 per mile.
31.	E. R. Burpee, do	282,031 „ 29,687 „
17.	Mitchell & Co., Truro.....	317,502 „ 30,726 „
64.	R. Jones & Co., Port Hope.....	364,463 „ 39,049 „
88.	P. Purcell, Williamstown.....	373,757 „ 40,045 „

No. 82. J. W. Guest, St. Mary's.....	376,937	„	40,750 per mile.
46. S. P. Tuck, St. John.	395,733	„	42,400 „
61. R. H. McGreevy, Ottawa.....	398,000	„	42,642 „
70. A. S. McDonald & Co., Alexandria	409,750	„	44,244 „

With respect to Tenders Nos. 49 and 31, both of which are made up by the same person, there is an important error in each, viz. : 427,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, at 25 cents per yard, are carried out \$10,675, instead of \$106,750, making a difference of \$96,075, and both tenders are therefore ruled out.

With regard to Tenders No. 17 and 82, after enquiry, the Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties, and therefore are not prepared to recommend acceptance of either of the tenders.

With respect to No. 88, the Commissioners have received a letter from Mr. Purcell, wherein he states that he has discovered an important error in his tender, and therefore requests leave to withdraw it. It is accordingly held to be withdrawn.

No. 64, R. Jones & Co., is also withdrawn as stated above.

With respect to Tenders No. 46, S. P. Tuck, and No. 61, R. H. McGreevy, the Commissioners having recommended acceptance of the tenders of these parties for Sections Nos. 17 and 18 respectively, are not prepared to recommend that a second section be awarded to either of them.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. A. S. McDonald & Co. recommend that their tender for Section No. 19, being for the sum of \$409,750, or at the rate of \$44,244 per mile, be accepted.

(Signed,) A. WALSH,
E. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th June, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report, dated 9th June, 1870, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, they respectfully advise that the following tenders, for the construction of Sections 17, 18 and 19 of that line, be accepted, that is to say :—

FOR SECTION NO. 17.

That of Mr. S. Parker Tuck, of St. John, N.B., for the sum of \$440,000, or at the rate of \$22,000 per mile.

FOR SECTION NO. 18.

That of Mr. R. H. McGreevy, for the sum of \$648,600, or at the rate of \$32,430 per mile.

FOR SECTION NO. 19.

That of Mr. S. Parker Tuck, of St. John, N.B., for the sum of \$395,733, or at the rate of \$42,400 per mile.

Certified.

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

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 5th July, 1870.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway beg leave to report to Council, on the tenders for locomotive engines.

A list of the tenders is annexed.

The tenders from the United States are all too high. So is the tender from Belgium.

Of the English tenders, the lowest is that of the Yorkshire Engine Co., for \$11,575 each, but the Commissioners cannot recommend its acceptance, as they are satisfied, after careful enquiry, that engines built according to the specifications could not be satisfactory at such an extremely low price, the parties having to pay both transportation and duties.

The next lowest is that of Dubbs & Co., of Glasgow, for \$11,000 in bond. Adding the duty, would make the cost of the engines about \$12,500 each.

Of the Canadian tenders, that of Mr. Gilbert, of Montreal, is the lowest, but he has since withdrawn it.

The two next are those of W. Montgomery & Co., of Halifax, for \$13,000, and the Canadian Engine and Manufacturing Co. of Kingston, for \$12,800. Both these firms have intimated their readiness, since the tenders were sent in, to deliver the engines at \$12,500 each.

The Commissioners are of opinion that it is very desirable to maintain engine building establishments in this country, if it can be done without involving greater cost. At the same time, they think it not wise to pass over an English tender, which is so close to the prices at which Canadian tenders have been sent in.

The Commissioners therefore recommend that the following contracts be given :—

1. Dubbs & Co.—15 engines, at \$11,000 each, in bond, making with the duty about \$12,500 each, to be delivered at St. John, New Brunswick.

2. The Canadian Engine and Machinery Co.—15 engines, at \$12,500 each, delivered at Rivière du Loup.

3. Wm. Montgomery & Co.—10 engines, at \$12,500 each, delivered at Halifax.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
E. B. CHANDLER,
Commissioners.

TENDERS for "Locomotive Engines," 19th March, 1870.

No.	Tenderers.	Residence.	Price.	—
1	M. Baird & Co	Philadelphia	\$14,250	U. S. Currency.
2	Canadian Engine & Machinery Co.	Kingston	12,800	
3	Dubbs & Co	Glasgow	11,000	In bond.
7	Yorkshire Engine Co.	England	11,575	
9	Intercolonial Iron & Steel Co.	Londonderry	12,500	
10	E. E. Gilbert	Montreal	11,850	
11	Hyslop & Ronald	Chatham	14,500	
15	W. Montgomery & Co	Halifax	13,000	
17	Vulcan Foundry Co.	England	11,800	In bond.
21	Rhode Island Locomotive Works ..	Providence	12,000	
22	Nielson & Co	Glasgow	{ £2,300 Stg	
24	Grant Locomotive Works	Paterson, U.S.	{ \$11,193	In bond.
26	Portland Locomotive Co	Portland, U.S.	12,000	
26	Portland Locomotive Co	Portland, U.S.	13,900	
29	Société John Cockerill	Seraing	12,400	

SPECIAL TENDER, by Great Western Railway, of Engines which have been in use.

104 Engines in all, say	1 Engine .....at	\$ 2,160	
	1 "	2,400	
	12 "	3,200	Each.
	8 "	3,700	"
	2 "	4,000	"
	27 "	4,400	"
	15 "	5,200	"
	2 "	5,600	"
	17 "	6,400	"
	2 "	10,000	"
	5 "	11,000	"
	6 "	11,500	"
	6 "	12,500	"
	104		

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 July, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had before them the Memorandum from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, concurred in by the Honorable the Acting Minister of Public Works, submitting a list of Tenders received by them for Locomotive Engines, and for the reasons given in the said Memorandum, they respectfully advise that the following Contracts be given, viz:—

Messrs. Dubs & Co., 15 Engines at \$11,000 each in bond; making, with the duty, about \$12,500 each, to be delivered at St. John, N. B.

The Canadian Engine and Machinery Company, 15 Engines at \$12,500 each, delivered at Rivière du Loup.

W. Montgomery & Co., 10 Engines at \$12,500 each, delivered at Halifax.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 6th July, 1870.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway have to report to the Governor in Council, regarding the Tenders for Section No. 20, which was duly advertised.

Tenders were received up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th July instant.

Sixteen tenders, for Section No. 20, were received as per list. The lowest of these tenders are:—

No. 16. Wm. Ellis & Co., Prescott,.....\$520,000 or \$86,666 per mile.

" 7. T. C. Gallagher, Moncton,..... 546,600 " 91,109 "

" 15. W. W. Livingstone & Co., Simcoe,.... 584,000 " 97,323 "

" 13. J. & G. Jackson, Simcoe,..... 612,376 " 102,062 "

Tender No. 16 has been ruled out in consequence of informalities.

The Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of the parties to Tenders Nos. 7 and 15, looking to the peculiar and important character of the works to be contracted for.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. J. & G. Jackson, recommend that their tender for Section No. 20, being for the sum of \$612,376, or at the rate of \$102,062 per mile, be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 23rd August, 1870.

The undersigned Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, beg to report to the Governor in Council, that having considered the matters relating to tenders for Section No. 20, which was referred back to them, together with their report of date 6th July last, they have now to state that the Hon. Mr. Chandler is detained in New Brunswick by illness, and that the Hon. Mr. McLelan advises his being unable to attend the meeting of the Commissioners summoned for this day.

The Commissioners having received, on 15th August, the Chief Engineer's Estimate of the cost of Section No. 20, submit the same herewith :—

“ Minimum, \$493,788. Maximum, \$683,565.”

Mr. Walsh having reconsidered the whole question, adheres to the Report made to Council by the Commissioners on 6th July last, recommending that the Tender of Messrs. J. & G. Jackson be accepted.

Mr. Brydges, having considered the documents relating to the sureties offered by Messrs. Ellis & Co. in their Tender, referred to the Commissioners by Council, is of opinion, that these papers remove the informalities for which the Tender of Messrs. Ellis & Co. was ruled out, and as he is satisfied with their skill, experience and resources, he recommends that the Tender of Messrs. W. Ellis & Co., for Section No. 20, being for the sum of \$520,000, and it being the lowest tender, be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
C. J. BRYDGES,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the — August, 1870.

On a Memorandum, dated 23rd August, 1870, from the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Acting for the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, having reference to the Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners of the 6th July, 1870, supplemented by the approximate estimate of the Chief Engineer of the cost of Section No. 20, called for by the Council, and also by explanations from two of the Commissioners, and submitting that, with regard to Section No. 20 of that line, the Tender of Messrs. Ellis & Co., of Prescott, for \$520,000 or at the rate of \$86,666 per mile, being the lowest, was ruled out on account of informality in the signature thereto by the surety proposed by them, which alleged informality has been remedied by intimation in writing from the surety that he is prepared to execute the contract as such surety.

That, in his opinion, the informality complained of was not sufficient to deprive Ellis & Co. of the benefit of their tender, and recommending that the Tender of Messrs. Ellis & Co. as above mentioned be accepted, and that a contract be entered into with them accordingly, and completed within a period of eight days, and that thereupon Contractors be required to use all diligence in at once commencing and prosecuting the work.

The Committee advise that the Tender of Messrs. Ellis & Co. be accepted, and that the necessary instructions be given in terms of the above Report.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Letter from C. S. Ross, Secretary to the Honorable J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, of date 1st September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Privy Council, the position of the conditional award by Council on 23rd ultimo, of Contract for Section No. 20 to Messrs. W. Ellis & Co.

On 24th August, I informed Messrs. Ellis & Co. by letter, that their tender for Section No. 20 had been accepted, upon the conditions that the contract should be signed by themselves and sureties on or before the 31st August, and also that the works were to be proceeded with forthwith and in the most vigorous manner. I also stated that the Contract papers and Bond would be prepared by the Department of Justice in a few days.

On 25th August, I again addressed Messrs. Ellis & Co., informing them that the Contract papers were ready for signature at the Department of Justice, and that it would be necessary for Mr. Wiser (one of the sureties, residing at Prescott) to come to Ottawa to sign the Bond.

On 31st August, about 6 p. m., Messrs. Ellis and Cotton signed the contract, and Mr. Bailiff, one of the sureties, signed the Bond. I was informed that it was not convenient for Mr. Wiser to come to Ottawa.

The Contract papers have thus not been completed at the date named in the Order in Council (8 days from 23rd August), and consequently the conditional award to Messrs. W. Ellis & Co. has lapsed.

I have, therefore, to request instructions in the matter, and to be informed whether a further report from the Commissioners is required, so that the necessary steps to that end may be taken forthwith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. S. Ross,

Secretary.

The Honorable J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th September, 1870.

The Committee have had before them the Report, dated 1st September, 1870, from the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, stating, in reference to the Order in Council of the 23rd August last, awarding the Contract for Section No. 20 of that line to Messrs. W. Ellis & Co., that owing to the neglect of one of the sureties to sign the requisite Bond within the period limited by the said Order, the conditional award to Messrs. Ellis & Co. has lapsed, and requesting instructions in the matter.

The Committee advise that the Order in Council of 23rd August last, above referred to, be cancelled and the award declared lapsed, and that the Report of the Commissioners of the 6th July last, recommending the acceptance of the Tender of Messrs. J. & G. Jackson, for the above mentioned Section, be referred back to the Commissioners in order that their explanations given verbally in Council may be reduced to writing.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 20th September, 1870.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway have to Report to the Governor in Council, with reference to the Tenders for Section No. 20, upon which they reported on 6th July last, recommending the acceptance of Messrs. Jackson's Tender.

In considering the Tenders for Section No. 20, the Commissioners were of opinion, that whilst Messrs. Jackson were competent to carry out an ordinary contract, they did not possess the necessary experience for a work of such a peculiar character as that comprised in Section No. 20.

This opinion was intimated to Messrs. Jackson, who after some time advised the Commissioners that they had associated with themselves Messrs. Wardrop & Ryan, and the Commissioners, being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of these parties combined, recommended the acceptance of Messrs. Jackson's Tender.

It was upon the foregoing grounds that the Report to Council of date 6th July was made.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th September, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the following Report, dated 20th September, 1870, submitted by the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, in compliance with the Minute in Council, requiring them to reduce to writing the verbal explanations given in Council with reference to their Report of the 6th July last, in favor of accepting the Tender of Messrs. J. & G. Jackson, for Section No. 20.

"The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway have to
"Report to the Governor in Council, with reference to the Tenders for Section No. 20,
"upon which they reported 6th July last, recommending the acceptance of Messrs. J. &
"G. Jackson's Tender.

"In considering the Tenders for Section No. 20, the Commissioners were of opinion,
"that whilst Messrs. Jackson were competent to carry out an ordinary contract, they did
"not possess the necessary experience for a work of such a peculiar character as that
"comprised in Section No. 20.

"This opinion was intimated to Messrs. Jackson, who, after some time, advised the
"Commissioners that they had associated with themselves Messrs. Wardrop & Ryan,
"and the Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of these
"parties combined, recommended the acceptance of Messrs. Jackson's Tender.

"It was upon the foregoing grounds that the Report to Council, of date 6th July,
"was made."

The Committee of Council are unable to accept the recommendation of the Commissioners, that contract for Section No. 20 should be awarded to Messrs. Jackson & Co., in consequence of the introduction of new parties, possessed of skill and experience, which, in a sufficient degree the original tenderers did not possess then, by making it a new tender. They, therefore, are of opinion that the Commissioners should reconsider their Report, and substitute for Messrs. Jackson & Co. the name of some tenderer possessed of the requisite skill and experience to execute so important a work.

Certified.

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

To the Commissioners,
Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 20th September, 1870.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway having considered the Minute of Council with reference to the Tender of Messrs. Jackson, beg to report upon the rest of the Tenders for Section No. 20.

There are no sureties named in tender No. 5, and it is accordingly ruled out.

In view of the peculiar and important character of the work to be performed, the Commissioners are not satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of the parties to Tenders Nos. 7, 12 and 15.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Brown, Brooks & Ryan recommend that their Tender for Section No. 20, being for the sum of \$642,854, or at the rate of \$107,142 per mile, be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th September, 1870.

The Committee have considered the further Report from the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, submitting, in compliance with the Minute in Council of this day's date, a Report upon the rest of the Tenders for Section No. 20.

The Commissioners state that there are no sureties named in Tender No. 5, and that it is accordingly ruled out.

That in view of the peculiar and important character of the work to be performed, they are not satisfied as to the skill, experience and resources of the parties to Tenders Nos. 7, 12 and 15.

That being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Brown, Brooks & Ryan, they recommend that their Tender for Section No. 20, being for the sum of \$642,854, or at the rate of \$107,142 per mile, be accepted.

The Committee in view of the "more than ordinary skill" which the Chief Engineer reports must be incurred by the contractor for the above-mentioned Section, and of the necessity of placing it in the hands of men "reliable, experienced and competent in every way," qualifications which Messrs. Brown, Brooks & Ryan are reported by the Commissioners to possess, and in view also of the opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer, that "the price should be sufficient to cover all risks, and likely to prove fairly remunerative, and should rather approach the maximum than the minimum estimate," they respectfully advise that the Tender of Messrs. Brown, Brooks & Ryan be accepted, and that a contract be entered into with them accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Commissioners,
Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 24th October, 1870.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway have now to report, to the Governor in Council, regarding tenders for Section No. 10 (the former contract for which has been annulled) and for Sections Nos. 21, 22 and 23, all of which have been duly advertised.

Tenders were received up to 6 o'clock p.m., on 5th October, 1870.

One hundred and thirty-nine tenders in all were received, as per list herewith.

SECTION No. 10.

Estimate.—Minimum, \$398,546 ; Maximum, \$527,879.

The lowest Tender for this Section is No. 61, Duncan Macdonald, Montreal, for the sum of \$400,000, or at the rate of \$20,000 per mile.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Mr. Macdonald, recommend that his tender for Section No. 10 be accepted, upon the terms named in the advertisement, viz., “subject to deduction of a percentage sum equivalent to the percentage of the whole work which the Chief Engineer shall report to have been “executed by the first contractors.”

SECTION No. 21.

Estimate.—Minimum, \$460,000 ; Maximum, \$590,000.

The lowest Tender for this Section is No. 133, Messrs. G. W. Charland & Co., Quebec, for the sum of \$441,271, or \$17,651 per mile.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. G. W. Charland & Co., recommend that their tender for Section No. 21, for the sum of \$441,271, or at the rate of \$17,651 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 22.

Estimate.—Minimum, \$328,000 ; Maximum, \$430,000.

The lowest Tenders for this Section are—

No. 8. Sutherland, Grant & Co., Amherst, \$323,877 or \$12,955 per mile.

18. C. Cummings & Co., Londonderry, 331,000 „ 13,200 do

The Tender of Messrs. Sutherland, Grant & Co., being the lowest for Section No. 23, and the Commissioners having decided to recommend the acceptance of the Tender of these parties for that Section, are not prepared to recommend the placing of more than one Section in the same hands.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. C. Cummings & Co., recommend that their Tender for Section No. 22, for the sum of \$331,000, or at the rate of \$13,200 per mile, be accepted.

SECTION No. 23.

Estimate.—Minimum, \$270,000 ; Maximum, \$350,000.

The lowest Tender is No. 60, that of Messrs. Sutherland, Grant & Co., of Amherst, being for the sum of \$276,750, or at the rate of 12,300 per mile.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience and resources of Messrs. Sutherland, Grant & Co., recommend that their Tender for Section No., 23, as above, be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th October, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, dated 24th October, 1870, the Committee advise that the following Tender for the construction of Sections of that Railway, Nos. 10, 21, 22 and 23 respectfully, be accepted, and that contracts, in con-

formity therewith, be given accordingly—that is to say, Section No. 10 to Mr. Duncan Macdonald, of Montreal, for the sum of \$400,000, or at the rate of \$20,000 per mile, “subject to a deduction of a percentage sum equivalent to the percentage of the whole work, which the Chief Engineer shall report to have been executed by the first contractors.”

Section No. 21,—To Messrs. G. W. Charland & Co., for the sum of \$441,271, or at the rate of \$17,651 per mile.

Section No. 22,—To Messrs. Charles Cummings & Co., for the sum of \$331,000, or at the rate of \$13,200 per mile.

Section No. 23,—To Messrs. Sutherland, Grant & Co., for the sum of \$276,750, or at the rate of \$12,300 per mile.

Certified,

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Commissioners,
Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Governor in Council, of date 23rd November, 1870.

The undersigned begs to report to the Governor in Council, that on 26th October last, in conformity with Order in Council of that date, Messrs. G. W. Charland & Co., of Quebec, were informed that contract for Section No. 21 had been awarded to them, and they were called upon to furnish names and occupations of the parties composing the firm, and also of their sureties.

Up to this date Messrs. Charland & Co. have not furnished these particulars.

On the 10th November, as there had been so much delay, a telegram was forwarded to Messrs. Charland & Co., of which the following is a copy :—

“We must have your answer to-day.”

On the 11th November a telegram was received from Messrs. Charland & Co., of which the following is a copy :—

“One of our sureties being absent from Quebec for a few days, will go up and sign “contract on his arrival.”

But from that date nothing has been heard of or from the parties.

The undersigned considers, as every day is of great importance at this season, with reference to getting supplies from Quebec to Newcastle, and as from the delay in executing the necessary contract and bond, it appears Messrs. Charland & Co. do not now intend to enter into the contract; that the award of the contract for Section No. 21, made on 26th October, should be cancelled, on the ground that the parties have neglected to comply with the usual formalities, and to sign the contract and bond. And he also recommends that the contract for Section No. 21, may be awarded to Mr. P. Purcell, whose Tender \$483,195, or at the rate of \$19,327 per mile, was the next lowest to that of Messrs. Charland & Co. The Commissioners, at their meeting on 21st October last, were satisfied with the skill, experience, and resources of Mr. Purcell.

SECTION No. 22.

This Section, under Order in Council, of date 26th October last, was awarded to Messrs. C. Cummings & Co., Londonderry, Nova Scotia. In their Tender, Messrs. Cummings & Co. offered as sureties, Messrs. F. M. Pearson, of Truro, and John Cummings, of Londonderry. Since date of the Tender, 29th September, 1870, Mr. Pearson has been elected Member of the House of Commons, for the County of Colchester, N. S., and he is in consequence ineligible as a surety. Messrs. Cummings & Co. now propose to substitute Mr. John Wier, farmer and shipowner, Londonderry, in place of Mr. Pearson. Mr. Wier is reported to be a responsible man, and satisfactory, as a surety, in reference to this contract.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that the Commissioners may be authorized, by Order in Council, to accept Messrs. John Wier and John Cummings, as sureties for C. Cummings & Co., contractors for Section No. 22.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
Commissioner.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th November, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the memorandum, dated 23rd November, 1870, from the Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, having reference to Sections Nos. 21 and 22 of that line, and on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the said memorandum, they humbly advise that the contract given to Messrs. G. W. Charland & Co., of Quebec, for Section No. 21, be cancelled, and the same awarded to Mr. Peter Purcell, whose tender (\$483,195, or at the rate of \$19,327 per mile) was the next lowest to that of Messrs. Charland.

They further advise that the Commissioners be authorized to accept Mr. John Wier as surety under the contract for Section No. 22, awarded to Messrs. Charles Cummings & Co., in the room of Mr. F. M. Pearson, whose election, as a Member of the House of Commons, has rendered him ineligible as such security.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Commissioners,
Intercolonial Railway.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date the 10th January, 1871.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, have to report to the Governor in Council, regarding tenders for buildings at Moncton, which were duly advertised.

Fifteen Tenders in all were received, as per list annexed, of which the lower are :—

No. 12. Archibald McKay	\$69,000
„ 2. Wm. Robertson	75,000
„ 1. Wm. J. Mills	83,000
„ 11. Crosby & McKean	83,923

The Commissioners are not satisfied with the skill, experience, and resources of the parties to Tenders Nos. 12, 2 and 1.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the skill, experience, and resources of Messrs. H. B. Crosby & J. T. C. McKean, recommend that their Tender, No. 11, being for the sum of \$83,923, be accepted.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRIDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

COPY OF LIST OF TENDERS for Moncton Buildings. Architect's Estimate, \$98,000.00 and \$2,100.00; total \$100,100.00.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
1	Wm. J. Mills	Anagance	83,000 00
2	Wm. Robertson	Moncton	75,000 00
3	Joseph B. Moore	Montreal	140,894 00
4	Elliott & Melville	Brantford	92,500 00
5	Ralph Jones & Co.	Port Hope	89,000 00
6	J. Quinton & C. F. Tilley	St. John	92,442 00
7	John Mann	Brantford	97,850 00
8	T. C. Gallagher & J. Prince	Moncton	203,800 00
9	J. Ferguson & S. McKean	Galt and Moncton	93,386 00
10	Sutherland, Grant & Co.	Moncton	98,600 00
11	H. B. Crosby & J. T. C. McKean	St. John	83,923 00
12	Archibald McKay	Moncton	69,000 00
13	John Steacey	Brockville	95,900 00
14	R. Winoryes	Montreal	134,734 00
15	Wm. Wilson	do	136,294 00

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the — January, 1871.

The Committee have had before them the Report, dated 10th January, 1871, from the Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, submitting a list of tenders received for the construction of buildings at Moncton, and on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the said Report, they recommend that the tender of Messrs. H. B. Crosby & J. T. C. McKean, being for the sum of \$83,923, be accepted.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 12th January, 1871.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, have to report to the Governor in Council, regarding Tenders for ties, which were duly advertised.

One hundred and twenty Tenders in all were received, as per list hereto annexed.

The Commissioners having reference to all the particulars of each Tender, recommend that the following be accepted:—

Section No 1, Tender No 2, A. G. Côté,	50,000 Ties at \$32 per hundred
" " 2, " " 40, J. Rouleau & Co. 50,000	" " 33 "
" " 5, " " 15, A. Lepage & Co. 65,000	" " 24.50 "
" " 8, " " 15, do 50,000	" " 24 "

NEW BRUNSWICK, SECTIONS NOS. 3, 6, 9, AND 15.

Sections Nos. 3 and 6, Tender No. 108, Thomas Paradis. 109,000 Ties, at \$50 per hundred for Tamarack, \$48 for Hemlock, \$25 for Black Spruce, \$24 for Cedar.

Section No 9, Tender No 110, John E. O'Brien, for 50,000 Ties, at \$33 per hundred.

Section No. 15, Tender No. 107, Felix St. Cœur, for 40,000 Ties, at \$30 per hundred

NOVA SCOTIA, SECTIONS NOS. 4, 7, AND 12.

Section No. 4, Tender No. 80, R. W. B.

McLellan,..... 65,000 Ties, at \$17.33 per hundred.

Section No. 7, Tender No. 65, M. Kim &

O'Brien..... 30,000 „ „ 16.00 „ „

Section No. 7, Tender No. 78, Lindsay &

Peppard..... 30,000 „ „ 16.00 „ „

Section No. 12, Tender No. 89, G. P.

Grant & Co..... 30,000 „ „ 15.88 „ „

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.*Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Governor in Council, of date 16th January, 1871.*

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway beg to report to the Governor General in Council, that having had their report of the 12th inst. referred back to them for further consideration, recommend that the Tenders for Ties in Quebec and Nova Scotia, be accepted as already recommended, but that those for New Brunswick being so high, be not accepted, but be advertised for again hereafter.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th January, 1871.*

The Committee have had under consideration the Memorandum, dated 12th January, 1871, from the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, submitting a Schedule of Tenders for the supply of Ties for certain Sections of that line; also, a subsequent Report from the Commissioners, of the 16th inst. on the same subject, and on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that the Tenders mentioned in the said Memorandum for Ties in Quebec and Nova Scotia, be accepted at the rates therein specified respectively, but that those for New Brunswick, being too high, be not accepted, but as suggested by the Commissioners in their second Report, be advertised for again hereafter.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.*Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 16th January, 1871.*

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway beg to report to the Governor in Council, upon the subject of the description of Rails to be used.

A Report which has been received from the Chief Engineer is appended hereto, strongly recommending the adoption of steel rails, and the Commissioners fully concurring in the opinions expressed by Mr. Fleming, recommend that Bessemer steel rails be laid upon the Intercolonial Railway.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, January 16th, 1871.

SIR.—You inform me that the Government have now before them the tenders for the supply of Rails for the Intercolonial Railway, and you desire my views in brief for the information of the Government respecting the comparative merits of steel and iron rails.

In Railway construction it is highly important to secure, at the least cost, every portion of the work of the most durable materials, and as permanent in character as possible; the great object being to insure public safety and to render unnecessary periodical expenditures, at short intervals, on reconstruction and renewals, and to lessen operating expenses.

The rail-track is a portion of the Railway exposed to great wear and tear, and to maintain it in a good serviceable condition, under heavy traffic, is a source of continual expense.

Experience has shown that ordinary iron rails are soon destroyed under a heavy traffic, and of late years, rails made by the Bessemer and Siemen process, under the name of Bessemer and Siemen's steel rails, have been introduced in order to secure greater durability.

Rails made by these new processes are superior to iron, not so much because they are made of better material as that they are rolled from solid ingots, and, in consequence, are perfectly homogeneous, while rails made by the old process of built piles are made up of a number of pieces, more or less perfectly united, the union of the parts depending very much on the capacity of the iron of each part for welding.

Iron rails made by the old process, exposed to a heavy traffic, are found after a time to be frequently destroyed by lamination, the adhesion between imperfectly welded parts being gradually destroyed by the rolling of the wheels over them. Homogeneous rails, on the other hand, do not laminate, they slowly wear away in a uniform manner.

I append a copy of a letter recently received, explaining very clearly the difference between steel and iron rails; the letter was written by an English Engineer, Mr. James Livesey, to a gentleman in South America connected with Railways there. It explains the difference in the mode of manufacturing steel and iron rails, so clearly, that although I do not wholly concur with Mr. Livesey in some of his statements, I respectfully beg to refer to his letter.

When first steel rails were manufactured, a difficulty was experienced in producing them uniformly of one character, some bars were found to be too hard and brittle, while others again too soft; this difficulty, however, if it is not entirely overcome, does not now exist to the same extent as formerly.

In an Engineering point of view there can be no doubt whatever as to the great superiority of steel over iron rails, and their adoption in any particular case is reduced to a question of economy.

Considering it as a question of economy, it resolves itself into a question of cost and durability of the rails. The first, or cost, is established by the present market price of the rails, or the proposals which have been received for furnishing them, the second or durability, is not so easily arrived at.

The durability of a rail depends upon its quality and the wear and tear to which it is exposed, the wear and tear again is governed mainly by the traffic.

A steel rail will stand the same wear and tear much longer than an iron rail for the reasons already given, but how much longer is not yet well understood; some have estimated the life of a steel rail at double that of iron, others again at as much as ten times; the latter, I am inclined to think, would be unsafe to base calculations on. Very hard steel rails will not do for this severe climate on account of their liability to break in winter, but they can be made of almost any degree of hardness during their manufacture; in fact, they can be made with so little carbon in their composition as to be considered as much iron as steel rails, but the homogeneous character derived from the Bessemer or Siemen process of manufacture gives them qualities not possessed by ordinary iron rails. Apart from the question of liability to break, hard steel rails will wear very much longer than soft steel rails, but as the former are unsuitable for this climate, we must, in making estimates of durability consider the employment of the latter only.

In my reference to iron rails in the foregoing, I must be understood to mean ordinary iron rails, such as those usually made for the American market. A better sort of rail can be secured from manufacturers who attach great importance to the reputation of their establishments for turning out a good article; these rails are however more expensive to make, and a higher price must be paid for them than for common rails; such rails have their tops made out of a single hammered slab of good durable iron, partly from hematite ore, the lower part of the rail is built in the pile, of a number of tough, fibrous iron bars. By this arrangement of the parts which form the rail, the wearing surface is sound and solid, and the chances of early destruction by lamination and disintegration are very much diminished. This kind of rail may, for convenience, be designated the best iron rail, the other the common iron rail.

The best iron rail would probably last from one and a half times to twice as long as the common iron rail, and a steel rail, sufficiently soft for safe adoption in this climate, perhaps about three times.

I have made calculations with the view of showing what annuity or annual premium would be required to furnish rails for various traffics. The traffic in each case being represented by the life of the iron rail. The calculations are based on the following prices, viz :—

Common Iron Rails,.....	£6	5s	0d	Sterling.
Best Iron Rails,.....	7	10	0	„
Steel Rails,.....	11	5	0	„

The same weight of rail, 90 tons per mile, is taken in each case, and credit is given for the probable value of old rails after they are worn out.

TABLE No. 1.

Traffic wears out common Iron Rails in :	ANNUITIES.				
	Common Iron Rails, 90 tons per mile.	Best Iron Rails.		Steel Rails.	
		Lasting 1½ times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting twice as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting 3 times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting 4 times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.
2 years.....	\$ 721	\$ 726	\$ 576	\$ 759	\$ 603
5 „	358	366	304	412	357
10 „	232	250	222	305	281
15 „	196	219	195	274	262
20 „	176	195	183	262	256

The above Table shows the annual provision required in each case simply for purchasing the rails in England; the cost of transportation and laying the rails should be considered, for, although these are common to both, the charges are relatively less on the most durable rail.

Table No. 2 allows for these charges, and the iron rail is estimated at about 16 per cent. heavier than the steel rail. The calculations are also based on the old steel rails being worth considerably more than the old iron rails. In both cases, compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum is reckoned.

TABLE No. 2.

Traffic wears out common Iron Rails in :	ANNUITIES.				
	Common Iron Rails, 104 tons per mile.	Best Iron Rails, 104 tons per mile.		Steel Rail, 90 tons per mile.	
		Lasting 1½ times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting twice as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting 3 times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting 4 times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.
2 years.....	\$ 1,637	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,078	\$ 917	\$ 744
5 „	755	660	535	505	439
10 „	456	427	371	377	349
15 „	367	363	318	340	326
20 „	321	318	294	326	319

The last Table, No. 2, particularly will show the economy of steel rails under heavy traffic, for light traffic the economy is not so marked.

I have already mentioned that in both Tables, Nos. 1 and 2, interest is calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, a higher rate would of course show different and less favorable results for the expensive rails; but, on the other hand, at a lower rate of

interest, say that at which money is obtained for the Intercolonial Railway, viz., 4 per cent., the economy of using the best description of rails (although costing more in the first place) becomes more apparent.

In Table No. 3, the interest is calculated at 4 per cent. per annum, and if we take a medium light traffic, that which would wear out common iron rails in, say, ten years, the annual charges would be as follows :—

	Annuity.
1st common iron rail lasting 10 years	\$427
2nd best " " 15 "	387
3rd best " " 20 "	329
4th steel rails " 30 "	325
5th do " 40 "	295

TABLE No. 3.
Interest at 4 per cent.

Traffic wears out common Iron Rails in :	ANNUITIES.				
	Common Iron Rails, 104 tons per mile.	Best Iron Rails, 104 tons per mile.		Steel Rails, 90 tons per mile.	
		Lasting 1½ times as long as com- mon Iron Rail.	Lasting twice as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting 3 times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.	Lasting 4 times as long as com- mon Iron Rails.
2 years.....	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,037	\$ 871	\$ 697
5 " 	719	621	503	456	389
10 " 	427	387	329	325	295
15 " 	331	314	274	286	269
20 " 	284	274	249	269	259

Taking everything into consideration, my independent opinion is in favor of steel rails ; my desire, as is well known, has been from the outset that the permanent way, the structures, and all important works on the Intercolonial Railway, should be as indestructible as possible, and I am perfectly satisfied it would be true economy to make them so.

In connection with this subject, I might add, that the character of the fastenings to be adopted in laying the rails is of considerable importance, and on this depends to some extent the permanency of the track and the cost of maintaining it. The scabbard-joints, recently tested in this place before members of the Government and the Chairman of the Railway Commissioners, are much better adapted for steel rails than any other, as no drilling or punching for bolts, so injurious to steel, is needed ; they have been thoroughly tried by experiments and by experience ; they are now being gradually introduced in the leading Railways in England ; they are now being extensively used in India and other countries. I believe them to be the best description of joint for steel rails in use, and I would strongly recommend their adoption for the whole of the Intercolonial Railway.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Chief Engineer.

C. S. Ross, Esq.

Secretary,

Intercolonial Commissioners, Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Governor in Council, of date 13th January, 1871.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, beg to report to the Governor in Council, upon the Tenders for steel rails, which they were directed to advertise for.

Seventeen Tenders in all were received, of which a list is annexed.

The Commissioners find that the lowest tenders are :—

No. 15, Ebba Vale Co., at	£11 0s. 0d. stg. per ton.
„ 4, Barrow Co., at	£11 5s. 0d. „ „

And they recommend that those Tenders be accepted for 10,000 tons, and 30,000 tons respectively.

The parties to both Tenders having offered to deliver the rails at the points required, at £12 1s. 0d. and £12 2s. 0d. respectively; the Commissioners recommend that they be authorized to arrange, if they consider it desirable for delivery, at rates not exceeding those named.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

LIST of Tenders for Rails, Fish-Plates, Bolts and Nuts, 11th January, 1871.

No.	Names.	Place.	Tons of steel and other rails.	Tons of fish-plates, &c.	Where delivered.	Steel Rails. Per ton.	Other Rails. Per ton.	Fish-Plates. Per ton.	Bolts. Per ton.	Nuts. Per ton.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	C. Cammell & Co.	Sheffield	8,000	Quantity required.	Liverpool	11 15 0	.....	11 15 0	13 10 0	13 10 0
2	Guest & Co.	London	20,000	do	Cardiff	11 5 0	Suprsed	19 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
3	Patent Shaft and Axle Company	Widnesburg	1,000	do	Liverpool	12 0 0	.....	18 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
4	Barrow Hard Steel Company	Barrow	25,000	do	Barrow	11 5 0	.....	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
4A	do	do	25,000	do	Ports in Canada	12 2 0	.....	12 2 0	12 2 0	12 2 0
5	Barwell Bros. & Smith	Birmingham	.....	400	Newport or Cardiff	.....	.....	.....	14 15 0	14 15 0
6	Staffordshire Bolt & Nut Comp.	London	.....	Quantity required.	Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	12 10 0	12 0 0
7	Horton & Son	Darlaston	.....	600	do	.....	.....	.....	14 5 0	14 5 0
9	Guest & Co.	London	10,000	Quantity required.	Cardiff	11 10 0	.....	11 0 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
11	Fredk. Krupp	do	10,000	do	Rotterdam	14 2 3	.....	14 2 3	18 13 0	18 13 0
12	Landore Siemen's Steel Company	Landore	10,000	do	Swansea	11 10 0	.....	11 10 0	11 10 0	11 10 0
13	Mersey Iron and Steel Company.	Liverpool	6,000	do	Liverpool	13 5 0	.....	13 5 0	13 5 0	13 5 0
14	John Brown & Co.	Sheffield	15,000	do	do { 1871.	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0	13 5 0	13 5 0
15	Ebbw Vale Company	London	10,000	do	do { 1872.	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	13 5 0	13 5 0
					Newport	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
10	Aberdare Iron Company	London	40,000	Steely rails	Port in England	.....	7 15 0	7 15 0	13 5 0	13 5 0
16	Darlington Iron Company	Darlington	40,000	Best iron	Sunderland	.....	7 10 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
8	Ibbotson Bros. & Co.	Sheffield	Joints for 40,000 tons rails.	.....	Liverpool	23 6 8	per ton.	.....	As required, 4 cts. per lb.	.....
17	Starr Manufacturing Company	Halifax	Scabbard-joint fastenings	.....	12 inches long, 60 cents for each	10 do	54 do	do	.....	.....
					8 do	46 do	do	do	.....	.....

NOTE.—Tender No. 2 is superseded by No. 9.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 16th January, 1871.

The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, beg to report to the Governor in Council, upon the question of the superstructure of the bridges on the line.

A Report from the Chief Engineer is appended, from which it appears that the larger bridges can be constructed of iron, at a cost which will not greatly exceed that for wood, taking into account the reduction, which in some cases may be made in the masonry.

Considering that steel rails are to be laid upon the whole line, and that it is desirable that all the works should, as far as possible, be of the most permanent character, the Commissioners recommend that all spans of bridges, of more than 60 feet openings, should be constructed of iron, provided that such change will not delay the completion of the works, and that such arrangements can be made with the several contractors as will not materially enhance the cost.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, May 23rd, 1870.

C. S. Ross, Esq., Secretary.

SIR,—The following statement is prepared with the view of showing, in tabular form, a complete list of all the Bridges required to be constructed on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. It gives the number and names of the bridges, as well as the localities where they are to be built, together with the number and length of spans at present considered most suitable in each case.

LIST OF BRIDGES, AND THE COMPARATIVE COST OF WOODEN OR IRON SPANS.

No. of Bridge.	Name of Bridge.	Division.	No. of Contract.	District.	No. and Length of Spans.						
					100 ft. spans.	80 ft. spans.	60 ft. spans.	50 ft. spans.	40 ft. spans.	30 ft. spans.	24 ft. spans.
1	Rivière du Loup	A	1	St. Lawrence.	3						
2	Green River	A	1		2						
3	Trois Pistoles	B	2		5						
4	Mill Stream	B	2								
5	Grand Bic	C	5						1		
6	Little Bic	C	5		1				3		
7	Rimouski	C	5				7				
8	Beam Culvert (Station 1,311) ..	D	8								1
9	Metis	E	13		4						
10	Tartigou	E	13						1		
11	Sayabec	F	14							1	
12	St. Pierre	F	14			1					
13	Tobegote	F	14							1	
14	Amque	F	14		1						

List of Bridges, &c.—Continued.

No. of Bridge.	Name of Bridge.	Division.	No. of Contract.	District.	No. AND LENGTH OF SPANS.						
					100 ft. spans.	80 ft. spans.	60 ft. spans.	50 ft. spans.	40 ft. spans.	30 ft. spans.	24 ft. spans.
15	Indian Brook.....	G	17	Restigouche.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
16	Metapedia, (near forks).....	G	17		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Metapedia.....	G	17		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	McKinnon's Brook.....	H	18		..	2	..	..	..	..	..
19	Metapedia.....	H	18		4	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Clark's Brook.....	I	19		..	..	..	..	1	..	..
21	Gillmore's Brook.....	I	19		..	..	..	..	1	..	..
22	Restigouche.....	I	19		Five spans of 200 feet each.						
23	Christopher's Brook.....	K	3		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
24	Mill Creek (Campbelltown).....	K	3		..	..	3	..	..	..	..
25	Eel River.....	K	3		..	..	3	..	..	..	..
26	N. Branch Charlo.....	L	6		..	..	..	3	..	..	..
27	S. Branch Charlo.....	L	6		..	..	..	2	..	..	..
28	New Mills Brook.....	L	6		..	..	..	3	..	..	..
29	Benjamin.....	L	6		..	..	..	3	..	..	..
30	Nash's Creek.....	L	6		..	..	..	2	..	..	..
31	Louison Brook.....	L	6		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
32	Jacquet.....	L	6		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Belledune.....	M	9		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
34	Elm Tree.....	M	9		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
35	Nigadoo.....	M	9		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mill Stream.....	N	15		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
37	Grant's Brook.....	N	15		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38	Peteagouche.....	N	15		5	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Middle.....	N	15		..	2	..	..	..	..	..
40	Little River.....	N	15		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
41	Nipissiquit.....	N	15		6	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Red Pine Brook.....	O	16	Miramichi.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
43	Bartibogue.....	P	10		..	1	..	..	..	..	..
44	Chaplin Island Road.....	Q	20		..	..	..	..	..	1	..
45	N. W. Miramichi.....	Q	20		Five spans of 200 feet each.						
46	S. W. Miramichi.....	Q	20		Six spans of 200 feet each.						
47	Nelson Road.....	Q	20		..	..	..	..	..	1	..
48	Barnaby.....	R	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Right Hand Branch.....	R	..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..
50	Barnaby.....	R	..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
51	East Branch.....	R	..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..
52	Konchibouquac.....	R	..	Nova Scotia.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
53	Konchibouquacis.....	S	..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
54	Missiquash.....	W	11		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Nappan.....	X	4		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Coal Tramway.....	X	4		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
57	Little Forks.....	X	7		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	River Philip.....	Y	7		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	N. B. Wallace.....	Y	7		..	..	..	1	..	..	..
60	Centre B. Wallace.....	Y	7		..	..	1	..	..	..	..
61	Folly River.....	Z	12		5	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	DeBert.....	Z	12		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Station 865.....	Z	12		..	..	..	..	..	1	..
64	Ishgonish.....	Z	12		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	North River.....	Z	12		2	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Salmon.....	Z	12		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....		..	..	..	60	10	19	18	15	5	2

Total number of sixty-six Bridges, embracing the following spans, viz :—

16 spans of 200 feet each.				18 spans of 50 feet each.			
60	"	100	"	15	"	40	"
10	"	80	"	5	"	30	"
19	"	60	"	2	"	24	"

With regard to the probable cost of these bridges with iron or wooden spans, I may mention, that in my letter to Sir John Macdonald, dated January 27th, 1869, when I ventured to offer some observations on the comparative merits of structures made of perishable and imperishable materials, I stated that bridges of iron might be taken to cost about double as much as bridges of wood, and even with this difference in favor of wood in the first cost, I satisfactorily established the economy of using iron instead of the more perishable material ; while, in advocating bridges of iron on principles of economy, it was proper that I should not overstate their advantages, and I therefore selected such cases as placed them in the least favorable light, it being clear to me, that if I showed the economy of adopting them in the least favorable cases it would be undisputed in all others.

Iron girders will cost about twice as much as wooden trusses in *large spans only* ; in the great majority of cases there is much less difference between them, and the ratio between the first cost of wood and iron bridges changes with the length of spans, the difference diminishing as the spans shorten, until with very short spans there is really no very great difference. Out of the whole number of bridges to be built on the Intercolonial Railway, embracing 145 spans in all, ranging from 24 feet up to 200 feet, there are not more than three bridges, consisting in all of 16 spans of 200 feet each, where the cost of superstructure of iron would be double that of wood. These bridges are the Restigouche and the two Miramichi bridges. It should be observed, too, that the difference in cost is not even in these cases so much as it appears, as it is only in the spans ; the approaches, abutments, piers and costly foundation works, being common in both systems.

The Commissioners are aware that in a great many cases an iron bridge requires less masonry than a wooden bridge. I have had occasion to explain this to you in my letters bearing date July 2nd, 1869, January 26th and January 29th, 1870, with enclosures, from which it would appear that as much as 1,000 cubic yards of masonry would be saved in one bridge alone (the Trois Pistoles) by making the spans of iron instead of wood.

It appears from calculations which I have recently had made with as much care as possible, that the adoption of iron instead of wooden bridges would effect a saving in masonry on the line between Truro and Rivière du Loup, of not less than 11,432 cubic yards.

This is a point of considerable importance, for although there may be less outlay on wooden spans than on iron spans, the additional cost of other works which go to form the bridge structure, really make (excepting the three cases referred to) the aggregate *first cost* of the bridges with wooden spans, not much less than if they were finished with iron spans in the first place.

In proof of this, I shall now submit approximate estimates of the aggregate cost of all the bridges on the line, excepting only the three specially mentioned, with sixteen spans of 200 feet each, viz :—the Bridge over the Restigouche and the two over the Miramichi,—as the Commissioners and the Government have now finally decided that all these large span-bridges shall be made of iron, they are excluded from the comparative estimates which follow :—

Estimate with Spans of Wood.

73,560 cubic yards of masonry in the aggregate in abut-				
ments and piers, @ \$13.34				\$981,290 *
60 spans of 100 feet	"	3,471 per span		208,260 *
10 " 80 " "	"	2,486 " "		24,860 *

* These are the means of contractors prices in tenders for sections Nos. 1 to 12.

19 spans of 60 feet @ \$1,472 per span	\$33,098 *
18 " 50 " " 1,442 " 	25,956 *
15 " 40 " " 1,143 " 	17,145 *
5 " 30 " " 450 " 	2,250 *
2 " 24 " " 300 " 	600 *

\$1,293,459

Estimate with Spans of Iron.

62,128 cubic yards of masonry in the aggregate in abutments and piers, @ \$13.34	\$828,787 *
60 spans of 100 feet " 5,600 per span	336,000
10 " 80 " " 3,750 " 	37,500
19 " 60 " " 2,200 " 	41,800
18 " 50 " " 1,600 " 	28,800
15 " 40 " " 1,200 " 	18,000
5 " 30 " " 600 " 	3,000
2 " 24 " " 360 " 	720

\$1,294,607

In explanation of the above estimates, I may state that the quantities of masonry have been taken, wherever it could be done, from the printed schedules, and the whole has been calculated from the lithographed plans, published for the information of intending contractors. The Iron Girders have been computed at fair prices, and for the other items a mean has been taken of the prices given in all the tenders, which I have as yet had access to, viz:—the Tenders first sent in for Sections Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive.

From these estimates it would appear, that the first outlay on the bridges, if made of iron, would not greatly exceed their cost, if made of wood, when the large reduction in masonry, and everything is taken into account.

Of course it must be allowed that a change in the rates will effect the total amounts in these estimates one way or another, but no change can be made, within reason, that would materially affect the comparison. From this comparison, and what has already been advanced, it is clear, that on every principle of economy, the Bridges on the whole length of the Intercolonial Railway should be made of iron. I would therefore most strongly recommend that every bridge on the line be made of iron instead of wood, and that steps be immediately taken to enter into arrangements for their construction with respectable bridge builders.

A final decision should be made on this question at once, as one or two of the contractors are pressing for plans of the masonry of bridges, and a loss will result if any change is made after the work is commenced.

I shall be prepared to furnish general specifications of iron girders, and all information required by bridge builders in making their proposals, whenever the Commissioners request.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)

SANFORD FLEMING,
Chief Engineer.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 19th January, 1871.

The Committee of Council, after carefully considering the Reports of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners and Chief Engineer of that railway, showing the economy of

* These are the means of contractors' prices in tenders for sections Nos. 1 to 12.

adopting steel rails notwithstanding the greater cost in the first instance, and having considered the Report of the Commissioners of the 13th January, instant, recommending the acceptance of the tenders of

The Ebba Vale Co., at £11 0s. 0d. sterling per ton.

The Barrow Co..... 11 5s. 0d. do

they respectfully recommend the adoption of that Report, leaving to the Commissioners to make, if practicable, a better arrangement with respect to freight.

The Committee having thus, for the reasons given in the several Reports referred to, come to the conclusion to recommend the use of steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway, further advise that, with a view to render all the more important works and structures connected with the roadway as indestructible as possible, the Commissioners be authorised to build iron bridges instead of wooden bridges, in cases where the span is over 60 feet, whenever—

1st. The contractor's assent, and the change can be made without increase of cost or payment of indemnity.

2nd. Where there is no material delay caused by the change.

3rd. Whenever the additional cost of the bridge will not exceed the estimate of the Chief Engineer, already submitted to Council.

They further advise the iron bridges be put up to public tender.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 16th January, 1871.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, having had under their consideration a steel scabbard-fastening for rail joints, and having received two tenders for the supply of such fastenings, viz., Ibbotson, the Patentee, England, and the Starr Manufacturing Company, Halifax, N. S., beg to recommend, with a view of thoroughly testing the merits of the proposed fastenings, that a contract be given to the Starr Manufacturing Company, whose tender is the lowest, for the supply of such fastenings as may be required on that portion of the railway between Truro and Amherst

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,

ED. B. CHANDLER,

C. J. BRYDGES,

A. W. McLELAN,

Commissioners.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 17th January, 1871.

On a Report, dated 16th January, 1871, from the Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, stating that having had under their consideration a steel scabbard-fastening for rail joints, and having received two tenders for the supply of such fastenings, viz., Ibbotson, the Patentee, England, and the Starr Manufacturing Company, Halifax, N.S., they recommend, with a view to thoroughly testing the merits of the proposed fastening, that a contract be given to the Starr Manufacturing

Company, whose tender is the lowest, for the supply of such fastenings as may be required on that portion of the railway between Truro and Amherst.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that a contract be given to the Starr Manufacturing Company accordingly. Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(No. 4.)

LINE BETWEEN BATHURST AND MIRAMICHI RIVER.

Copy of Letter from Chief Engineer.

OTTAWA, February 20th, 1871.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th, informing me that the House of Commons has ordered certain returns to be made, I beg to say that I do not think any special reports have been made by me on the route of the railway between Bathurst and the River Miramichi. On or about the 2nd of May, 1868, I received verbal instructions from the Minister of Public Works and other members of the Government, to examine various points suitable for crossing the River Miramichi, with the view of discovering the best, on the most direct line between Bathurst and the junction of the so-called Eastern Extension Railway with the Eastern and North American Railway near Moncton.

I immediately took the necessary steps to examine the River, and institute surveys of the approaches thereto. A great many trial lines were surveyed and alterations made from time to time, in order to find the most eligible crossing-point and line for the railway. On the appointment of the Commissioners, the work done up to that period was in the main confirmed by them, and instructions given to continue it. The result is the line as it is now located and under contract. It is believed to be much shorter than the line projected by Major Robinson between Bathurst and Moncton, and in some respects better. With regard to the number of men employed on each contract section on the 1st day of July, 1870, the following is from the "Progress Reports" in my office, and may be considered approximately correct as far as it goes.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

C. S. ROSS, Esq., Secretary.

(No. 5.)

FORCE Employed on Contract Sections, as far as known, on the 1st July, 1870.

Division Letter.	No. Section.	Mechanics and Foremen.	Laborers.	Boys.	Quarry Men.	Horses.	Oxen.
A	1	76	232	13	40	41	
B	2	107	487			92	
C	5						
D	8	59	425	53		151	
E	13	38	606	200		180	
	14	18	218	9		10	
G	17						
H	18						
I	19						
K	3	24	264	31		52	
L	6	36	487	14		50	
M	9	10	217			16	
N	15						
O	16						
P	10	24	128	5		21	
Q	20						
R	21						
S	22						
T	23						
U							
V							
W	11	11	122	7	6	20	
X	4	75	395	64	76	119	
Y	7	32	232	10	33	72	
Z	12	93	776	93	11	244	1

(No. 6.)

RETURN of Engineers and Engineers' Assistants, Paymasters, and other Employés, in each District (of Intercolonial Railway) and Section, on the 1st day of July, 1870.

	En- District gineers.	Draughtsmen.	Engineers.	Assistant En- gineers.	Rodmen.	Chainmen.	Inspectors of Masonry and Fences.	Cooks, Axe- men, and La- borers.
<i>St. Lawrence District.</i>								
Rimouski Office.....	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	1
Section No. 1.....			1	2	2	2	5	4
" 2.....			1	2	2	2	5	3
" 5.....			1	2	2	2	1	4
" 8.....			1	2	2	2	6	4
" 13.....			1	2	2	2		27
" 14.....			1	2	2	2	1	6
<i>Restigouche District.</i>								
Dalhousie Office.....	1	1		1				2
Section No. 17.....			1	2	2	2		4
" 18.....			1	2	2	2		5
" 19.....			1	2	1	1		1
" 3.....			1	2	2	2	1	4
" 6.....			1	2	2	2	1	2
" 9.....			1	2	2	2	1	3
" 15.....			1	2	2	2		3
<i>Miramichi District.</i>								
Newcastle Office.....	1	1 (and one Clerk)						2
Section No. 16.....			1	2	2	2		8
" 10.....			1	2	2	2	1	5
Survey Parties.....			2	1	1	1		
<i>Nova Scotia District.</i>								
Truro Office.....	1	2					1	1
Sections No. 11 and 4.....			1	3	4	2	1	6
" 7.....			1	2	2	2		5
" 12.....			1	3	3	3	1	5

PAYMASTERS and ASSISTANTS, 1st July, 1870.

	Paymasters.	Assistants.
Nine Sections, St. Lawrence District.....	1	1
Seven Sections, Restigouche and part of Miramichi District.....	1	
" Nova Scotia and part of Miramichi District.....	1	1

(No. 7.)

List of Engineers and other Staff employed on Sections of the Intercolonial Railway, as per Pay Rolls for January, 1871. (Those for February not yet received, but the Staff has not been increased.)

Sections.	Names.	Rank.	Salary and Wages.	
			Per annum.	Per month.
			\$	
Dalhousie Office.	M. Smith	District Engineer	{ 3,000	
	C. Blackwell	Engineer	{ 600	
	R. C. Harris	Assistant Engineer	1,800	
	H. Matthews	Draughtsman	1,100	
	P. G. Brophy	do	720	
Section No. 3.	H. A. F. McLeod	Engineer	{ 720	
	H. Donkin	Assistant Engineer	{ 1,800	
	G. R. Fellowes	Rodman	200	
	E. J. Hutchison	do	1,100	
	James Holmes	Inspector Masonry	600	\$30 per month.
Section No. 6.	E. Lawson	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	J. B. Hegan	Assistant Engineer	{ 200	
	H. N. Ruttan	Rodman	1,100	
	D. Sadler, jr.	do	600	
Section No. 9.	C. Odell	Engineer	{ 600	
	F. Bolger	Assistant Engineer	{ 1,800	
	W. E. Fish	Rodman	200	
	J. T. McMillan	do	1,100	
	J. Fotheringham	Inspector Masonry	600	\$30 per month.
Section No. 15.	P. A. Peterson	Engineer	{ 600	
	G. E. McLaughlin	Assistant Engineer	{ 1,800	
	Wm. Mann	Rodman	200	
	W. M. Maingy	do	1,100	
Section No. 10.	W. M. Buck	Engineer	{ 600	
	John C. Brown	Assistant Engineer	{ 1,800	
	J. F. Wilson	Rodman	200	
	Z. J. Fowler	do	900	
	Jos. Williams	Inspector Masonry	480	\$30 per month.
Section No. 16.	J. W. Fitz-Gerald	Engineer	{ 480	
	G. A. Garden	Assistant Engineer	1,500	
	V. Nicholson	Rodman	900	
	V. Steele	do	480	
Section No. 20.	W. B. Smellie	Engineer	{ 480	
	E. Force	Rodman	1,800	
Newcastle	A. L. Light	District Engineer	{ 600	
	R. Stephens	Draughtsman	{ 3,000	
Paymaster	A. McDougall	Paymaster	720	
Section No. 21.	F. J. Lynch	Engineer	1,200	
	E. W. Jarvis	Assistant Engineer	1,500	
	P. W. St. George	Rodman	900	
	H. S. Langton	do	480	
Section No. 22.	W. J. Crowdale	Engineer	{ 480	
	W. Gossip, jr.	Assistant Engineer	1,500	
	J. R. Dickey	Rodman	900	
	M. W. Maynard	do	480	
Section No. 23.	C. Schrieber	Engineer	{ 480	
	E. A. Wilmot	Assistant Engineer	3,000	
	J. M. Kinnear	Rodman	900	
	A. C. Scharman	do	480	

(No. 7.)

List of Engineers, &c.—Continued.

Sections.	Names.	Rank.	Salary and Wages.	
			Per annum.	Per month.
			\$	
Paymaster's Office.....	H. W. McCann	Paymaster	1,200	
	R. B. Cutler	Assistant	600	
Newcastle Office	J. Morphy	Clerk	720	
Truro Office	W. H. Tremaine.....	District Engineer	{ 3,000	
	H. P. Bell	Assistant Engineer	600	
	H. A. Gray	Draughtsman	1,100	
	C. E. Perry	do	720	
Section No. 11.....	J. D. Macdonald	Clerk of Works	720	\$60 per month.
„ 4.....	G. H. Henshaw	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	J. R. Smith	Assistant Engineer	200	
	J. A. Creighton	Rodman	1,100	
	J. S. Delaney	do	600	
	K. Sutherland	Inspector Masonry	600	\$80 per month.
Section No. 7	T. S. Rubidge	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	A. J. Hill	Assistant Engineer	200	
	P. S. Archibald	Rodman	1,100	
	G. A. Bayne	do	600	
	R. Scott.....	Inspector Masonry	600	\$80 per month.
Section No. 12.....	W. Hazen	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	E. H. Keating	Assistant Engineer	200	
	D. S. Doggett	Rodman	1,100	
	J. N. Archibald	do	600	
	A. McKay	Inspector Masonry	600	\$80 per month.
Section No. 1.....	L. G. Bell	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	C. Macnab	Rodman	200	
Section No. 2.....	J. R. Macdonell	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	E. G. Powell	Rodman	200	
	A. R. Pinsonneault	do	600	
	Wm. Patterson	Inspector Masonry	600	\$80 per month.
Section No. 5.....	B. McLennan	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	L. Chandler	Assistant Engineer	200	
	W. McPhillips	Rodman	1,100	
	W. Dickinson	do	600	
	T. M. Quigley	Inspector Masonry	600	\$80 per month.
Section No. 8.....	John Lindsay	Engineer	1,800	
	W. Ireland	Rodman	600	
Section No. 13.....	H. S. Cambie	Engineer	{ 1,800	
	W. Murdoch	Assistant Engineer	200	
	John J. McGee	do	1,100	
	A. Wilson	Rodman	900	
	S. Y. Kent	do	600	
	J. W. Scott	Inspector Masonry	480	\$80 per month
Section No. 14.....	Henry Carre	Engineer	{ 1,500	
	T. D. Taylor	Assistant Engineer	200	
	H. F. Forest	Acting do	900	
	L. N. Rhesume	Rodman	900	
Section No. 17.....	W. G. Bellairs	Engineer	480	
	J. F. Darwell	Assistant Engineer	{ 1,500	
	W. E. Tisdale	Rodman	200	
	C. Micotte	do	900	
			480	

(No. 7.)

List of Engineers, &c.—*Continued.*

Sections.	Names.	Rank.	Salary and Wages.	
			Per annum.	Per month.
Section No. 18.....	W. G. Thompson	Engineer	\$ 1,500	
	L. B. Hamblin	Assistant Engineer..	200	
	C. H. Morse	Rodman	900	
	D. McMillan.....	do	480	
Section No. 19.....	Peter Grant	Engineer	480	
	John Gullett	Rodman	1,800	
Rimouski Office.....	S. Hazlewood	District Engineer ..	150	
	A. M. Edmonds	Draughtsman	600	
	W. McCarthy.....	Rodman	3,000	
	W. H. Stevenson	Paymaster	600	
Paymaster	J. A. Hays	Assistant Paymaster	1,200	
Metis.....			600	
Ottawa.....	S. Fleming	Chief Engineer	\$111,570	
	W. J. Forrest	Assist. to C. Engineer	4,800	
	D. Simms	Assistant Engineer..	1,800	
	T. R. Burpee.....	Sec'y to C. Engineer.	1,100	
			800	
			\$120,070	

NOTE AS AN APPENDIX TO LIST OF STAFF AND EMPLOYÉS.

In addition to the persons employed as per the preceding pages, there were sundry persons in the capacity of axemen, cooks and laborers. The engineer of each section decided how many, if any, were required, and the paymaster had to see they were only paid at the customary rate of wages in the locality. This, generally, was about \$26 per month.

In order to complete that part of the line between the Missisquash and Amherst, Mr. Schrieber, the engineer in charge of Section No. 11, and of the Amherst Station buildings, was directed to hire men to do the track-laying and ballasting, and other work about the Station at Amherst. It is not supposed that it is necessary, or desired by the mover of the Return, that the names of each of these labourers should be given. They were engaged for periods varying from one day to a month, and at ordinary rates of wages. The expenditure having been paid in January and February, will appear in the accounts of 1871, "Ballasting and Tracklaying" and "Amherst Station," respectively.

The staff on nine of the sections is still being "supplied," and this must continue until 31st May, when it is intended all shall supply themselves. This will increase the salaries from \$120,070 to \$126,440 for the staff as now existing, but the "supplies" will then cease. As a great part of the supplies for the winter had to be laid in before close of navigation, the expenditure for supplies last half-year was apparently great. The excess really was the value of stock of supplies on hand at 31st December last for winter use.

(No. 8.)

LIST of Engineers, Assistants, Rodmen, and Chainmen, whose services were dispensed with as at 31st December, 1870.

Section.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
No. 1.	J. Galbraith	Chainman	These employés were notified, 1st November, 1870, that their services would not be required beyond 31st Dec., 1870. There were no suspensions or dismissals. No extra salary or allowance was paid beyond the regular salary for December.
" 2.	R. Higginson	do	
" 5.	W. McLeod	do	
" 5.	J. Johnston	Assistant Engineer	
" 8.	W. Dickinson	Chainman	
" 8.	J. Brophy	do	
" 8.	A. Bristow	Assistant Engineer	
" 8.	W. Ireland	Rodman	
" 13.	W. Johnston	Chainman	
" 13.	L. Fortier	do	
" 14.	F. C. Gamble	do	
" 14.	A. B. Hotley	Assistant Engineer	
" 17.	W. J. Scott	Chainman	
" 17.	J. Ryan	do	
" 17.	E. A. Harris	Assistant Engineer	These employés were notified, 1st November, 1870, that their services would not be required beyond 31st December. No extra salary or allowance was paid beyond the regular salary for December.
" 18.	J. Garrity	Chainman	
" 18.	R. J. C. Irvine	do	
" 18.	Theo. Hamel	do	
" 19.	A. Sinclair	do	
" 19.	E. D. Brunelle	do	
" 19.	J. M. Cadman	Assistant Engineer	
" 3.	M. B. Owen	Chainman	
" 3.	H. W. Needham	do	
" 6.	Stanley Morse	do	
" 6.	J. W. Roberts	Assistant Engineer	
" 9.	H. G. Miles	Chainman	
" 9.	F. Allison	do	
" 9.	B. D. McConnell	Assistant Engineer	
" 15.	G. P. Bliss	Chainman	
" 15.	E. N. Johnson	do	
" 15.	J. A. Macdonnell	do	
" 16.	W. H. Phillips	do	
" 16.	C. Call	do	
" 10.	L. Desbrisay	do	
" 10.	W. Matthewson	do	
" 20.	F. Maltby	do	
" 20.	J. H. Sutton	do	
" 20.	W. Nixon	do	
Surveys	G. W. McCready	Assistant Engineer	
" 11.	I. J. Ritchie	Chainman	
" 4.	P. Woodgate	Assistant Engineer	
" 12.	M. W. Maynard	Rodman	
" 12.	S. Kinder	Chainman	
" 12.	O. B. Davidson	do	
" 12.	J. J. O'Brien	Rodman	
" 12.	A. Johnston	Chainman	
" 12.	J. Murray	do	
" 12.	J. M. Yuill	do	

The following employes resigned during the year 1870.

Section.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
No. 2.	W. H. E. Napier	Engineer	
" 2.	T. Reynolds, jr.	Assistant Engineer	
" 1.	G. C. Carman	do	
" 13.	H. C. Symmes	do	
" 13.	C. F. H. Forbes	do	
" 12.	W. F. Biggar	Engineer	
" 12.	C. H. McLeod	Rodman	
" 1.	T. M. Hamel	Chainman	

(No. 9.)

STATEMENT showing amounts charged to "Engineering and Surveying Account," to 31st December, 1870.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Preliminary Surveys by Mr. Fleming.</i>				
Expenses prior to appointment of Commissioners	138,081	64		
Balance of same account, paid to Mr. Fleming, by Order in Council, of date 19th August, 1870.	12,630	16		
			150,711	80
<i>Survey and Location.</i>				
1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869	46,569	44		
30th June, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	115,066	89		
30th June, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.	9,002	58		
			170,638	91
<i>Construction.</i>				
1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869	13,771	16		
30th June, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	101,673	56		
30th June, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.	124,744	20		
			240,188	92
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869	610	00		
30th June, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	13,229	22		
30th June, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.	1,465	09		
			15,304	31
<i>Paymasters, Assistants, and Expenses.</i>				
1st January, 1869, to 30th June, 1869	1,591	90		
30th June, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	8,507	44		
30th June, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.	4,531	42		
			14,630	76
<i>Chief Engineer's Office.</i>				
30th June, 1869, to 30th June, 1870	16,920	41		
30th June, 1870, to 31st December, 1870.	5,308	95		
			22,229	36
			\$613,704	06

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

On the recommendation of the Honorable the acting Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons given in the Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, the Committee advise that the following tenders for the construction of Sections of that Railway, Nos. 8 and 10, respectively be accepted, and that contracts in conformity therewith be given accordingly—that is to say :—

Section No. 8,—To Duncan Macdonald, of Montreal, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or at the rate of \$4,878 per mile.

Section No. 10,—To Messrs. Andrew Elliott & Co., of Petrolia, for the sum of three hundred and eight thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$308,395) or at the rate of \$15,419 per mile.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Railway Commissioners, &c., &c.

Copy of Report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, to the Honorable the Privy Council, of date 21st October, 1869.

The Commissioners for construction of the Intercolonial Railway have now to report to the Governor in Council, with reference to the tenders for Sections Nos. 8 and 12, which were duly advertised.

Tenders were received up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Monday, 18th October, 1869.

Two hundred and seventeen tenders in all were received, as per list herewith enclosed.

SECTION No. 8.

The lowest tender for Section No. 8, is that of Mr. Duncan Macdonald, of Montreal, being for the sum of \$100,000, or at the rate of \$4,878 per mile, and the Commissioners being satisfied as to his skill, experience, and resources, recommend that his tender for Section No. 8, be accepted.

SECTION No. 10.

The lowest tender for Section No. 10, is that of Messrs. Andrew Elliott & Co., of Petrolia, for the sum of \$308,395, or at the rate of \$15,419 per mile, and the Commissioners being satisfied as to the skill, experience, and resources of Messrs. Elliott & Co., recommend that their tender for Section No. 10, be accepted.

SECTIONS Nos. 9, 11 AND 12.

The Commissioners are not yet prepared to report upon Sections Nos. 9, 11 and 12.

(Signed,)

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRIDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

The undersigned, one of the valuers appointed by the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners to value the lands required for the use of the railway in New Brunswick, begs to report, that he has carefully inspected the several undermentioned parcels of land, being those shown upon a map or plan of lands required for station grounds, machine shops, &c., at Moncton, submitted for his guidance by the District Engineer, and recommends that the sums set opposite to the respective parcels of land in the accompanying Schedule be paid to the respective owners of such lands, as a fair and full equivalent for the land so taken.

The said valuer has also to report, that in fixing such value, he has taken into consideration the increased value given to such land by reason of the passage of the railway through the lots from which the same are taken, as directed by Section No. 15, of the Intercolonial Railway Act.

(Signed,)

W. R. M. BURTIS,
Valuer.

Campbellton, 8th March, 1870.

LOT No. 5.—WILLIAM DUNCAN.

This is part of a farm of upwards of two hundred acres, of which a considerable proportion is marsh and upland, and in a high state of cultivation.

The remainder is in a wilderness condition. The consideration money for the land, as expressed in the deeds, is \$27,000, and the purchaser is said to have expended a large sum of money in improving the property.

The present owner—son of the purchaser—asks \$300 an acre for the portion appropriated to railway purposes.

Allowing the wild land to have been of comparatively little value, the original cost of the improved part, not counting the buildings which were on the land at the time of the purchase, would be about \$150 per acre—supposing the price stated in the deeds to have been the true consideration.

There are two good barns and a manure-shed substantially built, and much better finished than the ordinary country barns, on the land required for the railway. One 34ft. 9in. + 65ft. 9in., and the other 27ft. + 59ft. 3in., for which Mr. Duncan asks \$1,300, and \$1,100 respectively.

Also, a wooden dwelling-house on the south-west corner, 21ft. + 33ft., one and a half stories; shingled on the outside, plain finished on the inside.

It has a foundation wall of stone, but no cellar—the owner asks \$1,200 for it.

Mr. Duncan also claims damages for injuries done by separating his dwelling-house—a brick building—barns and other buildings from the northerly part of his farm, to which he says he will be obliged to remove in consequence.

Now, counting his residence, which he thinks he may be able to rent, he estimates his damage, exclusively of the value of the land, as follows:—

Two barns.....	\$2,400 00
Dwelling-house, 23ft. + 22ft.....	1,200 00
Damage done to barn cellar.....	600 00
“Small buildings, such as stable, coach-house, blacksmith's-shop, pig-house, covering for horse-power, with a granary in the loft, and a loss of a deep well.”	
	2,500 00

This estimate it made on the supposition that the buildings enumerated, will not be serviceable, or at least, that they will not be required for the purposes for which they were erected. With respect to the land, I have taken pains to ascertain the actual cost,

and from information which I deem to be reliable, I have come to the conclusion that the consideration expressed in the deed, is not the true one, but is greatly in excess of the amount paid for the property.

The actual cost—subsequent outlay for improving the land included—it would not be possible accurately to determine. But, taking all the facts into consideration, including recent transactions in land in the vicinity, and the probable benefit to accrue to Mr. Duncan from the contemplated railway works, I consider he would be sufficiently remunerated by the payment of \$120 an acre for the land taken from him, and if to this be added something—say \$300 for possible loss in respect to buildings not on the land taken, it will give about \$133 per acre.

The barns and manure-shed on the land taken, I value at \$650.

The wooden dwelling-house is worth about \$500. I would therefore respectfully recommend that Mr Duncan be paid,

For the land, including damages, viz., 29.60 acres	\$3,852 00
Wooden dwelling-house	500 00
Barns and sheds on the land taken	650 00
Or, if the barns are not wanted for railway purposes, for removal	150 00

LOT NO. 6.—MARTIN DOWLIN.

The quantity of land taken is 7.02 acres, and is part of a tract of nine acres, purchased by Mr. Dowlin, about two years ago, for \$120 an acre, which he has improved at some expense.

The land is said to be of the same quality as Duncan's, and is in much the same condition, but as the railway will take the best of it, leaving only a small piece of marsh under the bank, which will be of no value as building sites, and will not probably be enhanced in value by contemplated improvements, I think Mr. Dowlin would not be compensated with less than \$150 an acre for the land taken, and I accordingly recommend that he be paid the sum of \$1,053.

LOT NO. 7.—RAPHAEL MILNER.

The quantity of land taken is 1.96 acres. It is a triangular piece of ground, irregular on the surface, and not much improved; and as it is but a small part of a large farm, which cannot but be enhanced in value by the railway works, and there is no damage done by dividing one part of the farm from another, I would consider the owner well paid by the sum of \$80, and therefore recommend he be paid that amount.

LOT NO. 8.—OLIVER JONES.

This piece of ground contains 3.33 acres, and fronts on the highway; is of the same value intrinsically as Dowlin's lot (as farm land), but is upon the whole better situated and more likely to have sold to advantage. But as Mr. Jones has some other property in the neighborhood (though not much), I consider that he is entitled to about the same compensation for the land. I therefore recommend that he be paid the sum of \$500.

LOT NO. 9.—OLIVER JONES.

This lot contains 2.80 acres, and is of equal value with the last.

There is a frame house on it, 24ft. 9in. × 29ft. 8in., 1½ story, clap-boarded, lathed and plastered throughout; with back kitchen, 19ft. × 20ft., and a wood shed, 12ft.

4in. x 11ft. 9in. The house is well situated for renting, being in the vicinity of the tannery; one-half lets for \$32 a year, and the other commands about \$28. I therefore value the house and buildings at \$600. I therefore recommend that Mr. Jones be paid that amount for the house, and \$420 for the land.

LOT No. 10.—CRANDALL & Co.

This is part of four acres, purchased for a tannery lot for \$400 per acre. The present owners say that the assumption of a portion of this land for railway purposes will not leave sufficient room for this purpose, and that they will have to throw a bridge across a pond, in order to have access to the lot; the ground taken from them occupying the site of the only entrance to the tannery from the highway.

They claim a thousand dollars damages. I am not aware whether they can procure additional land convenient to their works, or if so, at what price. Consequently, I feel some difficulty in determining what amount of damage they will sustain. As, however, I have no evidence that they will sustain any serious inconvenience or loss, by the loss of a small part of their land, I cannot recommend the payment of heavy damages. My opinion is that \$450 is sufficient for the land and the erection and maintenance of a bridge, and I therefore recommend the payment of that sum.

LOT No. 11.—HENDERSON & Co.

The owners paid \$500 an acre for land some 12 or 13 years ago, but their expectations in regard to the value of it have not been realized. It seems hard that they should suffer so great a loss; but, inasmuch, as there was no prospect of the land selling for any other than farm purposes for a many years to come, if ever, I do not see that I can place a higher value on it than on the neighboring land. Considering its situation, however, and that the owners have no land left to be benefited by the railway, I deem them entitled to the highest price to be paid for any of the land under valuation. I therefore recommend that they be paid at the rate of £40 an acre, or the sum of \$683, there being 4.30 acres.

There is a small building on the lot, owned by Duncan King, and occupied as an office, by Mr. Crossdale, the Engineer in charge at Moncton, which I value at \$350. The building is 32ft. 6in. x 22ft. 6in. Ten feet post, clap-boarded and painted, one-half lathed and plastered. I therefore recommend that Mr. King be paid the above amount for the building.

LOT No. 12.—JACOB WILSON OR WORKMAN.

This is a lot containing 0.31 acres, situate on the north-westerly corner of the plot now taken, on which is a two story wooden dwelling-house, 30ft. x 70ft., clap-boarded all round, with heavy cornices. The ceilings of the central portion are 9½ feet high, both stories, and of the wings 8ft., plain finished, lathed and plastered throughout with exception of the upper part of one wing, 20ft. x 30ft. The house is papered and painted, and in pretty good condition. There is also a barn on the premises, 24ft. x 34ft. The building will be useful to the Government, but as property has depreciated in the neighborhood, I do not consider the lot and building worth more than \$1,600, and therefore recommend the payment of that sum to Mr. Workman.

 LOT No. 13.—OLIVER JONES.

This lot contains 0.15 acres, with a large two-story wooden dwelling-house, occupied by two families; clap-boarded, and lathed and plastered throughout. There are twelve rooms (plain finished), six of which are papered, but the paper is in bad condition. There are two small wood sheds attached. I recommend that Mr. Jones be paid for the lot and buildings the sum of \$1,000.

LOT No. 14.—JONATHAN WEIR.

This lot is 0.22 acres, and was purchased by Mr. Weir for \$400.

Mr. Weir has erected a machine shop on the lot, 30ft. \times 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 9ft. post, plastered all round between the studs (with wood shed attached), resting on stone abutments or pillars, sixteen in number; also, a blacksmith's shop, 31ft. \times 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., plastered on one side and end. The machine shop will have to be used while a new one is building, but can afterwards be removed and used for the blacksmith's shop, after the machinery has been taken out.

A lot can be purchased as a site for these buildings, for about \$300. Mr. Weir claims that it will take \$100 for taking down and putting up his steam engine and other machinery; that the removal will occasion a loss of 18 days' business, which he puts down at \$128. There is a well, 20ft. deep, on the premises, which he says cost \$40. Mr. Weir has handed me an estimate of the cost of building a new machine shop, and removing the present building, amounting to \$1,850, exclusive of the before-mentioned items.

Having informed myself of the cost, &c., of moving machinery, and the probable amount of time that will be lost, I am of opinion that Mr. Weir's claims in these respects are not extravagant, but I think his estimates for building are altogether too high.

I have therefore to recommend that Mr. Weir be paid,

For the land	\$300 00
Machine shop	575 00
Removal of old building	50 00
Well	40 00
Removal of machinery	100 00
Loss of time and damage to business	128 00

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring reliable data on which to ground my valuations, I have taken more time to make up my estimates than I should have done had the ordinary sources of information been more reliable.

The difficulties indicated must also be my apology for so much detail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

W. R. M. BURTIS.

Valuator.

CAMPBELLTON,

6th March, 1870.

SCHEDULE of Lands and Buildings referred to in the annexed Report, with the valuations.

No. Lot.	Name of Owner.	Quantity.	Building purchased	Building removed.	Value.
5....	William Duncan.....	Acres. 29·60	And damages		\$ cts. 3,852 00
			Wooden dwelling-house on the land taken		500 00
			Two barns & sheds on the land taken.....		650 00
	If the barns are to be removed instead of purchased				150 00
6....	Martin Dowlin.....	7·02			1,053 00
7....	Raphael Milner.....	1·93			80 00
8....	Oliver Jones.....	3·33			500 00
9....	do	2·80			420 00
			Dwelling-houses and damages		600 00
10....	Crandall & Co.....	0·63			450 00
11....	Henderson & Co.....	4·30			683 00
	Duncan King.....		Office on the lot.....		350 00
12....	Jacob Wilson.....	0·31			250 00
			Dwelling-house		1,230 00
			Barn		120 00
13....	Oliver Jones.....	0·15			160 00
			Wooden Dwelling-house		850 00
14....	Jonathan Weir	0·22			300 00
			Machine shop.....		575 00
				Machine shop for purpose of Blacksmith's shop	50 00
			Well		40 00
			Removal of machinery		100 00
			Loss of time and damages to business....		128 00.

(Signed,) W. R. M. BURTIS,
Valuator.

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 3.
4th April, 1870.

No.	Names of parties tendering.	Names of sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drain.	Riprap.	Concrete.
							100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
156	Wm. Kingsford	Satisfactory security ..	538000 00	23250 00	30 00	175 00	11 00	3 50	1 00	0 26	15 00	2 00	4 50
160	King & Gough	A. W. Morters & Co.											
		F. T. C. Burpee	528000 00	22000 00	20 00	80 00	6 60	4 50	1 45	0 28	10 00	1 20	4 00
161	Robert McGreevy	Satisfactory security ..	528000 00	22000 00	50 00	150 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	20 00	4 00	5 00
169	Brooks & Ryan	D. F. Browne,											
		E. R. Burpee	587259 00	24469 00	18 00	100 00	8 50	5 50	0 95	0 28	12 00	1 50	4 00
176	John A. Cameron	N. J. McGillivray,											
		C. C. Snowdon	840339 00	25014 00	30 00	160 00	12 50	8 00	1 50	0 30	25 00	2 50	5 00
181	J. & G. Jackson	D. Tisdale											
		F. W. Walsh	564000 00	23500 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	6 00	1 50	0 25	15 00	2 00	6 00
196	Sewell & Oliver	L. Sewell,	503000 00	20959 00	20 00	40 00	8 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	20 30	2 50	3 00
198	Andrew Hodge	E. C. Baylee,											
		D. McAdam,	607183 00	25299 00	30 00	140 00	10 00	8 00	1 10	0 30	30 00	2 50	5 00
201	James Goodwin	Archibald Hodge											
		Edward McGillivray,	528000 00	22000 00	25 00	100 00	9 00	4 00	1 20	0 25	14 00	2 00	5 00
207	W. Ellis & Co.	Edward Griffin											
		J. P. Wesir,	607000 00	25291 00	{ 25 00 30 00 }	{ 150 00 150 00 }	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	15 00	3 00	5 00
208	Joseph Julien	Malcolm Cameron											
		William Withall,	831659 00	34652 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	5 00	1 50	0 30	25 00	5 00	5 00
214	Ralph Jones	R. Hudson & J. Henry ..											
		W. H. Brouse,	605575 00	25232 35	30 00	160 00	8 00	5 00	1 25	0 25	10 00	2 00	5 00
218	W. E. Macdonald	F. Sh. only											
		J. W. Brauare,	563323 00	23472 00	50 00	70 00	10 00	9 00	1 50	0 28	24 00	2 50	4 00
227	John Donnelly	D. McKillar											
		J. W. McGauran,	589000 00	24500 00	20 00	130 00	9 00	6 00	1 20	0 27	12 00	3 00	5 00
233	J. Wardrop & Co.	John Wardrop											
		John Donnelly,	582862 00	24286 00	20 00	130 00	9 00	6 00	1 15	0 27	12 00	3 00	5 00
243	Alex. McDonald & Co ..	W. McNaughton											
		D. Tisdale,	578700 00	24100 00	40 00	100 00	9 00	7 00	1 20	0 29	16 00	2 00	4 00
		J. E. O'Reilly											

238 Ryan Cuvillier & Co.	John Donnelly,	607692 00	25320 00	20 00	140 00	9 00	7 00	1 30	0 30	13 00	3 00	5 00
138 Berlinguet & Co.	W. McNaughton	462444 00	19222 33	14 06	30 00	5 40	5 40	1 00	0 20	12 00	2 00	5 00
6 D. C. Archibald.....	T. H. Drum,	541000 00	22540 00	30 00	50 00	12 00	7 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	5 00	5 00
15 M. G. McLeod & Co.	S. Archibald,	500000 00	19000 00	40 00	80 00	6 00	3 80	0 85	0 24½	10 00	3 00	8 00
23 W. J. Johnstone	A. Campbell.....	560499 00	23354 00	30 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 50	0 30	30 00	3 00	5 00
28 A. McLeod & Co.	J. W. Jackson,	563232 00	23468 00	25 00	60 00	8 00	4 00	1 30	0 29	16 00	3 00	4 00
34 Tracy & Murphy	John McKay	438480 00	13270 00	50 00	50 00	9 00	8 00	1 00	0 20	9 00	2 00	5 00
43 John McKay & Co.	W. M. Gray.....	551100 00	22875 00	19 00	55 00	7 50	3 75	0 85	0 27	8 00	2 50	6 50
47 McDonald & Co.	H. J. Cameron.....	575231 00	23967 00	19 00	90 00	7 50	5 50	1 26	0 28	13 00	2 00	4 00
68 Sutherland, Oaks & Co	McDonald & Bligh.....	477600 00	19900 00	15 00	80 00	8 00	4 00	1 00	0 36	9 00	2 00	4 00
70 R. P. Mitchell & Co.	DeWolf & Son,	530974 00	19665 00	25 00	100 00	9 00	5 00	1 00	0 29	9 00	1 50	5 00
71 Sutherland, Grant & Co	Boggs & Murray.....	456000 00	19000 00	16 00	85 00	8 00	3 50	0 95	0 28	8 00	1 75	4 00
88 J. Ginty & Co.	Rennie & Berrill,	571744 00	23822 30	40 00	70 00	10 00	7 00	1 40	0 27	25 00	2 00	5 00
97 McGurie & McGurie	Starr & Sons.....	892500 00	33700 00	42 00	100 00	4 25	4 25	1 25	0 20	7 20	2 80	5 00
99 Peter Ross & Co.	Thomas Guire.....	605701 00	25237 00	12 00	80 00	9 00	2 50	1 00	0 25	6 00	1 00	5 00
100 P. Purcell	John Boyd.....	496800 00	20700 00	21 00	80 00	8 00	6 50	1 00	0 26	12 00	2 50	6 00
109 Malcolm Cameron.....	John McGillies,	544976 00	22707 00	25 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 70	0 23	25 00	1 50	4 00
117 John McDonald & Co.	William Barrett.....	533464 00	22227 00	25 00	125 00	9 40	8 25	1 00	0 28	14 85	3 00	5 00
119 T. H. Guest	Joshua Adams,	556800 00	23200 00	22 00	200 00	9 00	7 50	1 30	0 31	36 00	5 50	3 50
124 F. B. Guest.....	M. O'Gara.....	572540 00	23860 00	25 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 40	0 35	35 00	4 50	4 50
132 D. Robinson	A. Nichol.....	680000 00	25333 00	35 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	14 00	4 00	5 00
147 John Manns	D. McConnell & H. Guest	563665 00	23486 00	16 00	130 00	10 00	6 00	1 20	0 28	15 00	2 50	5 00
	R. Phair & J. Tatt.....											

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 3.—Continued.

No.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Special work.	
	Int. class.	2nd class.				100 feet.	80 feet.	60 feet.	40 feet.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.		No. 1.	No. 2.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
156	14 00	9 00	9 00	20 00	18000 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	24 00	1 25	3 00	200 00	35 00	48 00	5%	2700 00	27200 00
160	12 00	8 00	4 50	19 00	6000 00	40 00	30 00	30 00	25 00	2 25	3 50	200 00	40 00	30 00	25175 00	8550 00	3820 00
161	15 00	11 00	2 50	28 00	6000 00	37 00	25 00	18 00	10 50	6 00	10 00	150 00	15 00	10 00	2½%	9250 00	3180 00
169	16 00	11 00	5 00	22 00	25000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	1%	9000 00	14000 00
176	20 00	16 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2100 00	.....	2 50	4 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	10%	6800 00	11000 00
181	15 00	9 00	5 00	.....	7000 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	2 00	3 00	100 00	60 00	30 00	5%	5000 00	12000 00
196	15 00	12 00	7 00	.....	500 00	30 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	8 00	8 00	10 00	8 00	4 00	10%	7000 00	2300 00
198	14 00	11 00	8 00	40 00	6500 00	2900 00	.....	.....	.....	1 50	3 00	150 00	80 00	60 00	3000 00	5805 00	16000 00
201	16 00	10 00	6 00	16 00	8500 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	3 00	5 25	150 00	35 00	26 00	13200 00	4000 00	20000 00
207	16 00	10 00	5 00	20 00	20000 00	4000 00	3500 00	3000 00	2500 00	2 50	4 00	200 00	50 00	30 00	.....	4390 00	17600 00
208	16 00	12 00	6 50	25 00	3%	45 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	7 00	12 00	150 00	40 00	20 00	10%	5375 00	13680 00
214	16 00	12 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	15 00	4 00	.....	150 00	40 00	25 00	5%	7500 00	11000 00
218	15 00	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1920 00	.....	0 50	.....	100 00	80 00	80 00	10000 00	.....	.....
227	17 00	11 00	6 00	.....	.....	2600 00	2000 00	1200 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....	5570 00	18600 00
233	17 00	11 00	6 00	25 00	.....	3000 00	2000 00	1500 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	40 00	30 00	.....	5600 00	18600 00
243	14 00	7 60	3 50	27 00	6750 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	1 50	3 00	200 00	8 00	5 00	.....	7160 00	15750 00
238	18 00	12 00	6 00	30 00	.....	3200 00	2300 00	1700 00	900 00	2 00	4 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....	5570 00	18600 00

138	10 00	7 50	5 00	21 00	0 30	30 00	25 00	20 00	2 00	10 00	75 00	15 00	10 00	22021 00	4150 00	26400 00
6	12 00	10 00	5 00	22 00	0 50	.....	2000 00	.....	4 00	5 00	150 00	10 00	6 00	.....	3440 00	7900 00
15	13 00	11 00	4 00	18 00	4000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1500 00	1 00	1 20	80 00	80 00	70 00	.....	3000 00	1000 00
23	16 00	12 00	5 00	36 00	12000 00	28 00	24 00	22 00	4 00	5 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	10%	5500 00	26000 00
28	12 00	11 00	6 00	15 00	7000 00	.....	16 00	10 00	2 00	.....	60 00	20 00	5 00	.....	6500 00	5000 00
34	10 00	6 50	6 00	6 00	3000 00	2570 00	1500 00	600 00	6 00	8 00	400 00	30 00	15 00	2000 00	4635 00	13200 00
43	16 50	10 75	3 50	35 00	17175 00	2100 00	.....	.....	30 00	60 00	80 00	17 00	14 50	13778 00	5500 00	6500 00
47	13 60	8 00	4 00	213 60	20000 00	40 00	36 00	26 00	2 60	3 10	300 00	46 00	28 00	22200 00	6000 00	25000 00
68	12 00	10 50	5 00	26 00	6000 00	4000 00	3200 00	1600 00	2 50	3 00	90 00	60 00	30 00	5000 00	4550 00	8800 00
70	11 00	9 00	5 00	20 00	6000 00	4000 00	3200 00	1600 00	3 00	3 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	14000 00	5800 00	10000 00
71	11 25	10 25	4 00	28 00	5000 00	3800 00	3000 00	1500 00	3 50	4 00	95 00	70 00	40 00	4500 00	4350 00	8500 00
88	15 00	9 00	5 00	27 00	8000 00	4000 00	.....	.....	4 00	5 00	130 00	40 00	.....	6000 00	6140 00	16000 00
97	12 00	8 20	5 50	20 00	.....	.....	1920 00	.....	4 00	.....	.....	11 00	6 00	.....	1200 00	9900 00
90	15 00	12 00	2 00	.....	15000 00	.....	35 00	.....	10 00	30 00	150 00	50 00	40 00	48000 00	6000 00	400 00
100	12 00	8 00	3 00	30 00	.....	.....	1800 00	.....	8 00	15 00	100 00	20 00	12 00	5000 00	6000 00	10000 00
109	11 00	7 00	4 00	35 00	19475 00	3500 00	2400 00	1000 00	4 00	11 00	140 00	50 00	25 00	15517 00	5909 00	19800 00
117	14 00	9 00	4 00	31 50	0 73	3500 00	.....	.....	1 50	4 00	159 00	25 00	23 00	10%	6485 00	35200 00
119	13 50	11 00	7 00	.....	.....	49 00	40 00	30 00	1 50	3 00	200 00	90 00	45 00	10%	28000 00	.....
124	15 00	12 00	6 00	.....	.....	50 00	45 00	35 00	1 50	3 00	200 00	80 00	50 00	.....	30000 00	.....
132	15 00	11 00	4 00	9 00	2 # c. yd.	40 00	35 00	25 00	1 50	2 50	150 00	90 00	50 00	10%	7325 00	5000 00
147	13 00	9 00	5 00	6 50	.....	3500 00	2410 00	1000 00	4 00	4 00	110 00	25 00	25 00	18000 00	5090 00	17600 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.Section No. 4.
4th April, 1870.

No.	Names of parties tendering.	Names of Sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.	
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.			1st class.	2nd class.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78	Smith, Sutherland & Co.	De Wolf & Sons,	510570 00	18910 00	40 00	60 00	12 50	5 00	0 90	0 28	2 50	5 00	12 50	11 50
85	John Ginty.	D. Starr & Son												
		J. O. Merrick,												
91	Peter Ross & Co.	A. Manning	441730 00	16360 00	40 00	70 00	9 00	7 00	1 00	0 26	2 00	4 00	11 00	9 00
		T. Daniel,												
		J. Boyd	509859 00	18883 68	15 00	120 00	12 00	3 00	1 00	0 30	1 50	5 00	15 00	9 00
106	Malcolm Cameron	Jos. Adams,												
		M. O'Gara	536147 00	19887 00	25 00	100 00	12 00	8 00	1 05	0 28½	1 50	4 00	11 00	7 00
116	John McDonell & Co.	Satisfactory Security	507527 00	18797 00	25 00	125 00	9 20	8 75	1 00	0 27½	3 00	5 00	13 00	8 00
121	J. H. Guest	A. Nichol,												
		S. Sparling	496500 00	18500 00	22 50	240 00	9 00	7 50	1 30	0 30	5 50	3 50	13 50	11 00
129	T. B. Guest	D. McConnell,												
		H. Guest	511380 00	18940 00	25 00	250 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	5 00	4 00	14 00	10 00
131	D. Robinson	Satisfactory Security	523000 00	19370 37	35 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	4 00	5 00	15 00	11 00
146	Mann & Douglass	J. Mann,												
		D. Douglas	453713 00	16804 00	20 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 00	0 28	2 00	5 00	12 00	9 00
150	A. S. Brown	A. Sutherland,												
		J. Glass	534362 00	119791 00	20 00	120 00	10 00	6 00	1 00	0 35	1 50	4 00	13 50	9 00
151	Smith, Sutherland & Co.	De Wolf & Son,												
		D. Starr & Son	517671 00	19173 00	40 00	60 00	12 50	5 00	0 90	0 28	2 50	5 00	12 50	11 50
157	Wm. Kingsford	Satisfactory security	446310 00	16530 00	80 00	150 00	11 00	3 50	0 58	0 20	2 00	4 50	11 50	8 50
162	R. H. McGreevy	do	489000 00	18000 00	50 00	50 00	9 00	7 00	1 20	0 30	4 00	5 00	15 00	10 00
172	Brooks & Ryan	D. T. Brown,												
		E. R. Burpee	537801 00	19918 55	20 00	120 00	10 00	6 00	1 00	0 35	1 50	4 00	14 00	9 00
173	John A. Cameron	N. J. McGillivray,												
		C. C. Snowdon	621584 00	23021 63	30 00	160 00	12 50	8 00	1 25	0 30	2 50	5 00	18 00	14 00
182	J. & G. Jackson	D. Tisdale,												
		T. W. Walsh	459000 00	17000 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 25	2 00	6 00	12 00	8 00
188	E. R. Burpee	do	559585 00	20725 00	20 00	100 00	9 00	6 00	1 10	0 37	1 75	4 00	15 00	9 00
195	Sewall & Oliver	L. Sewell,												
		E. C. Berlee	581500 00	21533 00	20 00	40 00	8 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	2 50	3 00	15 00	12 00
203	J. Goodwin & Co.	E. McGillivray,												
		E. Griffin	467872 00	17762 00	25 00	150 00	8 00	5 00	1 00	0 27	2 00	5 00	12 00	10 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 4.—Continued.

No.	Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge Superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.				Omissions and con-tingencies.	Special work.																								
				100 feet.	80 feet.	60 feet.	40 feet.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	6 to 12.	\$		cts.	25 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.								
78	4 00	12 00	29122 00	3584 00					2 75	3 75	130 70	60 00	30 00	12453 00	400	45	500	500	600	500					16050				\$		\$		Sf. 300.	Sf. 418.	Sf. 400.	Sf. 355.	Sf. 288.	Sf. 237.	Sf. 201.
85	5 00	27 00	10000 00	4000 00					5 00		100 00	80 00		10000 00	500										6000														
91	3 00			40 00	39	36			10 00	20 00	150 00	40 00		27000 00	500	500	500	500	500	500					25000														
106	4 00	35 00	21396 00	3500 00	2400	1500	1000		4 00	12 00	140 00	50 00	25 00	214 1/2 } 10929 }	3636	2116	3700	2561	5672	4000					12455														
116	4 00	31 50	0 65	3500 00		1980	1240		1 50	4 00	150 00	25 00	25 00	10% }	4235	2489	4235	3675	6638	3075					10000														
121	7 00			45 00	40	40	30		2 50	3 00	200 00	90 00	45 00	10% }																									
129	6 00			55 00	50	45	40		2 00	4 00	250 00	100 00	50 00																										
131	4 00	9 00	2 00	40 00	35	30	25		1 50	2 50	150 00	90 00	50 00	10% }											10000														
146	5 00	6 50	3500 00	3500 00	2400	1660	1000		5 00		150 00	30 00	22 00	25000 00	550	550	550	550	550	650				3500															
150	5 00	22 50	15000 00	3500 00	2400	1500	800		4 00	8 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	5%	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400				2400															
151	4 00	22 50	21279 00	3584 00					2 75	3 75	95 00	45 00	25 00	4%	400	450	500	500	600	500				16050															
157	8 50	20 00	30000 00	40 00	35	30	24		1 25	3 00	200 00	35 00	48 00	10%	1750	1500	1750	1525	2000	2000				14250															
162	2 00	31 00		3700 00	2550	1800	1050		6 00	10 00	150 00	15 00	10 00	5 1/2 }	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500				2500															
172	5 00	23 00	15000 00	3360 00	2400	1500	800		3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	5%	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500				2500															
173	4 00			4500 00			25		2 00		100 00		25 00	10%	1856	1422	1886	1659	2007	2007				15000															
182	5 00		5000 00	45 00					2 00	3 00	100 00	60 00	30 00	5%	300	200	300	250	400	320				25000															
188	4 00		10000 00	4000 00	2400	1500	800		5 00	7 50	150 00	50 00	25 00	5%	2750	2700	3000	3000	2750	2750				17000															
195	7 00		1000 00	30 00	25	25	20		8 00	8 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	10%										60000															
203	7 00		9000 00	4000 00					2 50	3 00	160 00		25 00		2000	2350	2500	2500	2500	2000				10000															

213	4 00	5 cts. per lb.	45 00	15	.....	.....	4 00	.....	200 00	.....	30 00	5%	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	10000
219	6 00	.....	3500 00	.....	.....	20	.....	0 50	125 00	80 00	.....	10000 00	800	800	800	800	800	800	6000
225	6 00	25 00	2300 00	2000	1200	660	1 00	3 00	144 00	30 00	20 00	4000 00	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	10000
232	6 00	25 00	2500 00	2000	1500	600	1 00	3 00	140 60	40 00	30 00	4000 00	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	10000
4	3 00	6 10	4 00	2000 00	1600	800	14 28	16 30	256 00	60 00	40 00	124000 55	100	100	100	100	100	100	4000
143	1 50	6 00	6000 00	1250	1000	800	2 50	2 50	100 00	60 00	45 00	12000 00	500	500	500	500	500	500	3000
18	4 00	18 00	4000 00	2500	2000	1500	1 00	1 20	80 00	80 00	70 00	10000 00	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	2000
5	3 00	.....	12000 00	2800	2240	1000	3 00	4 00	150 00	100 00	75 00	32500 00	3600	5000	4000	5000	4800	4800	12000
26	4 00	25 00	20000 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	120 00	35 00	30 00	7500 00	1500	1200	1500	1400	1800	1800	8000
32	8 00	60 00	30000 00	4040 00	3000	2500	2 00	4 00	40 00	30 00	25 00	10%	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	10000
35	7 00	6 00	3210 00	2500 00	1600	1280	6 00	10 00	400 00	20 00	20 00	757 00	500	500	500	500	500	500	5000
40	5 00	27 00	12000 00	4500 00	.....	.....	2 00	.....	90 00	20 00	15 00	11415 00	562	500	502	515	675	675	13575
41	5 00	27 00	15000 00	4500 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	80 00	20 00	20 00	15000 00	1080	1000	1080	1040	1150	1150	14000
42	5 50	31 00	7500 00	4500 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	48 00	8 50	4 50	1%	377	370	377	374	330	330	3125
44	2 00	25 75	3345 00	3920 00	.....	.....	2 00	.....	200 00	45 00	25 00	5%	2175	1342	2010	1500	2000	2500	4800
50	4 00	14 00	14500 00	40 00	36	30	2 70	3 10	300 00	46 00	28 00	18000 00	1500	1300	1650	1475	2100	2100	5400
58	2 50	13 00	10000 00	37 50	35	32	4 00	6 00	250 00	50 00	30 00	10%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500
61	3 50	27 50	12000 00	4000 00	3500	3000	3 50	7 50	130 00	25 00	.....	.....	2500	1750	2250	2000	1000	1750	.....
62	1 50	.....	8000 00	3000 00	.....	.....	8 00	10 00	100 00	20 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	4 00	14 50	16000 00	27 00	28	19	4 38	5 20	150 00	40 00	30 00	10%	945	735	945	840	1155	1155	5300
65	5 00	26 00	9000 00	4000 00	3200	2400	2 50	3 00	90 00	60 00	30 00	8000 00	3880	2288	3880	2820	6000	4000	8000
72	5 00	10 00	2000 00	1000 00	1200	600	2 50	2 50	80 00	20 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000
76	4 50	20 00	17000 00	4000 00	3200	2400	3 00	3 00	150 00	100 00	100 00	.....	4000	2400	4000	3000	6000	4000	6000
77	3 00	15 00	1614 00	5000 00	.....	.....	2 00	1 50	250 00	100 00	90 00	2 1%	3822	2302	3882	2832	6150	4379	3000

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 5.—7th May, 1870.

No.	Names of parties tendering.	Names of Sureties.	Lump sum \$ cts.	Rate per mile. \$ cts.	Clearing & close cutting. \$ cts.	Grubbing. \$ cts.	Fencing, per 100 feet. \$ cts.	Snake fencing, per 100 feet. \$ cts.	Excava- tion.		Material for Bio mbankment. \$ cts.	Under drains. \$ cts.	Riprap. \$ cts.	Concrete. \$ cts.
									Rock. \$	Earth. \$				
2	Wm. Kingsford.....	\$20,000.....	563,982 00	21807 00	24 00	90 00	10 50	.....	1 03 00	24 00	14 00	.....	.....	4 75
3	E. J. Jones.....	Jos. Spencer and W. Roberts.....	702,000 00	27,000 00	15 00	60 00	10 00	5 00	1 30 00	28 00	20 00	.....	.....	6 00
11	E. R. Burpee.....	R. Robinson and T. Jones.....	27,400 00	27,400 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 15 00	30 00	6 00	.....	.....	5 00
14	Ralph Jones.....	W. H. Brouse and F. Shanly.....	506,530 00	29,754 00	20 00	60 00	7 00	.....	0 90 00	26 00	10 00	.....	.....	4 00
15	G. & J. Worthington.....	.....	638,800 00	28,800 00	50 00	100 00	9 00	7 00	1 20 00	30 00	0 50	.....	.....	5 00
25	do.....	.....	639,400 00	26,900 00	50 00	100 00	9 00	.....	1 20 00	30 00	0 50	.....	.....	7 00
28	Joseph Rosa.....	F. Jobin and Louis Rosa.....	821,044 00	31,578 61	50 00	50 00	10 00	9 00	1 25 00	25 00	0 75	50 00	4 50	5 50
32	H. McDonald & Co.....	J. McDonald and D. McMillan.....	500,000 00	19,230 00	16 00	100 00	7 00	.....	0 90 00	23 00	0 27	12 50	2 00	4 75
36	A. S. Brown.....	A. Sutherland and J. Glass.....	779,293 00	29,939 00	24 00	169 00	9 00	6 00	1 40 00	40 00	0 60	16 00	1 50	4 00
37	Brooks & Ryan.....	R. Lees and D. Brown.....	741,647 00	28,524 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25 00	35 00	0 65	15 00	1 25	4 00
40	W. E. Macdonald & Co.....	F. Steinheiff and C. J. Todd.....	689,937 00	25,572 00	30 00	80 00	10 00	.....	1 40 00	30 00	0 40	20 00	2 50	5 00
50	Pitau & Co.....	E. Dussault, Jr. and J. Gibson.....	463,960 00	18,000 00	10 00	25 00	6 50	4 00	1 00 00	22 00	0 50	30 00	5 00	5 00
51	M. McLennan.....	D. McLennan and P. Godbois.....	611,540 00	23,539 00	20 00	50 00	9 00	7 00	1 25 00	25 00	.....	10 00	3 00	5 00
53	James Goodwin.....	E. McLennan and E. Griffin.....	604,407 00	23,438 00	25 00	150 00	8 00	4 00	1 00 00	25 00	23,328 00	14 00	2 50	5 00
55	Duncan Macdonald.....	A. McGillivray and J. McDonald.....	572,000 00	22,000 00	20 00	40 00	9 00	7 50	1 20 00	32 00	.....	50 00	1 00	5 00
56	A. F. Macdonald.....	D. McDonald and W. S. Wood.....	573,890 00	22,069 00	20 00	100 00	9 00	9 00	1 13 00	25 00	0 35	15 00	2 00	6 00
57	John Fowler.....	J. H. Dumble and C. D. Chatterton.....	559,000 00	21,000 00	15 00	40 00	6 00	5 00	1 50 00	30 00	.....	1 50	2 00	1 00
60	R. E. Mitchell.....	Reitie & Birl, and Starr & Co.....	747,469 00	24,900 00	16 00	75 00	8 00	4 50	0 80 00	25 00	0 60	8 00	2 00	4 00
62	John Ginty & Co.....	J. Merriek Gros, and A. Manning.....	755,609 00	25,639 22	90 00	100 00	10 00	.....	1 30 00	30 00	0 40	20 00	2 00	5 00
63	Joseph B. Moore.....	G. L. Marier and S. L. Evans.....	738,992 93	28,388 19	22 00	160 00	8 00	6 00	1 35 00	32 00	0 55	13 00	2 00	4 00
66	McMillan & Co.....	H. McDonald and John McDonald.....	539,009 00	20,284 00	18 00	110 00	7 25	.....	1 00 00	24 00	0 38	13 00	2 00	5 00
69	McGuire & McGuire.....	T. McGuire and J. Landiste.....	454,503 00	17,480 88	38 00	80 00	4 25	.....	1 20 00	20 00	0 20	6 75	2 60	5 00
71	John A. Cameron.....	N. J. McGillivray & C. C. Snowden.....	752,790 70	29,933 48	30 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 20 00	30 00	0 75	15 00	2 50	4 50
75	T. B. Guest.....	D. McConnell and H. Guest.....	663,000 00	25,250 00	25 00	180 00	10 00	8 00	1 25 00	30 00	.....	25 00	5 00	4 50
78	J. H. Guest.....	James Moore and A. Nichol.....	617,500 00	23,750 00	23 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 15 00	25 00	1 00	24 00	4 25	4 50
81	W. J. Johnstone.....	T. Lamb and W. Johnstone & Co.....	88,000 00	34,000 00	20 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 00 00	25 00	0 40	10 00	2 00	4 00
84	John Donnelly.....	John Elliott and McCauley & Co.....	555,010 00	21,446 00	12 00	100 00	8 00	6 00	1 00 00	25 00	0 40	10 00	2 00	4 00
87	John Warehop & Co.....	J. Donnelly and — Shannon.....	585,010 00	21,732 00	12 00	100 00	8 00	6 00	0 95 00	25 00	0 40	10 00	2 00	4 00
91	Charles Touchette.....	E. Boudreau and G. Touchette.....	585,010 00	21,732 00	20 00	16 00	18 00	16 00	1 10 00	25 00	0 70	15 00	2 00	6 00
94	W. Ellis & Co.....	C. Shaver and J. Baliff.....	793,486 00	27,800 00	20 00	140 00	8 00	6 00	1 10 00	25 00	0 45	20 00	4 00	5 00
103	R. McGreevy.....	J. Heney and T. Kavanagh.....	574,660 00	22,100 00	45 00	125 00	8 00	7 00	1 00 00	25 00	0 30	14 00	2 00	5 00
106	J. & G. Jackson.....	D. Tisdale and C. Covertton.....	550,000 00	20,765 00	20 00	125 00	7 00	.....	1 00 00	25 00	0 32	18 00	2 00	4 50
109	Alex. McDonald & Co.....	D. Tisdale and J. E. O'Reilly.....	533,000 00	20,500 00	30 00	75 00	9 50	7 00	0 90 00	20 00	.....	18 00	2 00	4 50

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 5.—Continued.

No.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Truss.	Beam culv'ts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Special work No. 1.	Special work No. 2.	Over bridge.
	1st class.	2nd class.				100 feet span.	80 ft. span.	60 ft. span.	40 ft. span.		6 to 12 ft.	12 to 20 ft.	Public.	Double.	Single.				
2	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
8	12 00	9 00	9 00	20 00	14 50 00	40 00	25 00	30 00	24 00	700 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	200 00	48 00	35 00	9240 00	20220 00	2200 00
13	16 00	10 00	7 00	18 00	10300 00	3500 00	2500 00	1500 00	1000 00	700 00	2 50	2 50	2 50	200 00	48 00	30 00	10000 00	15000 00	2200 00
11	13 00	10 00	3 00	25 00	5000 00	4600 00	2500 00	1750 00	800 00	700 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	100 00	40 00	30 00	7000 00	10000 00	0000 00
14	15 00	11 00	4 00	25 00	2500 00	35 00	25 00	25 00	22 00	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	20 00	18 00	25121 00	5000 00	0000 00
14	15 00	11 00	4 00	25 00	2500 00	35 00	25 00	25 00	22 00	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	20 00	18 00	25121 00	5000 00	0000 00
15	16 00	12 00	9 00	30 00	4000 00	4000 00	3200 00	2100 00	1300 00	850 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	300 00	28 00	14 00	15 00	6000 00	10000 00
25	16 00	12 00	9 00	27 00	4000 00	3600 00	2800 00	2100 00	1440 00	1080 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	300 00	25 00	16 00	10 00	4000 00	8000 00
28	15 00	12 00	7 00	.....	.....	30 00	28 00	26 00	24 00	10 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	45 00	30 00	22 00	20 00	4500 00	10500 00
32	12 50	9 00	4 75	.....	2500 00	3750 00	.....	1500 00	900 00	.....	2 00	2 00	2 50	75 00	50 00	22 50	20380 86	2500 00	5500 00
36	15 00	10 00	6 00	22 00	.....	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	100 00	400 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	7720 00	4500 00	10500 00
37	14 00	10 00	5 00	25 00	.....	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	450 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	7343 00	2250 00	3250 00
40	14 00	10 00	5 00	25 00	13000 00	3500 00	25 00	1980 00	1280 00	.....	0 50	0 50	0 50	130 00	80 00	60 00	20000 00	3212 00	20000 00
50	11 00	8 00	4 50	15 00	3000 00	35 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	25 00	20 00	10 00	10 00	6000 00	17500 00
51	14 00	9 00	3 00	.....	5000 00	2000 00	1500 00	800 00	800 00	800 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	130 00	25 00	15 00	8000 00	.....	.....
53	15 00	8 00	6 00	16 00	4000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	800 00	3 00	3 00	3 25	130 00	35 00	25 00	33330 00	.....	.....
55	15 00	12 00	6 00	.....	4000 00	3000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	60 00	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
56	13 00	10 00	5 00	36 00	7000 00	2500 00	.....	1320 00	800 00	.....	1 50	1 50	2 34	93 00	21 00	14 50	1716 00	4300 00	10000 00
57	12 00	8 00	3 00	6 00	.....	45 00	40 00	35 00	25 00	20 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	50 00	20 00	10 00	10 00	4500 00	10000 00
62	9 00	7 00	4 00	20 00	20000 00	4000 00	4000 00	4000 00	4000 00	600 00	3 00	3 00	7 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	8000 00	9000 00	25000 00
60	15 00	10 00	5 00	25 00	10000 00	40 00	.....	35 00	32 00	.....	5 00	5 00	70 00	130 00	700 00	20000 00	4500 00	25000 00	0000 00
63	14 50	8 00	4 00	25 00	9000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	910 00	600 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	300 00	46 00	28 00	35147 00	7500 00	17500 00
66	14 00	10 00	5 00	4000 00	3800 00	.....	1700 00	900 00	.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 75	82 50	50 00	25 00	14500 00	2500 00	6500 00
69	12 00	8 00	5 50	20 00	2050 00	.....	1900 00	800 00	800 00	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	5 00	16 00	6 00	3375 00	7875 00	30 00
71	16 00	10 00	3 00	5 00	.....	35 00	32 50	30 00	28 00	25 00	2 50	2 50	3 00	80 00	10 00	7 00	2500 00	5250 00	0000 00
75	15 00	12 00	6 00	.....	.....	35 00	30 00	28 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 00	60 00	45 00	10 00	30000 00	.....
78	15 00	12 00	5 50	.....	.....	35 00	30 00	28 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 00	50 00	40 00	8 00	7500 00	17500 00
81	16 00	10 00	3 50	42 00	4000 00	25 00	20 00	18 00	15 00	12 00	4 00	4 00	6 00	125 00	80 00	40 00	10 00	4500 00	10000 00
84	13 00	8 50	5 00	25 00	.....	2600 00	2200 00	1320 00	800 00	500 00	1 00	1 00	5 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	27000 00	4500 00	10000 00
87	13 00	8 50	5 00	25 00	.....	2600 00	2200 00	1320 00	800 00	450 00	1 00	1 00	5 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	20429 00	4500 00	10500 00
91	20 00	16 00	12 00	.....	1600 00	1000 00	1300 00	1000 00	700 00	480 00	20 00	20 00	30 00	60 00	60 00	30 00	10 00	500 00	1250 00
94	16 00	8 00	7 00	35 00	20000 00	4000 00	2500 00	3000 00	2500 00	600 00	2 00	2 00	5 00	150 00	40 00	25 00	6000 00	6000 00	14000 00
91	16 00	8 00	7 00	35 00	20000 00	4000 00	2500 00	3000 00	2500 00	600 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	100 00	15 00	10 00	5 00	6000 00	400 00
103	13 00	7 00	3 75	33 00	7500 00	3000 00	2700 00	1750 00	950 00	600 00	2 50	2 50	2 75	80 00	60 00	30 00	28000 00	3000 00	7000 00
106	13 00	9 00	5 00	.....	3000 00	40 00	30 00	30 00	20 00	.....	3 00	3 00	4 00	200 00	15 00	10 00	16000 00	6000 00	14000 00
100	12 00	8 00	4 00	27 00	6500 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	600 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	200 00	15 00	10 00	6000 00	6000 00	14000 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 6.
May 7, 1870.

No.	Names of parties tendering.	Names of Sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mille.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.	Concrete.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.			
			\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3	Wm. Kingsford.....		531043 00	25288 00	24 00	90 00	11 00	3 50	1 05	0 23	13 75	2 30	4 75
10	E. R. Burpee.....	R. Robinson, and T. R. Jones.....	559659 00	26500 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 32	6 00	2 00	5 00
35	H. & S. Brown.....	M. Purcell, and J. Purcell.....	477251 63	22726 74	20 00	100 00	8 00	6 00	1 00	0 26	15 00	3 00	6 00
18	Daniel Munro.....	A. Purdey, and A. Rawer.....	682158 00	32483 00	60 00	30 00	8 00	5 00	1 25	0 37	12 00	2 00	8 00
19	John Ferguson, Jr., & Co.....	Hon. J. Ferguson, and Hon. D. Reesor.....	561750 00	26750 00	20 00	75 00	8 75	4 00	1 05	0 27 1/2	15 00	3 00	5 00
29	Augustine Mathen.....	Wm. Withall, and C. Sampson.....	553950 00	36380 00	18 50	125 00	8 50	5 50	1 25	0 25	20 00	1 50	5 00
34	Hugh McDonald & Co.....	J. McDonald, and D. McMillan.....	440000 00	20952 67	17 50	110 00	7 00	5 50	0 92	0 23	14 00	2 00	5 00
35	H. & S. Brown.....	A. Sutherland, and J. Glas.....	538264 00	25631 73	24 00	160 00	9 00	6 00	1 20	0 28	16 00	1 50	4 00
38	Brooks & Ryan.....	R. Lees, and D. J. Brown.....	725777 00	25037 60	20 00	125 00	9 00	6 00	1 10	0 28	12 00	1 50	4 00
41	W. E. MacDonald & Co.....	F. Steinhoff, and C. J. Ladd.....	534357 00	25447 30	30 00	80 00	10 00	8 00	1 00	0 26	0 20	3 00	5 00
47	E. A. Jones.....	Joseph Spencer, and Wm. Probst.....	483900 00	23060 00	15 00	60 00	10 00	3 50	1 40	0 30	20 00	3 00	6 00
49	Piton & Co.....	J. Dussault, jun., & — Dussault, son.....	415800 00	19800 00	11 00	20 00	6 50	4 00	1 00	0 22	30 00	5 00	2 50
58	John Fowler.....	J. H. Dumble, and R. Chatterton.....	400009 00	19000 00	15 00	4 00	10 00	7 60	1 50	0 27	1 50	2 00	1 00
59	John Ginty.....	J. H. Dumble, and R. Chatterton.....	557060 00	25923 80	90 00	100 00	10 00	7 60	1 25	0 28	13 00	2 00	1 50
64	Joseph B. Moore.....	Merrick & Bros., and A. Manning.....	58180 53	26103 83	18 00	50 00	8 00	6 00	0 95	0 24	7 00	2 50	4 50
67	McMillan & Co.....	G. L. Marler, and S. R. Evans.....	475000 00	22619 00	19 00	100 00	8 00	3 75	1 25	0 20	7 00	2 80	4 75
70	McGuire & McGuire.....	H. McDonald, and J. McDonald.....	309917 78	19043 70	38 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 20	0 30	15 00	2 50	4 50
72	John A. Cameron.....	Thos. McGuire, and J. Baptiste.....	533040 00	25425 73	30 00	180 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 30	25 00	5 00	4 50
76	T. H. Guest.....	N. J. McGilvray, and C. C. Snowden.....	511350 00	24350 00	25 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 28	24 00	4 25	4 50
79	T. H. Guest.....	D. McConnell, and Hiram Guest.....	511350 00	22350 00	23 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 28	24 00	4 25	4 50
82	W. J. Johnstone.....	James Moore, and A. Nicol.....	531950 00	22350 00	23 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 28	24 00	4 25	4 50
85	John Donnelly.....	Thos. Lamb, and W. Johnstone & Co.....	533465 00	25445 00	20 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 27	25 00	2 50	4 00
88	J. Wardrop & Co.....	John Elliot, and J. McGilvray & Co.....	478560 00	22821 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	5 00	1 15	0 27	12 00	2 00	4 00
90	A. Hodge & Co.....	John Lonnely, and D. Shannon.....	470333 00	22711 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	5 00	1 15	0 27	12 00	2 00	4 00
92	Chas. Touchette.....	D. McAdan, and A. Hodge.....	640800 00	28800 00	30 00	110 00	10 00	8 00	1 20	0 30	30 00	2 50	5 00
95	W. Ellis & Co.....	E. Boudreau, and G. Touchette.....	33573 00	28800 00	30 00	110 00	10 00	8 00	1 20	0 30	30 00	2 50	5 00
97	J. McG. Otky & Co.....	C. Shaver, and J. Baliff.....	704613 88	33573 00	20 00	16 00	18 00	16 00	2 00	0 40	20 00	6 00	12 00
101	A. McDonald & Co.....	Bliss Botsford, and M. Dowlin.....	512963 69	24430 00	30 00	140 00	7 00	6 00	1 10	0 25	15 00	2 50	5 00
104	R. H. McGreevy.....	D. Tisdale, and J. E. O'Riley.....	475510 19	22643 00	25 00	80 00	5 00	4 00	1 00	0 25	20 00	3 00	4 50
107	J. & G. Jackson.....	John Heney, and J. Kavanagh.....	504000 00	24000 00	30 00	75 00	9 00	7 00	1 00	0 30	18 00	3 00	4 50
54	James Goodwin.....	D. Tisdale, and C. W. Coventon.....	498780 00	23751 00	45 00	115 00	8 00	5 00	1 00	0 26	20 00	3 00	6 00
31	F. X. Berlinguet & Co.....	E. McGilvray, and E. Griffin.....	470000 00	22380 95	20 00	100 00	8 00	6 00	1 00	0 25	14 00	2 00	5 00
		T. H. Drum, and Wm. Home.....	470500 00	22300 00					1 00	0 20	12 00	2 00	5 00
			456946 73	21759 33	14 00	30 00	7 00	5 00					

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 6.—Continued.

No.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge Superstructure.				Truss.		Beam Culverts.		Road Crossings.			Iron bridges.	Omissions and con-tingencies.	\$ cts.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.				100 feet.	80 feet.	60 feet.	40 feet.	\$ cts.	\$	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.				$ cts.	$
3	\$ 15 00	\$ 9 25	\$ 9 25	\$ 20 00	\$ 34700 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 24 00	\$ 2 75	\$ 2 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 48 60	\$ 35 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 57 00	\$ 28000 00	\$ 49500 00	
10	\$ 16 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 3 50	\$ 25 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 2700 00	\$ 1750 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 2000 00	\$ 5000 00	\$ 34500 00		
17	\$ 16 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 1000 00				\$ 5 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 350 00	\$ 5000 00	\$ 34500 00		
18	\$ 16 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 3 00			\$ 42 00	\$ 30 00			\$ 2 06	\$ 4 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 10 00			\$ 120750 00		
19	\$ 14 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 19 33	\$ 15184 28	\$ 3750 00		\$ 1375 00		\$ 3 60	\$ 4 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 34 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 320 00	\$ 57 00	\$ 120750 00		
29	\$ 15 50	\$ 11 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 16 50	\$ 18500 00	\$ 4500 00	\$ 3250 00	\$ 2100 00	\$ 1025 00	\$ 4 50	\$ 5 50	\$ 115 00	\$ 35 50	\$ 25 00	\$ 950 00	\$ 77 00	\$ 25500 00		
34	\$ 13 00	\$ 10 50	\$ 5 00		\$ 5000 00	\$ 3800 00		\$ 1125 00		\$ 2 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 80 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 22 50	\$ 950 00	\$ 14472 48	\$ 19000 00		
35	\$ 15 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 22 00	\$ 21000 00	\$ 3500 00	\$ 2400 00	\$ 1500 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 7 50	\$ 130 00	\$ 80 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 550 00	\$ 5339 37	\$ 21562 50		
38	\$ 15 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 20000 00	\$ 3500 00	\$ 2400 00	\$ 1500 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 3 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 25037 60	\$ 21562 50		
41	\$ 14 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 0 40	\$ 3500 00	\$ 1600 00				\$ 2 00	\$ 0 50	\$ 100 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 60 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 16000 00	\$ 51750 00		
47	\$ 12 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 18 00	\$ 20000 00	\$ 3000 00	\$ 2000 00	\$ 1200 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 10000 00		
49	\$ 12 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 4 50	\$ 3c. 47 16.	\$ 5000 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 29 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 25000 00		
58	\$ 12 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 45 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 32 00	\$ 0 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 300 00	\$ 46 00	\$ 28 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 31029 00	\$ 45000 00		
59	\$ 13 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 28000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 37 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 940 00	\$ 3 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 45 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 500 00	\$ 22373 43	\$ 13000 00		
64	\$ 13 50	\$ 8 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 28000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 1800 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 11 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 2000 00	\$ 19406 25		
67	\$ 14 00	\$ 11 00	\$ 4 50		\$ 6000 00	\$ 40 00			\$ 1900 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 80 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 15000 00		
70	\$ 12 00	\$ 8 20	\$ 5 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 2400 00			\$ 30 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 175 00	\$ 60 00	\$ 45 00			\$ 15000 00		
72	\$ 16 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 6000 00	\$ 37 50	\$ 35 00	\$ 32 50	\$ 30 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 80 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 45 00			\$ 15000 00		
76	\$ 15 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 6 00			\$ 35 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 28 00	\$ 24 00			\$ 165 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 300 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 43125 00		
79	\$ 15 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 5 50			\$ 35 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 28 00	\$ 24 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 125 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 250 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 21000 00		
82	\$ 16 00	\$ 10 00		\$ 42 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 18 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 250 00		\$ 28875 00		
85	\$ 14 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 2500 00	\$ 1700 00	\$ 1320 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 250 00		\$ 28875 00		
88	\$ 14 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 2500 00	\$ 1700 00	\$ 1320 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 250 00		\$ 28875 00		
90	\$ 14 50	\$ 12 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30000 00	\$ 7000 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 700 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 160 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 550 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 43125 00		
92	\$ 20 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 36000 00	\$ 40 00		\$ 1000 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 60 00	\$ 60 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 600 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 800 00		
95	\$ 15 00	\$ 8 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 20594 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 600 00	\$ 35000 00	\$ 35000 00		
97	\$ 12 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 4 00			\$ 40 00				\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 300 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 43125 00		
101	\$ 15 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 27 00	\$ 12000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 1800 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 300 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 35000 00		
104	\$ 14 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 35 00	\$ 10000 00	\$ 3000 00	\$ 2700 00	\$ 1750 00	\$ 950 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 400 00	\$ 5000 00	\$ 30000 00		
107	\$ 14 50	\$ 10 00	\$ 5 00		\$ 6000 00	\$ 3000 00			\$ 1500 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 80 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 900 00	\$ 21215 00	\$ 15000 00		
54												\$ 75 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 330 00	\$ 59501 00	\$ 51750 00		
31	\$ 10 00	\$ 7 50	\$ 5 00			\$ 3000 00			\$ 2500 00	\$ 2 00							\$ 51750 00		

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 7.
7th May, 1870.

No.	Names of parties tendering.	Names of sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.	
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.			1st class.	2nd class.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
43	George S. Smith.....	T. H. S. De Wolfe & Son,	538752 00	24918 00	20 00	60 00	10 00	3 50	0 90	0 28	12 00	2 50	5 00	12 00
44	Stunners & Somers.....	David Starr & Co.	499200 00	20800 00	17 00	70 00	1 60	0 75	0 90	0 27	13 00	1 00	4 00	11 00
45	Fraser & Fraser	H. B. Prince	611040 00	25460 00	20 00	60 00	10 00	5 00	1 00	0 20	10 00	4 00	5 00	12 00
46	Archibald & Purdy.....	Wm. McKay	615149 00	25631 00	18 00	80 00	12 00	5 00	1 00	0 28	12 00	5 00	2 00	13 00
52	Henry Peters.....	E. E. Archibald,	712800 00	29700 00	50 00	40 00	12 00	3 00	1 40	0 35	12 00	2 00	4 00	13 00
61	John Ginty.....	P. Purdy & J. Pitblado	595000 00	24536 00	90 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 27	20 00	2 00	5 00	14 00
65	Joseph B. Moore	Will Hare	630477 00	25733 72	20 00	100 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 29	13 00	2 00	4 00	13 25
68	D. McMillan & Co.....	H. H. Fuller	600000 00	24742 00	18 00	107 00	7 50	.....	1 05	0 25	13 00	2 00	5 00	14 00
73	John A. Cameron.....	Merrick Bros.,	639029 28	26351 72	30 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 10	0 28	15 00	2 50	4 00	16 00
74	McDonald, Evans & Co.....	Alexander Manning	536020 00	22104 32	22 00	125 00	7 50	7 00	1 00	0 22	9 00	1 50	4 00	10 00
77	T. B. Guest	G. L. Marler,	600000 00	28750 00	25 00	180 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 20	25 00	5 00	4 50	15 00
80	J. H. Guest	Samuel R. Evans	638800 00	27450 00	23 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 15	0 23	24 00	4 25	4 50	15 00
83	W. J. Johnstone.....	Hugh McDonald,	640302 00	26105 00	20 00	100 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 25	25 00	3 60	4 50	16 00
86	John Douley	John McDonnell,	600000 00	24750 00	20 00	100 00	9 00	6 00	1 00	0 28	12 00	2 00	5 00	14 00
89	John Wardrop & Co.....	John Elliott,	598040 00	24685 00	20 00	100 00	9 00	6 00	1 00	0 28	12 00	2 00	5 00	14 00
93	Chas. Touchette.....	J. W. McGavran	935927 00	38996 98	20 00	16 00	18 00	16 00	2 00	0 40	20 00	6 00	12 00	20 00
96	Wm. Ellis & Co.....	John Donnelly,	567414 00	23642 00	30 00	60 00	6 00	5 00	1 25	0 25	15 00	4 00	3 50	12 00
		D. Shannon												
		E. Boudreau,												
		G. Touchette												
		Chas. Shaver,												
		D. Browne												

98	J. Otty	Hon. B. Botsford	547000 00	22791 00	20 00	50 00	5 00	4 00	1 10	0 25	12 00	2 50	5 00	10 00	7 00
99	T. B. Guest	D. Browne,	537000 00	23250 00	28 00	50 00	6 00	5 00	1 25	0 25	12 00	2 50	4 00	11 00	7 00
105	R. H. McGreevy	Wm. Kill	605614 60	24972 00	55 00	120 00	9 00	7 00	1 20	0 30	20 00	5 00	6 00	15 00	8 00
108	J. & G. Jackson	T. Kavanah	551000 00	22721 00	17 50	100 00	7 00	6 00	1 00	0 24	14 00	2 00	5 00	13 00	9 00
111	A. McDonald & Co.	D. Tisdale	606000 00	25000 00	30 00	75 00	9 00	7 00	1 10	0 30	20 00	2 50	4 50	13 00	8 00
48	James Simpson & Co.	D. Tisdale	557750 00	23000 00	20 00	70 00	10 00	5 00	1 25	0 26	16 00	3 00	5 00	10 00	7 00
1	Wm. Kingsford	J. E. O'Riley	497520 00	20730 00	29 00	90 00	11 55	3 50	0 71	0 22	12 00	12 10	4 75	11 55	8 75
4	J. Lowie & Co.	George Romans	450903 00	18790 00	19 00	25 00	11 00	3 00	0 95	0 22	18 00	3 00	3 00	11 00	8 00
5	Cummings & McKenzie ..	F. Cameron	563767 60	22248 00	20 00	100 00	8 00	6 00	1 25	0 24	10 00	1 00	3 00	10 00	8 00
6	James McDonald & Co.	S. Fraser	682775 00	27185 00	40 00	80 00	10 00	4 00	1 20	0 28	12 50	3 00	4 00	12 00	10 00
7	Mitchell & Sutherland	John Cummings,	542715 00	22380 00	16 00	80 00	9 00	4 00	0 98	0 26	8 00	2 00	4 00	9 00	7 50
9	E. A. Jones	J. R. Carnichael	597762 00	24650 00	15 00	60 00	10 00	3 00	1 35	0 28	20 00	3 00	5 00	10 00	8 00
12	E. R. Burpee	Rettie & Berrill,	693350 00	28300 00	20 00	120 00	10 00	.....	1 30	0 33	6 00	2 00	5 00	15 00	10 00
13	Amos A. Hill	Starr & Sons	673750 00	27500 00	35 00	60 00	12 00	3 00	1 25	0 27	15 00	4 00	6 00	13 00	10 00
20	George Otty	J. M. Pearson	665320 00	27436 00	20 00	90 00	13 00	5 00	1 30	0 28	10 00	3 00	5 00	11 00	10 00
21	Townsend & Sterling	Daniel Clark,	510527 00	21272 00	20 00	30 00	10 00	5 00	1 10	0 23	10 00	1 75	5 50	10 25	9 00
22	Scott, Schueman & Co.	R. W. Crookshank	606062 00	25253 00	23 00	112 00	8 75	5 25	1 05	0 26	9 75	3 00	5 25	10 00	7 50
23	Wm. Stuart & Co.	D. Chisholme,	637880 00	26300 00	20 00	80 00	9 00	5 50	1 10	0 28	16 00	3 50	5 00	12 00	10 50
24	Amos Purdy & Co.	H. Cameron	569847 00	23498 00	20 00	50 00	8 50	4 00	1 15	0 28	12 50	2 00	4 50	12 50	8 00
26	Evans, Pallon & Co.	Wm. Fraser,	593045 97	24710 24	22 00	110 00	9 00	5 00	1 10	0 27	10 00	3 00	5 00	10 00	8 00
27	David Hawkins	Geo. Underwood	654037 00	27970 00	22 50	130 00	10 00	5 50	1 25	0 30	17 50	3 00	4 50	14 50	9 50
30	D. McGregor & Co.	J. E. De Wolfe & Co.,	481487 00	19855 00	12 00	30 00	10 00	4 50	0 95	0 24	10 00	2 50	5 00	8 50	7 50
33	Hugh McDonald & Co.	De Wolfe & Co.,	530000 00	21855 00	17 00	100 00	8 00	6 00	0 95	0 22	12 00	2 00	4 75	12 50	9 00
39	Brooks & Ryan	Forsythe & Romissell	607410 00	25647 85	20 00	130 00	12 00	9 00	0 80	0 28	15 00	2 00	4 00	14 00	9 00
42	W. E. Macdonald & Co.	Essex & Co.,	577620 00	23819 00	30 00	80 00	10 00	8 00	1 00	0 27	0 20	2 00	5 00	10 00	9 00
		Hugh J. Cameron													
		John McDonald,													
		D. McMillan													
		Robert Lees,													
		D. J. Brown													
		Finley Steinhoff,													
		C. J. Todd													

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 7.—Continued.

No.	Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Tunnel No. 1.	Tunnel No. 2.
				Per 100 feet.	Per 80 feet.	Per 60 feet.	Per 40 feet.	Truss.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
43	4 00	20 25	10625 00	3712 00	2640 00	1700 00	960 00	684 00	2 75	3 75	90 00	50 00	30 00	3750 09	3950 00
44	1 50	.....	17000 00	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	900 00	800 00	4 00	5 00	60 00	45 00	30 00	4000 00	5000 00
45	5 00	18 00	3000 00	2500 00	1600 00	1400 00	1000 00	.....	5 00	8 00	200 00	60 00	50 00	.....	18000 00
46	2 00	8 00	5000 00	2500 00	2000 00	1600 00	1200 00	1000 00	2 00	2 00	100 00	75 00	50 00	11125 00	13625 00
52	5 00	25 00	4000 00	2500 00	1500 00	800 00	500 00	.....	2 00	2 50	140 00	80 00	50 00	2762 50	2762 50
61	5 00	25 00	12000 00	40 00	37 00	35 00	32 00	.....	.....	0 50	15000 00	.....	.....	6000 00	7000 00
65	4 00	23 00	8695 80	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	940 00	600 00	3 50	5 00	360 00	46 00	28 00	20700 00	.....
68	5 00	.....	2500 00	4000 00	1800 00	1250 00	.....	.....	2 75	3 25	80 00	.....	30 00	5250 00	5750 00
73	2 50	5 00	1000 00	35 00	32 50	30 00	28 00	20 00	2 00	2 50	75 00	10 00	7 00	7500 00	8900 00
74	4 00	25 00	.....	3000 00	.....	1680 00	1250 00	.....	2 00	4 00	100 00	.....	22 00	7125 00	7635 00
77	6 00	.....	.....	35 00	30 00	28 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	175 00	60 00	45 00	60000 00	.....
80	5 50	.....	.....	35 00	30 00	28 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	165 00	50 00	30 00	50000 00	.....
83	3 50	45 00	6000 00	25 00	22 00	18 00	16 00	14 00	4 00	6 00	125 00	80 00	40 00	15625 00	15000 00
86	5 00	25 00	10000 00	3000 00	2500 00	1320 00	800 00	450 00	1 00	5 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	3200 00	4500 00
89	5 00	25 00	10000 00	3000 00	2500 00	1320 00	800 00	450 00	1 00	5 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	3115 00	4360 00
93	12 00	.....	.....	1600 00	1300 00	1000 00	700 00	480 00	20 00	30 00	60 00	60 00	30 00	3900 00	4140 00
96	3 50	.....	.....	4000 00	4000 00	3500 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	60 00	50 00	40 00	.....	.....

98	4 00	.....	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	1000 00	.....	.....	60 00	30 00	25 00	.....	6600 00
99	3 50	.....	3000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1000 00	.....	.....	40 00	30 00	25 00	.....	6900 00
105	4 00	10000 00	3800 00	2900 00	1900 00	1100 00	700 00	11 00	16 00	100 00	15 00	5%	7000 00
108	5 00	2000 00	40 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	2 50	3 00	75 00	.....	.....	8000 00
102	4 00	7000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1900 00	1000 00	600 00	3 00	4 00	200 00	15 00	24413 00	5250 00
48	4 00	5000 00	2000 00	1500 00	1200 00	1000 00	500 00	4 00	2 00	40 00	30 00	30000 00	8500 00
1	8 75	3550 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	24 00	.....	3 30	2 75	200 00	48 00	5%	5000 00
4	3 00	5 10	5000 00	4500 00	4000 00	3000 00	2500 00	12 00	24 00	206 00	60 00	{ 64619 85 64000 00	8930 05
5	3 00	.....	3000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	900 00	0 20	0 20	50 00	15 00	{ 10% 51251 64	14000 00
6	5 50	5000 00	3000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	800 00	0 20	0 20	350 00	40 00	6270 00	15260 00
7	4 00	8000 00	4000 00	3200 00	2400 00	1600 00	1200 00	3 00	4 00	150 00	100 00	16000 00	8745 00
9	6 50	10000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1200 00	800 00	600 00	2 50	5 00	50 00	40 00	{ 10% 50000 00	10950 00
12	2 50	20000 00	4000 00	2700 00	1750 00	800 00	.....	6 00	12 00	150 00	50 00	20000 00	12500 00
13	5 00	10000 00	4000 00	3500 00	3000 00	2500 00	2000 00	2 00	3 00	200 00	30 00	60000 00	4500 00
20	3 00	15000 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	20 00	4000 00	4 50	4 70	200 00	40 00	{ 5% 3000 00	25870 00
21	2 00	6250 00	2800 00	.....	1500 00	880 00	.....	5 00	.....	125 00	12 40	5000 00	7035 00
22	3 50	20000 00	3300 00	1680 00	1250 00	.....	.....	1 50	1 25	175 00	17 00	44948 35	15412 00
23	4 00	25000 00	3500 00	.....	2100 00	1750 00	.....	2 50	.....	120 00	.....	66850 00	8210 00
24	4 00	1250 00	3000 00	.....	1800 00	1400 00	.....	3 00	.....	100 00	.....	6000 00	6175 09
26	4 00	25000 00	3200 00	.....	1500 00	1500 00	.....	1 50	1 25	185 00	.....	5%	.....
27	3 50	22 50	4000 00	3000 00	1950 00	1500 00	450 00	3 75	6 50	125 00	50 00	25155 27	7175 00
30	3 00	4500 00	4000 00	.....	1800 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	60 00	.....	{ 3% 15000 00	5000 00
33	4 50	2000 00	3800 00	.....	1600 00	1000 00	.....	.....	2 00	75 00	.....	22112 98	4750 00
39	5 00	8000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1600 00	800 00	450 00	3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	6013 96	11300 00
42	5 00	0 40	35 00	.....	32 00	32 00	.....	0 40	.....	100 00	.....	80 00	15 00

	79	Berlinguet & Huot.....	Victor Hudon, Louis Martineau.....	129376 00	6311 02	30 00	20 00	8 00	12 00	1 00	0 25	0 01	2 50
88	W. E. Macdonald and J. Ferguson & Co.....	Donald McKillar, Angus Campbell.....	122564 00	5978 73	25 00	50 00	8 00	.....	.....	0 80	0 18	.....	20 00
94	Charles Touchette.....	E. Boudreau, Michel Reinhardt.....	248000 00	12000 00	12 00	8 00	19 00	19 00	19 00	1 50	0 20	0 40	10 00
100	Allan Game.....	Walter M. Pass, W. M. Nicholson.....	137416 00	6703 00	30 00	50 00	9 00	.....	.....	0 90	0 20	.....	20 00
109	George Levesque.....	N. Masse, C. Dionne.....	117670 00	5740 00	28 00	15 00	8 00	.....	.....	0 70	0 19	0 25	20 00
110	E. S. Steeves and T. W. Longstaff & Co.....	F. W. & D. M. Steeves, J. D. Steeves.....	191000 90	3922 63	15 10	18 00	7 00	.....	5 00	1 10	0 28	0 01	4 00
105	Pierre Marier & Co.....	N. Germaine, E. Martineau.....	127100 00	6200 00	25 00	22 00	11 00	14 00	14 00	1 00	0 20	0 01	0 12
116	John Cheary.....	J. Hamel, W. H. Baldwin.....	121934 00	5948 00	35 00	20 00	11 00	.....	.....	0 90	0 19	0 01	9 00
117	T. Paradis.....	Hubert Paradis, Gilbert Fournier.....	136500 00	6500 00	12 00	25 00	6 00	5 00	5 00	0 75	0 25	0 04	32 00
123	Piton J. Dussault.....	James Gibson, Oliver Mathien.....	114800 00	5600 00	10 00	20 00	5 00	4 00	4 00	0 60	0 18	0 03	30 00
132	Simon Peters.....	Charles Samson, John O'Leary.....	150047 00	7758 30	65 00	35 00	14 00	.....	.....	1 40	0 30	0 01	50 00
133	W. H. Mitchell & D. Robertson.....	Alex. Rodger, D. M. Thompson.....	177052 00	8635 00	30 00	200 00	10 00	4 00	4 00	1 50	0 25	0 01	30 00
136	A. Elliot & Co.....	Malcolm Cameron, J. Adams.....	120632 00	6178 00	13 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	7 00	1 15	0 12	0 01	2 00
143	Arthur W. Murphy.....	John O'Leary, N. H. Brown.....	139400 00	6800 00	30 00	15 00	8 50	.....	.....	0 75	0 20	0 25	20 00
144	J. B. Lamontagne.....	J. T. Lamontagne, Louis Roy.....	150221 00	7620 52	10 00	15 00	8 00	.....	.....	1 50	0 25	0 30	7 00
147	Pampalon & Dallaire.....	Louis Amiot, F. N. Picher.....	241370 00	11493 00	16 00	100 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	2 50	0 50	included in ex- change valuation.	50 00
150	A. McGaw & H. H. Killaly.....	H. H. Killaly, Walter Findlay.....	137727 00	6558 45	18 00	30 00	6 50	5 00	5 00	1 00	0 20	0 01	5 00
155	Ralph Jones.....	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly.....	130502 40	6366 00	20 00	100 00	6 00	4 00	4 00	0 85	0 17	0 01	0 20
4	G. H. Perry, Ottawa.....	E. McGillivray, Ottawa, Robert Stewart.....	236000 00	11512 00	31 00	50 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	1 25	0 30	0 02	25 00
8	John Donnelly.....	W. McNaughton.....	150000 00	7317 00	120 00	120 00	7 00	.....	.....	1 20	0 23	.....	9 00
12	Campbell & Co.....	Becharf F. Steel, John Elliott.....	213364 00	10408 00	35 00	240 00	7 00	6 00	6 00	1 50	0 26	0 08	29 00
13	W. S. Martin & Co.....	Henry Foulds, D. Anderson.....	268644 00	13104 60	40 00	350 00	24 00	.....	.....	1 50	0 30	0 02	50 00
16	T. B. Guest.....	T. F. Guest, D. McConnell.....	214440 00	10722 00	25 00	140 00	10 00	9 00	9 00	1 25	0 25	0 003	40 00
20	J. W. Guest.....	Hiram Guest, Andrew Nichol.....	184830 00	9150 00	26 00	135 00	10 00	8 00	8 00	1 25	0 27	0 01	38 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 8.—Continued.

No.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.		Paving.	Foundations, lump sum.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts, up to 20 feet span, per 100 feet.	Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.
			1st class.	2nd class.			100 ft. span.	80 ft. span.	60 ft. span.	40 ft. span.		Public.	Double.	Single.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
166	2 00	5 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	280 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	5 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	1447 60
173	2 00	4 00	12 00	6 00	3 00	.....	2500 00	1600 00	1000 00	600 00	2 00	200 00	30 00	.....	10%
178	3 00	3 00	14 00	10 00	3 00	.....	240 00	220 00	200 00	18 00	10 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	10%
181	2 00	4 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	40 00	20 00	10 00	15770 00
185	2 50	4 50	15 00	12 00	3 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	150 00	12 00	6 00	5%
188	1 00	5 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	3000 00	40 00	34 00	30 00	25 00	0 50	200 00	30 00	20 00	10%
193	2 00	4 00	13 00	7 50	3 00	1240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	300 00	40 00	28 00	7700 00
194	2 50	4 50	15 00	12 00	4 00	2900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	200 00	12 00	6 00	10%
195	1 00	4 00	15 00	7 50	1 00	10000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	25 00	15 00	7 00	10%
196	2 00	4 00	10 00	8 00	6 00	5000 00	40 cents per foot.	.....	.....	.....	10 00	75 00	15 00	8 00	10%
200	2 50	5 00	16 50	8 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	2 00	5 00	14 00	10 00	7 00	1000 00	3700 00	2640 00	1980 00	1320 00	1 75	35 00	40 00	30 00	1000 00
210	2 00	5 00	12 00	.....	4 00	1500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 40	80 00	30 00	12 00	1500 00
211	3 00	4 50	14 00	12 00	5 00	1883 00	2000 00	1700 00	1400 00	1000 00	8 00	68 00	22 00	12 00	4½%
216	2 50	4 50	12 00	8 00	6 00	2000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	.....
153	1 00	4 00	8 00	6 00	2 00	1000 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	30 00	10 00	30 00	20 00	10 00	5%

	79	2 00	2 25	9 00	7 00	3 00	1845 00	2200 00	1600 00	1200 00	800 00	15 00	110 00	25 00	18 00	5 00
88		1 50	4 00	7 00	7 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 25	100 00	.....	.....	.....
94		4 00	6 00	12 00	10 00	10 00	1000 00	1200 00	1000 00	750 00	500 00	0 40	60 00	60 00	30 00	15%
100		2 00	5 00	.....	8 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 20	100 00	.....	.....	.....
109		2 00	2 00	12 00	9 00	8 00	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	50 00	12 00	6 00	4%
110		1 50	4 00	12 00	7 00	2 00	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	50 00	20 00	12 00	29927 90
105		2 50	3 00	9 00	7 00	5 00	4000 00	3000 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	12 00	60 00	10 00	8 00	10%
116		3 00	4 00	10 00	7 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	100 00	60 00	40 00	.....
117		3 00	2 50	10 00	6 00	4 00	1250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	30 00	20 00	10 00	11500 00
123		2 50	2 20	9 00	5 00	4 00	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	25 00	20 00	10 00	10420 00
132		1 50	4 50	15 00	8 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	150 00	75 00	50 00	.....
133		2 50	4 00	17 00	8 00	5 00	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 20	55 00	5 00	3 00	5%
136		1 00	3 00	10 00	5 00	3 00	5000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1200 00	600 00	4 00	390 00	90 00	45 00	5000 00
143		3 00	5 00	12 00	10 00	8 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	50 00	12 50	7 50	5%
144		1 50	2 00	8 00	.....	2 00	{ included in exca- vation }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	10 00	5 00	4000 00
147		3 00	4 00	6 00	.....	3 00		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
150		1 50	4 00	12 00	9 00	2 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	493 00	8 00	4 00	1000 00
155		2 00	5 00	11 00	9 00	2 00	5000 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	22 50	10 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	10%
4		2 00	5 00	.....	8 00	3 00	4000 00	1800 00	1350 00	975 00	600 00	25 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	10%
8		4 00	4 00	12 00	9 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		3 00	5 00	16 00	10 00	5 00	2400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	235 00	100 00	50 00	15875 00
13		6 00	5 00	15 00	12 00	6 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	300 00	75 00	75 00	10%
16		4 00	4 00	12 00	10 00	6 00	4000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1200 00	10 00	160 00	85 00	70 00	10000 00
20		4 00	4 00	13 00	10 00	5 50	5000 00	3800 00	2800 00	1900 00	1100 00	9 00	150 00	90 00	65 00	8000 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 3.—Continued.

No.	Names of parties tendering.	Names of sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Haul per every 100 feet.	Under drains.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
25	John Damp	Joseph McCauseland, John Davis	300209 00	15000 00	75 00	125 00	17 00	12 00	0 60	0 25	0 25	114 00
29	R. J. Reekie	J. O. Merrick	198000 00	9800 00	21 00	40 00	8 00	7 50	1 20	0 22	0 03	.....
30	Manning & Ginty	James E. Smith	161000 00	7955 00	60 00	150 00	6 00	4 50	1 30	0 27	0 01	24 00
35	Hugh James & Co	W. Cottingham, W. Thiskell	146290 00	7314 00	30 00	30 00	6 00	5 00	0 75	0 20	0 01	12 00
42	Murdoch McLennan	Donald McLennan, Alex. McLennan	140220 00	6840 00	21 00	100 00	8 00	.....	1 00	0 19	0 01	12 00
45	George Nielson	James Gordon, W. Sutherland	196800 00	9600 00	25 00	100 00	16 00	.....	1 25	0 26	0 01	60 00
48	John A. Cameron	G. C. Snowdon, N. J. McGillivray	198863 00	9700 63½	25 00	80 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 27	0 00½	25 00
53	J. & G. Jackson	C. W. Coventon, M.D., Col. D. Tisdale	190565 00	9434 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	0 05	15 00
56	T. M. Daly & Co	John Macdonald, John C. W. Daley	211990 00	10340 00	{ 25 00 15 00	40 00	12 50	10 00	1 00	0 27	0 03	12 50
62	J. S. & T. Macklin	John Brickton, Robert Mitchell	149721 00	6942 40	15 00	50 00	8 75	.....	0 80	0 18	.....	10 00
63	John McLachlan & Tuck	Thomas M. Reed, W. F. Harrison	150891 00	7653 25	45 00	60 00	12 00	7 50	1 10	0 23	0 02	30 00
69	Edward Haycock	W. H. Brouse, R. Jones	142462 00	6949 00	36 00	48 00	7 00	7 00	0 80	0 20	0 02	8 00
74	J. B. Bertrand & Co	Thomas Glover, John S. Fry	190617 00	9530 00	16 20	18 00	7 00	5 40	0 90	0 36	.....	4 50

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 8.—Continued.

No.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.		Paving.	Foundations, lump sum.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts, up to 20 feet span, per 100 feet.	Public road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	
			1st class.	2nd class.			100 ft. span.	80 ft. span.	60 ft. span.	40 ft. span.		Public.	Double.	Single.		
25	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 14 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 7 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ 120 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 35 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
29	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	.....	\$ 9 00	\$ 4 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	45 00	30 00	.....	3% on contract
30	\$ 2 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 4 50	3000 00	3000 00	.....	2800 00	2700 00	2600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 50	\$ 8 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 3 00	4100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	50 00	25 00	20 00	15000 00
42	\$ 3 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	50 00	8 00	.....	.....
45	\$ 1 25	\$ 5 00	\$ 14 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 5 00	520 00	4500 00	3600 00	2600 00	1800 00	6 00	100 00	25 00	.....	.....	11268 00
48	\$ 4 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 3 00	4000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	250 00	50 00	25 00	18078 00	.....
53	\$ 2 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 5 00	1000 00	4000 00	3000 00	1500 00	800 00	5 00	15 00	18 00	10 00	5%	.....
56	\$ 4 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 14 00	\$ 11 00	\$ 4 00	3670 00	2350 00	1850 00	1410 00	940 00	18 00	76 00	35 00	24 00	16700 00	.....
62	\$ 2 50	\$ 3 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 8 50	\$ 3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	75 00	21 80	10 90	7%	.....
63	\$ 0 60	\$ 1 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 2 50	2500 00	3200 00	2400 00	1680 00	1000 00	2 50	350 00	37 50	25 00	8000 00	.....
69	\$ 2 40	\$ 3 00	\$ 11 25	\$ 10 00	\$ 2 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	200 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....
74	\$ 5 40	\$ 4 50	\$ 9 00	.....	\$ 6 30	5400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50	18 00	5 00	7000 00	.....

12-48
No.

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No 9
18th October, 1869.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Haul, for every 100 feet.	Under drains.	Riprap.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
101	Allan Gunn	W. M. Pass.	380673 00	18127 29	20 00	40 00	8 00	.....	1 00	0 20	.....	20 00	1 50
108	William Robinson & Co.....	W. N. Nicholson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Piton & Dussault	Thomas Todd, Alex. Morrison, James Gibbon, Olivier Mathieu	436946 00	20807 00	32 00	80 00	6 06	.....	1 25	0 20	0 01	10 00	0 50
127	J. S. Grant & Co.....	C. W. Sumner, Angus Grant	311787 00	14847 00	10 00	20 00	4 00	3 00	0 80	0 18	0 03	30 00	2 50
131	Simon Peters	Charles Samson, John O'Leary	303770 00	14165 00	20 00	60 00	4 40	4 40	1 10	0 22½	0 00½	14 00	1 50
137	Andrew Elliott & Co.....	Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Joshua Adams	394110 00	18732 85	65 00	35 00	14 00	.....	1 40	0 30	0 01	50 00	1 50
146	Pampalon & Dallaire	Louis Miot, F. X. Picher	346240 00	16487 62	15 50	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 10	0 12	0 01	2 00	1 00
155	Ralph Jones	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly	633528 00	30168 00	16 00	100 00	12 00	12 00	2 50	0 50	{included in exca- vation.}	50 00	3 00
167	A. Brooks & Co.....	E. R. Burpee, D. Hillard	314297 50	14266 50	20 00	150 00	6 00	4 00	0 90	0 20	0 01	0 20	2 00
177	W. J. Johnston	W. Johnston, S. W. Bond	425502 00	20262 00	21 00	150 00	10 00	7 50	1 10	0 25	0 01	15 00	1 50
184	Gray & Lowe.....	George Lowe, Sen., Edward Ennis, Jun.	420000 00	20000 00	20 00	60 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 25	0 05	30 00	3 00
186	Ennis & Archer	M. Connolly	220632 00	10506 28	15 00	160 00	7 50	.....	1 25	0 25	.....	30 00	2 00
192	Joseph B. Moore	G. L. Marler, Samuel R. Evans	458653 00	21935 00	30 00	18 00	12 00	12 00	1 25	0 25	0 01	25 00	1 00
197	Robert H. McGreevy	John Heney, William Finlay	519709 00	24748 05	22 00	100 00	7 50	5 40	1 15	0 23	0 85	12 00	2 00
206	Goodwin & Hope	E. McGillivray, Edward Griffin	389200 00	18533 33	35 00	25 00	12 00	17 00	1 15	0 5	0 02	15 00	2 50
215	William Ellis & Co.....	J. M. Currier, J. R. Ferguson	444215 00	21153 60	25 00	45 00	11 36	6 00	1 15	0 27	0 00½	50 00	2 00
76	J. B. Bertrand & Co.....	Thomas Glover, John Fry	420000 00	20000 00	95 00	150 00	10 00	5 00	1 40	0 28	0 01	20 00	3 00
			354897 00	16899 85	16 20	18 00	5 40	4 50	0 90	0 27	.....	4 50	5 40

5	George H. Perry	E. McGillivray, Robert Skead	529790 00	25395 00	31 50	50 00	30 00	20 00	1 25	0 25	0 02	25 00	2 00
7	John Donnelly	William McNaughton	427498 00	20357 00	25 00	100 00	7 00	.....	1 20	0 24	.....	9 00	4 00
17	J. B. Guest	J. F. Guest, D. McDonnell	462860 00	22040 00	25 00	140 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	0 25	0 00½	40 00	4 00
19	J. W. Guest	Hiram Guest, Andrew Nichol	427350 00	20350 00	26 00	135 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 27	0 01	38 00	4 00
27	John Damp	Jos. McCausland, John Davis	504075 00	24000 00	75 00	125 00	17 00	12 00	0 60	0 25	0 25	114 00	4 00
31	Manning & Ginty	J. O. Merrick, James E. Smith	420000 00	20000 00	90 00	150 00	6 00	5 00	1 50	0 30	0 01	22 00	3 00
39	Sutton & Angus	Hugh Finlayson, David Brown	338698 00	16128 00	30 00	30 00	6 00	5 00	0 75	0 20	0 01	12 00	2 50
41	Murdoch McLennan	Donald McLennan, Alex. McLennan	436947 00	20897 00	26 00	100 00	8 00	.....	1 20	0 29	0 01	10 00	2 50
46	George Neilson	James Gordon, William Sutherland	493500 00	23500 00	25 00	160 00	16 00	.....	1 25	0 30	0 01	60 00	1 25
49	John A. Cameron	C. C. Snowdon, N. J. McGillivray	520163 50	24769 00	25 00	80 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 27	0 00½	21 00	4 00
54	J. & G. Jackson	Charles William Govennton, D. Tisdale	524705 00	24986 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	0 05	15 00	2 00
60	A. S. Brown	A. Sutherland, James Glass	436992 00	20523 00	25 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 10	0 26	0 01	15 00	1 50
64	S. Parker Tuck	William F. Harrison, George Fleming	469854 00	22374 00	16 00	60 00	12 00	6 00	1 25	0 26	0 04	30 00	0 60
70	P. Ross & Co.	T. W. Daniel, John Boyd	453257 00	21563 67	19 50	160 00	5 00	3 00	0 90	0 28	0 00, ⁸ / ₁₀	6 00	2 00
80	Berlinguet & Huot	J. E. Gingras, Louis Martineau	329433 00	15211 02	30 20	20 00	8 00	12 00	1 00	0 25	0 01	2 50	2 00
89	W. E. McDonald, and John Ferguson & Co.	Donald McKiller, Angus Campbell	423285 00	20161 00	25 00	50 00	9 00	.....	1 10	0 22	0 01½	24 00	2 00
92	Steeves, Longstaff & Co.	F. W. & D. M. Steeves, Jos. D. Steeves	297310 16	14157 62	12 00	18 00	6 50	4 50	1 00	0 23	0 01	4 00	1 50
95	Charles Touchette	Edward Boudreau, M. Reinhart Carpenter	315000 00	1500 00	12 00	10 00	20 00	20 00	1 50	0 20	0 40	12 00	7 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 9.—Continued.

No.	Concrete.		Masonry.		Paving.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts, up to 20 feet span.	Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.		Special work. Stations, 580 and 790, per cubic yard.			
	\$	cts.	2nd class.				\$	cts.	100 feet span.	80 feet span.		60 feet span.	40 feet span.	\$	cts.	\$		cts.	\$	cts.
			\$	cts.																	$	cts.
101	4 00	12 00	8 00	8 00	3 00			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	0 70		
108	3 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	3 00			45 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	2 00	100 00	60 00	30 00			0 75		
122	2 20	9 00	5 00	5 00	4 00	5000 00				1500 00		10 00	25 00	20 00	10 00	21762 00		0 50		
127	5 00	12 00	9 00	9 00	1 30	10000 00		3240 00	2640 00	2040 00	1440 00	1 80	125 00	80 00	60 00	21000 00		0 22½		
131	4 50	15 00	8 00	8 00	6 00				4050 00	2975 00		7 50	150 00	75 00	50 00					
137	3 00	8 00	4 00	4 00	3 00	9000 00	{ included in excavation. 14500 00 }	3000 00	2000 00	1260 00	600 00	4 00	390 00	90 00	45 00	10000 00		1 25		
146	4 00	10 00	6 00	6 00	3 00			4000 00	3200 00	2400 00	1600 00						\$150 per mile	1 00		
155	6 00	11 00	8 00	8 00	1 50		35 00	30 00	25 00	22 50	10 00	150 00	50 00	25 00	10 %					
167	4 00	12 00	8 00	8 00	3 00	1000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	5 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	4212 00			0 70		
177	3 00	14 00	10 00	10 00	3 00		2400 00	1750 00	1200 00	720 00	10 00	160 00	80 00	50 00	10 %			0 50		
184	4 00	12 00	8 00	8 00	3 00	6500 00	2000 00				20 00	40 00	20 00	10 00	20057 00			0 30		
186	5 00	12 00	8 00	8 00	4 00	3000 00	40 00	34 00	30 00	28 00	0 50	200 00	30 00	20 00	10 %			0 40		
192	4 00	15 00	8 00	8 00	3 00	10000 00			2580 00	1650 00		3 00	300 00	46 00	25 00	34000 00		0 90		
197	4 00	13 00	9 00	9 00	7 00	6000 00	3800 00	2600 00	1800 00	1000 00	10 00	70 00	10 00	5 00	10 %			0 75		
206	5 00	14 00	8 00	8 00	6 00	5000 00	3700 00	2640 00	1980 00	1320 00	1 75	35 00	45 00	30 00	2600 00			0 80		
215	5 00	16 00	9 00	9 00	6 00	12000 00	40 00				2 00	100 00	40 00	25 00				1 00		
76	4 50	9 00	7 20	7 20	6 30	2700 00		1296 00	864 00		10 80	22 50	18 00	5 00	7200 00			0 36		
5	5 00	12 00	8 00	8 00	3 00	10000 00	1800 00	1350 00	975 00	600 00	25 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	10 %			0 35		

[illegible]

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 10

18th October, 1869

No.	Name of party tendering.	Name of sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Haul, for every 100 feet.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.
1	George H. Perry.....	E. McGillivray, Robert Skead.....	577835 00	28886 00	30 00	50 00	30 00	20 00	1 30	30	02
10	John Donnelly.....	Civullier, Ryan & Co.....	522885 00	26144 00	40 00	40 00	7 00	.....	1 25	30	.....
18	T. B. Guest.....	T. F. Guest, D. McConnell.....	481659 00	24082 00	25 00	140 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	25	00½
22	T. W. Guest.....	Hiram Guest, Andrew Nichol.....	423000 00	21180 00	26 00	135 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	27	01
26	John Damp.....	J. McCausland, John Davis.....	540890 00	27000 00	75 00	125 00	16 00	12 00	0 60	25	25
34	Manning & Ginty.....	J. O. Merrick, James E. Smith.....	499000 00	24950 00	90 00	150 00	7 00	5 00	1 50	35	01
38	Sutton & Angus.....	Hugh Finlayson, David Browne.....	319970 00	17498 00	30 00	30 00	6 00	5 00	0 75	20	01
47	George Neilson.....	James Gordon, Wm. Sutherland.....	540000 00	27000 00	25 00	100 00	15 00	.....	1 00	30	01
50	John A. Cameron.....	C. C. Snowdon, N. J. McGillivray.....	546337 00	27316 85	25 00	80 00	8 00	5 00	1 25	30	00½
55	J. & G. Jackson.....	Chas. Wm. Covertson, D. Tisdale.....	480000 00	24000 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	30	05
59	A. S. Browne.....	A. Sutherland, A. Glass.....	551944 00	27537 20	25 00	160 00	9 00	7 50	1 10	30	01
66	MacLachlan & Tuck.....	George Fleming, R. Leonard.....	502000 00	25100 00	15 25	60 00	12 00	5 00	1 35	26	04
71	P. Ross & Co.....	W. Daniel, John Boyd.....	498630 00	24931 50	19 00	160 00	6 00	4 00	1 00	28	00½
75	J. B. Bertrand & Co.....	Thomas Glover, John F. Fry.....	405952 00	20297 61	16 20	18 00	7 20	5 40	0 90	27	.....
81	Berlinguet & Huot.....	J. Elie Gingras, Louis Martineau.....	357603 00	17880 00	30 00	20 00	8 00	12 00	1 00	25	01

84	P. Purcell.....	John McGillis, Wm. Barrett.....	321000 00	13500 00	13 00	80 00	6 50	4 50	0 95	24	.....
86	Macdonald, Ferguson & Co.....	D. McKillar.....	378052 00	18902 00	25 00	50 00	9 00	.....	0 80	22	01½
96	C. Touchette.....	Angus Campbell, E. Boudreau, M. Reinpart.....	330000 00	16500 00	14 00	10 00	21 00	20 00	1 50	30	40
98	Allan Gunn.....	W. M. Fuss, W. M. Nicholson.....	420741 60	21037 08	28 00	40 00	8 00	.....	0 90	25	01½
103	Steeves, Longstaff & Co.....	P. W. Steeves, D. M. Steeves, J. R. Smith.....	421223 00	21060 15	10 00	16 00	8 00	5 00	1 00	23	01
112	J. P. Yorston & Co.....	J. R. Burpee & Co.....	424380 00	21219 00	23 00	100 00	6 06	.....	0 65	23	00.5 10
114	P. Marier & Co.....	N. Germain, E. Martineau.....	323000 00	16150 00	25 00	22 00	11 00	14 00	1 00	20	01
121	Piton & Dusault.....	James Gibson, O. Mattheau.....	330340 00	16517 00	10 00	20 00	4 00	3 00	0 80	18	03
128	Grant & Carmichael.....	Amrose Bent, C. Sumner.....	460238 00	23011 90	20 00	60 00	5 00	5 00	0 90	27½	01
129	Mitchell, Gough & Co.....	Stephenson & McGibbon, S. J. King.....	411000 00	20550 00	{ 9 60 12 00	76 80	6 60	.....	1 08	25	.....
130	Simon Peters.....	Charles Sampson, John O'Leary.....	300980 00	19549 00	100 00	.....	14 00	.....	1 40	30	01
134	Mitchell & Robertson.....	A. Royen, D. M. Thompson.....	571365 00	28568 00	30 00	200 00	10 00	4 00	1 50	35	01
138	Andrew, Elliott & Co.....	Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Joshua Adams.....	308395 00	15419 00	16 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 05	14	01
145	Pampalon & Dallaire.....	Louis Amiot, F. X. Picher.....	695050 00	34425 00	16 00	100 00	12 00	12 00	2 50	50	Includ'd in ex cav.
158	Ralph Jones.....	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly.....	449304 00	22463 20	20 00	100 00	6 00	5 00	0 90	25	01
161	Sumner & Somers.....	Jacob Wilson, John Duffy.....	394000 00	19700 00	20 00	60 00	9 00	4 00	1 00	25	01
179	W. J. Johnstone.....	W. Johnstone, George Bond.....	420000 00	21000 00	20 00	50 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	25	05
182	Gray & Lowe.....	George Lowe, Sr., George Lowe, Jr.....	498928 00	24946 00	15 00	160 00	7 50	.....	1 25	30	.....
191	Joseph R. Morse.....	S. L. Marler, Samuel R. Evans.....	519255 00	25962 73	22 00	100 00	7 50	5 40	1 20	24	00½
198	R. H. McGreevy.....	J. Honey, Wm. Finley.....	380000 00	19000 00	35 00	25 00	12 00	17 00	1 00	25	02
202	Ennis & Archer.....	E. Ennis, M. Connelly.....	431440 00	21572 00	30 00	18 00	12 00	.....	1 50	30	01
205	Goodwin & Hope.....	E. McGillivray, E. Griffin.....	465180 00	23259 00	25 00	45 00	12 00	6 00	0 90	20	01½
214	Wm. Ellis & Co.....	J. M. Currier, T. R. Turgeon.....	550000 00	27500 00	40 00	100 00	6 00	5 00	1 25	30	01
107½	McBean, Robinson & Co.....	Thomas Todd, A. Morrison.....	362083 00	18104 16	32 00	80 00	6 06	.....	0 80	22	01

TENDERS FOR INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 14—Continued.

No.	Under drains, per 100 feet.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.		Paving.	Foundation.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts up to 20 ft. span.	Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Over bridge.
				1st class.	2nd class.		\$ cts.	100 ft. span.	80 ft. span.	60 ft. span.	40 ft. span.		Public.	Double.	Single.		
1	\$ 25 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 800 00	.....	1350 00	.....	.....	\$ 25 00	\$ 400 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 100 00	10%	
10	\$ 9 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 13 00	\$ 13 00	\$ 5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2%	
18	\$ 40 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 1800 00	\$ 1200 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 160 00	\$ 85 00	\$ 70 00	2%	
22	\$ 38 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 13 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 5 50	\$ 5000 00	\$ 3800 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 1900 00	\$ 1100 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 90 00	\$ 65 00	9000 00	
26	\$ 114 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 6 00	.....	\$ 3000 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 2000 00	\$ 2400 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 120 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 55 00	3%	
34	\$ 24 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 5000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 3000 00	\$ 1500 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 55 00	10000 00	
38	\$ 12 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 50	\$ 12 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 4100 00	\$ 2400 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 35 00	In full, 2500 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 20 00	19000 00	
47	\$ 60 00	\$ 1 25	\$ 5 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 490 00	\$ 4500 00	\$ 3500 00	\$ 2650 00	\$ 1850 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 25 00	.....	23635 00	900 00
50	\$ 21 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 6250 00	\$ 3800 00	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3 00	\$ 250 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 25 00	49567 00	
55	\$ 15 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 2500 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 3000 00	\$ 1500 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 18 00	\$ 10 00	5%	
59	\$ 15 00	\$ 1 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 9 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 2000 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 2800 00	\$ 1800 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 130 00	\$ 80 00	\$ 50 00	5164 00	
66	\$ 3 00	\$ 0 60	\$ 0 90	\$ 12 50	\$ 8 50	\$ 2 00	\$ 7500 00	\$ 3200 00	\$ 2400 00	\$ 1680 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 375 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 30 00	40900 00	
71	\$ 8 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 11 50	\$ 8 50	\$ 2 00	\$ 30000 00	.....	\$ 40 00	.....	.....	\$ 25 00	\$ 300 00	\$ 50 00	.....	20000 00	
75	\$ 4 50	\$ 5 40	\$ 4 50	\$ 9 00	\$ 7 20	\$ 6 30	\$ 2880 00	.....	\$ 1440 00	.....	.....	.....	\$ 22 50	\$ 18 00	\$ 5 00	.....
81	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 00	\$ 2 25	\$ 9 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 2200 00	\$ 2200 00	\$ 1600 00	\$ 1200 00	\$ 800 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 110 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 18 00	5%	
84	\$ 12 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 2 50	\$ 2750 00	\$ 4000 00	\$ 2900 00	\$ 1950 00	\$ 1000 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 100 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 20 00	2500 00	
86	\$ 23 00	\$ 1 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 3 00	.....	.....	\$ 32 00	.....	.....	\$ 0 25	\$ 100 00	.....	\$ 100 00	.....	500 00

96	13 00	7 00	7 00	14 00	12 00	10 00	2000 00	1400 00	1150 00	750 00	500 00	0 40	60 00	60 00	30 00	15%	600 00
98	20 00	2 00	3 00	12 00	9 00	4 00	.....	.....	33 00	.....	.....	0 20	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
103	4 00	1 50	3 50	12 00	7 00	1 50	2000 00	.....	1120 00	.....	.....	8 00	50 00	20 00	12 00	43531 00	.....
104	10 00	1 50	3 00	13 00	9 00	2 00	1800 00	.....	1400 00	.....	.....	9 00	100 00	60 00	.....	5700 00	.....
112	0 12	2 50	3 00	12 00	7 00	5 00	4000 00	3000 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	12 00	60 00	10 00	8 00	10%	.....
114	30 00	2 50	2 20	9 30	8 00	4 00	5600 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	Each 10 00	25 00	20 00	10 00	23050 00	.....
121	14 00	1 50	5 00	11 50	9 50	1 50	7500 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	1 80	125 00	85 00	65 00	20000 00	.....
123	8 80	1 00	1 50	12 00	7 60	2 50	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	3 00	150 00	.....	30 00	8059 00	680 00
130	50 00	1 50	4 50	15 00	8 00	6 00	.....	4500 00	2975 00	.....	.....	7 50	150 00	75 00	50 00	.....	.....
134	0 30	3 00	5 50	16 00	9 00	6 00	2400 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	0 20	55 00	5 00	3 00	5%	.....
138	2 00	1 50	3 00	8 00	4 00	3 00	5000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1200 00	600 00	4 00	290 00	90 00	45 00	12000 00	.....
145	50 00	3 00	4 00	10 00	6 00	3 00	In exca- vation.	.....	8200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....
158	20 00	2 00	4 00	10 00	8 00	2 00	12000 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	22 50	10 00	150 00	50 00	25 00	.....	.....
161	14 00	2 00	5 00	10 00	9 00	2 00	10000 00	2000 00	1700 00	1200 00	800 00	7 00	70 00	45 00	25 00	9%	.....
179	30 00	3 00	3 00	15 00	12 00	3 00	.....	24 00	22 00	20 00	18 00	10 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	10%	.....
182	30 00	2 00	4 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	40 00	20 00	10 00	23758 00	.....
191	12 00	2 00	4 00	13 00	7 00	3 00	3500 00	.....	2640 00	.....	.....	3 00	300 00	45 00	28 00	43316 00	.....
198	15 00	2 50	4 00	13 00	9 00	7 00	5000 00	3500 00	2500 00	1800 00	1000 00	10 00	70 00	10 00	5 00	10%	.....
202	25 00	1 00	5 00	14 00	8 00	4 00	2000 00	40 00	34 00	30 00	28 00	0 50	200 00	30 00	20 00	10%	.....
205	40 00	2 00	5 00	14 00	8 00	6 00	3000 00	3700 00	2640 00	1980 00	1320 00	1 75	35 00	40 00	30 00	3000 00	.....
214	10 00	2 00	5 00	14 00	9 00	4 00	5500 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	150 00	50 00	25 00	20000 00	750 00
107	8 00	0 50	3 00	11 00	6 00	3 00	.....	45 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	2 00	160 00	60 00	30 00	6%	.....

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 21.
18th October, 1870.

No.	Name of party tendering.	Name of Sureties.	Lump Sum.	Rate per Mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavations.		Haul for every 100 feet.	Under drains per 100 feet.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
118	Rainne & Rudge	E. R. Burpee	77196 00	17154 00	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	0 22	0 22	.....	30 00
119	McLeod & King	Peter Ross	106750 00	23722 00	15 00	.....	10 00	.....	0 25	0 25	.....	30 00
120	Rattenbury & Jardine	Wm. Duffell & J. Harding	108399 37	24088 74	14 00	.....	10 00	.....	0 23	0 23	.....	35 00
124	Piton Dussault	Wm. Hickman & W. J. Welsh	63882 00	14196 00	20 00	.....	6 75	.....	0 18	0 18	.....	.....
135	Mitchell & Robertson	O. Matthieu & J. Gibson	69444 00	16432 00	10 00	.....	4 00	3 00	0 80	0 20	0 03	30 00
139	And. Elliot & Co.	A. Royer & D. M. Thompson	109702 00	24378 00	30 00	.....	10 00	4 00	0 25	0 25	0 01	30 00
151	Wm. Stuart	Hon. M. Cameron & J. Adams	99355 00	22078 00	15 00	100 00	12 00	10 00	1 15	0 16	0 01	2 00
159	Ralph Jones	Wm. Fassir & G. Underwood	84150 00	18700 00	15 00	.....	9 60	6 00	.....	0 25	0 00½	20 00
162	Sumner & Sumner	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly	75348 00	16744 00	30 00	200 00	6 00	5 00	0 90	0 20	0 01	20 00
164	R. P. Mitchell	J. Wilson & Jones	66150 00	14700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	J. R. Pipes & Co.	MacLean and Kieth, Samuel Ritter	70920 00	15760 00	20 00	50 00	6 00	6 00	0 85	0 20	.....	8 00
171	A. McLeod & Co.	A. Coffey, J. T. Smith	83623 00	18200 00	12 00	30 00	9 00	6 00	0 90	0 24	0 01	14 00
172	J. Dunlap & Co.	J. T. Smith, A. Coffey	74891 00	17000 00	11 00	25 00	8 00	5 00	0 80	0 22	0 04	13 00
180	John O'Donnell	J. T. Smith, A. Coffey	87952 00	19545 00	12 00	40 00	8 00	6 00	1 00	0 24	0 10	15 00
183	Gray & Lowie	D. MacDonald, D. B. MacDonald & Co.	78250 00	17500 00	12 00	40 00	1 50	1 20	1 00	0 25	0 01	.....
190	Joseph B. Moore	George Lowie, Sen., George Lowie, Jr., G. L. Martin	84323 00	18738 44	15 00	160 00	7 50	.....	.....	0 25	.....	30 00
204	Godwin & Hope	Samuel R. Evans, E. McGillivray	100078 00	22239 00	22 00	100 00	9 60	5 40	1 10	0 22	0 00½	12 00
209	D. Sutherland & Co.	E. Griffin, J. A. S. DeWolf & Son,	98068 00	21793 00	25 00	45 00	12 00	6 00	0 90	0 20	0 01½	40 00
213	Wm. Ellis & Co.	Angus McLean, J. M. Currier	87002 00	19333 00	12 00	.....	12 00	5 00	.....	0 27	0 00½	10 00
217	James Fraser & Co.	T. R. Ferguson, D. Fraser, L. Robertson	85500 00	19000 00	80 00	100 00	6 00	5 00	.....	0 28	0 01	20 00
			100920 00	22423 00	20 00	50 00	12 00	10 00	0 60	0 30	0 10	15 00

142	Davis, Grant, & Sutherland	J. A. S. DeWolf & Son, David Starr & Sons.....	61713 00	13714 00	20 00	50 00	9 00	9 00	1 00	0 20	0 00½	9 00
2	George H. Perry	E. McGillivray, Robert Skead.....	145600 00	32346 66	30 00	.....	30 00	20 00	.....	0 40	0 03	25 00
6	John Donnelly	Wm. McNaughton.....	115522 00	25671 00	40 00	.....	8 00	.....	1 20	0 24	.....	9 00
23	Elliott & Whitehead	David Brooke, Angus McLeod.....	85483 52	19728 00	10 00	40 00	9 00	8 00	1 00	0 25	0 00½	18 00
34	John Damp	Joseph McCausland, John Davis.....	167010 00	41000 00	75 00	125 00	17 00	12 00	0 60	0 25	0 25	114 00
32	Manning & Ginty	J. O. Merrick, James E. Smith.....	110000 00	24444 00	20 00	6 00	6 00	4 50	1 50	0 35	0 01	24 00
44	Geo. Neilson	James Gordon, W. Sutherland.....	98100 00	21800 00	25 00	100 00	18 00	.....	1 00	0 28	0 01	60 00
51	John A. Cameron	C. C. Snewood, N. J. McGillivray.....	127303 00	28289 65½	30 00	.....	10 00	6 00	.....	0 30	0 01	21 00
65	S. Parker Tuck	Thos. M. Reed, G. J. Chubb.....	68850 00	15300 00	15 00	75 00	10 00	7 00	1 00	0 22	0 04	30 00
68	G. McManus & Son	Wm. Minson, Wm. Backlune.....	88320 00	19626 00	10 00	.....	8 41	6 00	.....	0 20	0 00½	.....
73	Peter Ross & Co.	T. W. Daniel, John Boyd.....	91241 00	20275 77	16 00	.....	9 00	6 00	.....	0 25	0 6½	8 00
78	J. C. Gallagher	S. F. Blacke, Hiram Humphry.....	76226 00	21778 84	20 00	20 00	7 00	7 00	.....	0 20	.....	0 06
82	Berlinguet & Huot	J. E. Gingas, Louis Martineau.....	76919 00	17092 00	30 00	20 00	8 00	12 00	1 00	0 25	0 01	2 50
90	McDonald & Ferguson	D. McKillar, Angus Campbell.....	73480 00	16328 88	40 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	0 23	.....	23 00
93	John McKay & Co.	C. J. Cameron, J. R. Carnichael.....	69062 00	15547 12	20 00	.....	8 50	.....	.....	0 21	.....	8 00
99	Allan Gunn	W. M. Puss, W. M. Nicholson.....	68450 00	15211 00	25 00	.....	9 00	.....	.....	0 20	.....	23 00
104	Steeves, Longstaff & Co.	F. W. & D. M. Steeves, Jos. D. Steeves.....	69319 00	17329 95	12 00	.....	8 00	5 50	.....	0 20	0 01	4 00
106	Walker & Charter	Chas. A. Holstead, Samuel Charter, Jr.....	73070 00	16237 95	60 00	.....	5 00	.....	1 10	0 21	0 02	5 00
113	Geo. C. Dickson & Co.	J. & F. Burpee & Co., Robert Smith.....	72864 00	16192 00	10 00	.....	9 00	6 00	.....	0 15	0 0½	10 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 11.—Continued.

No.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.		Paving.	Foundations.	Bridge Superstructure.				Beam culverts, up to 20 feet spans.	Road Crossings.			Omissions and Con-tingencies.	Special work, Abol-ished.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.			Per 100 feet span.	Per 80 feet span.	Per 60 feet span.	Per 40 feet span.		Public.	Double.	Single.		
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
118	2 00	4 00	14 00	9 00	3 00	1000 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	250 00	.....	30 00	5%	2000 00
119	2 00	4 00	14 00	9 00	3 00	1500 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	250 00	.....	30 00	5%	3500 00
120	1 60	5 40	16 50	12 50	3 25	1500 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	200 00	.....	50 00	5%	4000 00
121	5 60	4 00	10 00	9 00	5 00	800 00	2760 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	38 00	.....	16 00	15%	1900 00
122	2 50	2 25	9 00	5 00	4 00	560 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	0 20	25 00	.....	10 00	63 1/4 00	1000 00
123	3 00	4 00	20 00	9 00	5 00	240 00	2800 00	.....	.....	.....	0 20	55 00	.....	3 00	5%	5000 00
124	3 00	4 00	20 00	9 00	4 00	1000 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	390 00	.....	45 00	5000 00	10000 00
125	1 50	3 50	10 00	5 00	4 00	8000 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	120 00	.....	20 00	.....	5000 00
126	5 00	5 00	11 00	9 00	5 00	2500 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	40 00	10%	2500 00
127	2 00	5 00	10 00	9 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	1 00	4 00	8 00	7 00	2 00	4000 00	4000 00	2000 00	1200 00	.....	3 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	.....	5500 00
130	7 00	5 50	14 00	11 00	5 00	2610 00	1950 00	1650 00	1400 00	.....	25 00	650 00	900 00	750 00	7500 00	8400 00
131	6 00	5 00	12 00	10 00	4 00	2000 00	1900 00	1400 00	1200 00	.....	20 00	500 00	800 00	600 00	10%	7000 00
132	18 00	6 00	13 00	10 00	7 00	2000 00	1800 00	1500 00	800 00	.....	30 00	500 00	800 00	600 00	6000 00	6700 00
133	0 50	5 00	12 00	8 00	2 00	500 00	{ 4000 00 40 00 }	35 00	30 00	.....	20 00	40 00	4 00	2 00	5%	4000 00
134	2 00	4 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	20 00	10 00	7665 00	3000 00
135	2 00	4 00	13 00	7 00	3 50	2500 00	4320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	46 00	28 00	5664 78	4000 00
136	2 00	5 00	14 00	8 00	6 00	1000 00	3700 00	1980 00	1320 00	.....	1 75	35 00	40 00	30 00	2000 00	2000 00
137	3 00	4 00	9 75	8 00	6 50	5950 00	5000 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	100 00	40 00	25 00	.....	3750 00
138	2 00	5 00	14 00	10 00	6 00	10000 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	150 00	50 00	20 00	5000 00	4000 00
139	10 00	4 00	12 00	10 00	7 00	1800 00	1500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	250 00	75 00	8000 00	6000 00

142	2 50	3 00	12 00	7 50	2 50	8000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	40 00	48 00	28 00	3500 00	5600 00
•2	2 00	5 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	800 00	1800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	10%	8500 00
6	.....	5 00	14 00	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	6 00	5 00	14 00	10 00	7 00	10000 00	25 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	100 00	80 00	.....	4000 00	5000 00
24	4 00	4 00	13 00	9 00	7 00	.....	3000 00	2600 00	2400 00	.....	.....	15 00	125 00	75 00	30 00	3%	.....
32	2 00	3 00	9 00	7 00	4 50	5000 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	100 00	50 00	30 00	10000 00	8000 00
44	1 25	5 00	12 00	10 00	5 00	500 00	4500 00	2660 00	1800 00	.....	.....	6 00	100 00	25 00	.....	.....	3000 00
51	4 00	5 00	18 00	14 00	4 00	5200 00	5000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	250 00	50 00	25 00	11573 00	6000 00
65	0 80	1 00	14 00	9 00	2 00	1000 00	3500 00	1750 00	1250 00	.....	.....	2 50	380 00	40 00	27 50	5000 00	3750 00
68	.....	1 50	12 00	8 00	3 00	120 00	5000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	90 00	60 00	50 00	.....	1800 00
73	.....	5 00	11 50	10 50	2 00	5000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	23 50	.....	4500 00	6000 00
78	3 00	6 00	10 00	8 00	4 00	6000 00	12 00	4 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	40 00	30 00	10000 00	10008 00
82	2 00	2 25	9 00	7 00	3 00	935 00	2200 00	1200 00	800 00	.....	.....	15 00	100 00	25 00	18 00	5%	9350 00
90	2 00	4 00	12 00	7 00	5 00	.....	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	75 00	.....	3000 00
93	.....	10 00	11 50	10 00	2 50	320 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	50 00	.....	12 00	.....	5000 00
99	2 00	4 00	11 00	7 00	5 00	.....	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	80 00	3000 00	1600 00
104	1 50	3 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	1400 00	1400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	20 00	12 00	8427 00	500 00
106	0 80	5 00	10 00	7 00	4 00	2500 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	150 00	.....	50 00	6642 80	6000 00
113	1 50	3 00	11 00	10 00	2 00	700 00	2050 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	30 00	.....	727 00	4000 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 12.
18th October, 1869.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Haul, for every 100 feet.	Under drains.	Riprap.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Barth.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
163	John McKay & Co.	James W. Jackson,	734925 00	29937 00	19 00	60 00	6 00	.....	0 90	0 18	0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00	2 50
165	R. P. Mitchell	A. McKay											
168	A. Brooks & Co.	Maclean & Kieith,	657295 00	27236 00	18 00	50 00	6 00	6 00	0 85	0 22	.....	8 00	1 00
169	John Brookfield	Sam. Rettie	944811 00	38563 73	24 00	160 00	12 00	10 00	1 15	0 30	0 01	15 00	2 50
174	R. P. Cooke & Co.	D. Williams	996965 00	40960 00	40 00	50 00	8 00	6 00	1 10	0 26	.....	20 00	2 50
175	Fraser, Taylor & Patton ..	Thomas Boggs & Co.	698250 00	28500 00	35 00	65 00	8 00	7 00	0 90	0 25	0 01	50 00	3 00
176	W. J. Johnston	John R. Dickson,	607145 00	24781 21	20 00	12 00	5 00	.....	0 90	0 25	0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 00	1 00
187	Ennis & Archer	H. Abbott	833000 00	34000 00	20 00	50 00	12 00	10 00	1 50	0 25	0 05	30 00	3 00
189	James B. Moore	S. Burt	943710 00	38518 00	30 00	18 00	12 00	12 00	1 50	0 30	0 01	25 00	1 00
199	R. H. McGreevy	Assa Fillmon	831828 00	33952 16	22 00	100 00	10 50	6 00	1 50	0 19	0 60	10 00	2 00
201	J. & G. Jackson	W. Johnstone,	618700 00	25050 00	40 00	25 00	14 00	16 00	1 00	0 25	0 02	12 00	2 00
203	Goodwin & Hope	William Finley	747103 00	30494 00	20 00	60 00	8 00	6 00	1 00	0 20	0 05	9 00	2 00
208	D. Sutherland & Co.	D. Tisdale,	670630 00	27372 65	20 00	40 00	12 00	6 00	1 00	0 20	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 00	1 50
212	W. Ellis & Co.	E. McGillivray,	870332 36	35523 00	14 00	80 00	10 00	5 00	0 90	0 31	0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 00	3 00
160	Sumner & Somers	De Wolfe & Son,	958500 00	39000 00	100 00	110 00	6 00	5 00	1 05	0 25	0 01	15 00	2 00
77	J. B. Buteau & Co.	Arkus McLean	597600 00	24900 00	20 00	50 00	7 20	5 40	1 50	0 24	0 01	15 00	1 50
83	Berlinguet & Huot	J. M. Currier,	721158 00	35178 46	16 20	18 00	8 00	12 00	0 90	0 27	.....	9 00	5 40
		T. R. Ferguson,	624632 00	25494 00	30 00	20 00	8 00	12 00	0 90	0 25	0 01	2 50	2 00
		Jacob Wilson,							1 00	0 25	0 01	2 50	2 00
		John Duff							0 90	0 24	0 01	2 50	2 00
		Thomas Glover,							0 90	0 24	0 01	2 50	2 00
		John T. Fry							0 90	0 24	0 01	2 50	2 00
		J. E. Gingras,							0 90	0 24	0 01	2 50	2 00
		Louis Martineau							0 90	0 24	0 01	2 50	2 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 12.—Continued.

No.	Concrete.		Masonry.		Paving.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Tunnel.
	\$	cts.	1st class.	2nd class.	\$	cts.	100 feet span.	80 feet span.	60 feet span.	40 feet span.	\$	cts.	Public.	Double.	Single.	\$	cts.
163	12 00	12 00	10 50	3 00	50000 00	2000 00	2000 00	4000 00	2000 00	1200 00	1 00	30 00	12 00	100 00	100 00	500 00	1440 00
165	3 50	9 56	7 50	1 50	9868 00	4000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	3 00	100 00	100 00	80 00	50 00	9354 57	4044 00
168	4 00	16 00	12 00	4 00	2000 00	4000 00	26 00	17 00	1000 00	600 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	50 00	50 00	24000 00	1500 00
169	6 00	25 00	13 00	5 50	12000 00	33 00	2000 00	2000 00	1000 00	15 00	4 00	200 00	40 00	50 00	50 00	10 %	2000 00
174	4 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	.....	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	total 1750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000 00	4800 00
175	1 50	12 00	10 00	1 00	4000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	10 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	50 00	10 %	.....
176	3 00	20 00	12 00	3 00	.....	24 00	40 00	22 00	20 00	28 00	0 50	200 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	5 %	10000 00
187	5 00	14 00	8 00	4 00	13500 00	40 00	34 00	2600 00	1800 00	1000 00	3 00	300 00	46 00	28 00	28 00	47083 00	4800 00
189	4 00	13 00	7 50	3 50	14000 00	4320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	10 00	5 00	5 00	10 %	10000 00
199	4 00	14 00	9 00	7 00	10000 00	3800 00	2400 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	5 00	200 00	12 00	6 00	6 00	5 %	10000 00
201	4 00	13 00	10 00	4 00	3000 00	3000 00	2640 00	1980 00	1320 00	1320 00	1 75	35 00	40 00	30 00	30 00	5000 00	9250 00
203	4 50	14 00	8 00	6 00	8000 00	3700 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	100 00	40 00	40 00	26 00	.....	2400 00
208	4 25	12 00	9 00	6 00	10062 36	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	100 00	50 00	20 00	20 00	8000 00	4000 00
212	5 00	14 00	10 00	6 00	10000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	65 00	40 00	25 00	25 00	7 %	2000 00
160	4 00	13 00	10 00	2 00	2000 00	2500 00	2000 00	1350 00	800 00	800 00	7 00	22 00	18 00	18 00	5 00	4500 00	19800 00
77	4 50	9 00	7 20	6 30	12825 00	1800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00	23 00	23 00	18 00	5 %	13973 00
83	2 25	9 00	7 00	3 00	10200 00	2200 00	1600 00	1200 00	800 00	800 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	85	3 50	14 50	11 00	5 00	86450 00	total sum 74000 00				total sum 4950 00	140 00	75 00	50 00	7 1/2 %	10121 00
	87	4 00	12 00	7 00	3 00	.....	33 00	.....	.....	.....	0 25	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	2400 00
	91	6 00	12 00	7 00	2 50	3500 00	4000 00	2900 00	1950 00	1000 00	5 00	100 00	30 00	20 00	3750 00	1920 00
34-14	97	8 00	15 00	13 00	11 00	8000 00	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	1000 00	0 50	65 00	65 00	32 50	15 %	60000 00
	102	5 00	13 00	8 00	3 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	0 25	70 00	80 00	.....	.....	3000 00
	105	3 00	12 00	8 00	1 50	11000 00	1400 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	70 00	20 00	12 00	74370 60	1000 00
	111	3 00	14 00	10 00	2 00	5500 00	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	100 00	90 00	.....	5000 00	3925 00
	125	2 20	9 00	5 00	4 00	13500 00	3000 00	2000 00	1500 00	800 00	10 00	25 00	20 00	10 00	46152 00	500 00
	126	5 00	14 00	11 00	5 00	28500 00	2000 00	1600 00	1200 00	800 00	5 00	100 00	40 00	20 00	10000 00	8000 00
	140	3 00	10 00	5 00	3 00	10000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1200 00	600 00	4 00	390 00	90 00	45 00	20000 00	8000 00
	141	3 00	11 00	10 00	2 00	9468 00	3180 00	2580 00	1890 00	1380 00	2 00	40 00	125 00	125 00	24500 00	2400 00
	148	10 00	12 00	10 00	3 00	76000 00	2500 00	.....	.....	.....	401 50	100 00	12 00	6 00	.....	1600 00
	149	12 00	14 50	10 00	3 00	10000 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	50 00	10 00	7 00	2000 00	3200 00
105	152	5 00	11 00	10 00	4 00	23750 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	120 00	20 00	20 00	.....	2880 00
	134	5 00	16 00	14 00	10 00	2000 00	4000 00	3200 00	2400 00	1600 00	10 00	40 00	30 00	16 00	5 %	10000 00
	137	5 00	11 00	8 00	2 00	15000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	40 00	20 00	10 %	2500 00
	3	5 00	12 00	8 00	3 00	17500 00	1800 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	10 %	2600 00
	9	5 00	15 00	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	5 00	16 00	12 00	5 00	15000 00	3500 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	7284 00	15000 00
	14	5 00	18 00	12 00	6 00	50000 00	4000 00	3200 00	2100 00	1400 00	5 00	350 00	100 00	80 00	15 %	14000 00
	15	4 00	12 00	10 00	6 00	19000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1200 00	10 00	160 00	85 00	70 00	2 %	6000 00
	21	4 00	13 00	10 00	5 50	17000 00	3800 00	2800 00	1900 00	1100 00	9 00	150 00	90 00	65 00	3 %	6500 00
	28	4 00	14 00	9 00	7 00	.....	3000 00	2900 00	2700 00	2650 00	15 00	125 00	75 00	35 00	4 %	.....
	33	3 00	8 00	5 00	4 50	5000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1320 00	900 00	5 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	6000 00	3500 00
	36	2 00	10 00	6 00	3 00	6000 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	25 00	.....	25 00	20 00	12 00	20000 00	3000 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 12.—Continued.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Haul, for every 100 feet.	Under drains.	Riprap.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Barth.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	Sutton & Angus	Hugh Finlayson,	704992 00	28734 00	30 00	30 00	8 00	6 00	0 95	0 20	0 01	15 00	2 25
43	G. Milson	David Browne	935900 00	38200 00	25 00	100 00	16 00	.....	1 00	0 28	0 01	60 00	1 25
52	John A. Cameron	William Sutherland	1057333 00	43156 45	25 00	60 00	8 00	5 00	1 25	0 30	0 00½	21 00	4 00
57	I. M. Daly & Co.	C. C. Snowdon,	880718 00	33233 20	15 00	40 00	12 50	9 00	1 30	0 30	0 03	12 50	4 00
58	A. S. Browne	N. J. McGillivray	926100 00	37800 00	24 00	160 00	12 00	10 00	1 10	0 29	0 01	15 00	2 00
61	George Reading	A. Sutherland,	615000 00	25103 00	11 00	30 00	13 50	8 00	0 85	0 16	0 00½	10 00	5 00
67	S. Parker Tuck	H. B. Prince,	889790 00	36318 00	16 25	16 00	10 00	5 00	1 30	0 30	0 04	30 00	0 60
72	P. Ross & Co.	S. Rettie	962268 00	37806 76	10 50	160 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 25	0 00½	8 00	1 50
		George Fleming,											
		R. L. Leonard											
		W. Daniel,											
		John Boyd											

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 12.—Continued.

No.	Concrete.		Masonry.		Paving.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.	Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Tunnel.
	\$	cts.	1st class.	2nd class.								Public.	Double.	Single.		
37	2 00	10 00	10 00	6 00	\$ cts. 2 50	\$ cts. 4000 00	\$ cts. 30 00 45000 00	\$ cts. 25 00	\$ cts. 20 00	\$ cts. 20 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 25 00	\$ cts. 20 00	\$ cts. 15 00	\$ cts. 11000 00	\$ cts.
40	2 00	12 00	12 00	6 00	3 00	5000 00	35 00 54000 00	30 00	25 00	20 00	.....	30 00	20 00	15 00	47000 00	2560 00
43	5 00	13 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	860 00	4500 00	3600 00	2660 00	1800 00	6 00	100 00	25 00	.....	50280 00	5600 00
52	5 00	16 00	14 00	14 00	3 00	22160 00	5000 00	3600 00	2535 00	1600 00	3 00	200 00	45 00	22 50	50349 00	4800 00
57	16 00	18 00	11 00	11 00	4 00	13600 00	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	1000 00	25 00	100 00	37 00	24 00	12500 00	8600 00
58	4 00	16 00	12 00	12 00	4 00	2000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	5 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	9169 57	4800 00
61	3 50	12 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	10000 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	200 00	25 00	17 00	30000 00	1000 00
67	1 25	14 50	10 50	10 50	2 25	8000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1620 00	1000 00	2 50	390 00	50 00	37 50	42500 00	6700 00
72	5 00	15 50	11 50	11 50	2 00	12250 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	20 00	150 00	60 00	.....	24500 00	1120 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 10.
5th October, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.	Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.	Concrete.
								Rock.	Earth.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
108	John Ferguson.....	James Shields, Thos. Peck.....	476480 00	23974 03	10 96	60 00	4 80	0 95	0 30	10 00	9 50	2 00
117	Alex. Manning & Co.....	John Wallis, James Manning.....	502817 00	25130 00	25 00	80 00	10 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	2 00	6 00
123	Jones, Campbell & Co.....	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly.....	500887 00	25044 00	20 00	100 00	7 00	1 40	0 28	20 00	2 00	4 00
104	James Cotten.....	Malcolm Cameron, Jas. Bailiff.....	516491 00	25824 00	20 00	100 00	6 80	1 05	0 32	12 00	1 50	2 50
128	James Goodwin.....	Ed. McGillivray, Ed. Griffin.....	540000 00	27000 00	30 00	150 00	10 00	1 20	0 35	16 00	2 50	6 00
132	G. W. Charland & Co.....	Wm Whitall, John Ross.....	524661 00	26233 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	2 00	5 00
136	Matheu, Martineau & Co.....	Jean Elie Gingras, C. P. Champron.....	435570 00	21778 50	20 00	125 00	7 00	1 00	0 24	20 00	2 00	5 00
61	Duncan Macdonald.....	John B. Rogers, T. Rogers.....	400000 00	20000 00	25 00	100 00	9 00	1 20	0 30	25 00	1 50	6 00
6	George Fulton.....	F. M. Pearson and E. Tupper T. W. Daniel, John Boyd.....	595243 00	19762 00	20 00	160 00	8 00	1 00	0 33	0 50	3 00	4 50
9	Peter Ross & Co.....	T. W. Daniel, John Boyd.....	462689 00	23134 00	12 00	140 00	8 00	0 80	0 27	9 00	1 25	5 00
15	T. C. Callagher.....	John McKenzie, A. T. Gallagher.....	509080 00	25459 00	40 00	40 00	12 00	1 25	0 30	30 00	2 00	5 00
26	R. Davis & Co.....	W. Myershray, John D. Nash.....	451740 00	22587 00	40 00	50 00	9 00	1 00	0 28	7 00	2 00	5 00
31	Chas. A. Holstead.....	Moses Jones, M. Dowlin.....	480607 00	24033 00	12 00	96 00	6 00	0 80	0 30	10 00	2 00	5 00
32	E. O. Richard & Sons.....	H. Gowen, J. W. Henry.....	561258 00	26726 00	25 00	50 00	12 00	1 35	0 35	35 50	2 50	4 50
36	W. T. Berryman.....	Z. Chipman, James Murchey.....	432162 00	22608 14	10 00	120 00	6 00	0 90	0 28	20 00	2 50	6 00
42	Fraser & Fraser.....	Joseph Weir, Wm. McKay.....	505210 00	22565 00	25 00	30 00	7 00	1 00	0 31	12 00	4 00	6 00
50	Francis Giles.....	Wm. Mitchell, Chas. Lamson.....	705808 00	35290 00	£8 0s 0d	.....	58s 4d	6s 0d	1s 9d	£5 0s 0d	30s 0d	27s 0d
55	Pierre Dumontier.....	.....	526232 00	26314 00	\$18 50	\$125 00	.....	\$1 25	\$0 30	\$25 00	\$2 50	\$5 00

63	Joseph B. Moore	G. L. Marler, Saml. R. Evans	504883 00	25244 00	20 00	100 00	5 50	1 25	0 30	12 00	2 10	4 00
67	John & C. Short	Z. Chipman, James Murchey	426128 00	21306 25	11 00	120 00	10 00	1 25	0 25	24 00	2 00	6 00
70	Robt. H. McGreevy	Joseph Hamel, Julien Chabot	550000 00	27750 00	50 00	150 00	12 00	1 00	0 34	25 00	4 00	5 00
74	Hawkins, Muirhead & Sadler	H. Muirhead, F. T. C. Burpee	511386 75	25569 34	20 00	100 00	6 00	1 10	0 30	11 00	4 00	5 00
78	Charles E. Barker	Jarvis Lord, H. W. Chittenden,	570000 00	28500 00	50 00	100 00	7 50	1 00	0 30	7 00	1 50	4 00
81	John Wardrop & Co	John Wallace, James Manning	535505 00	27675 00	25 00	130 00	8 00	1 25	0 32	14 00	2 00	7 00
85	John Ginty	A. Robertson, B. Smith	480000 00	24000 00	70 00	150 00	4 00	1 30	0 28	20 00	2 00	5 00
89	John. A. Cameron	Malcolm Cameron, M. O'Gara	546339 00	27317 00	25 00	100 00	10 00	1 25	0 40	20 00	3 00	5 50
96	Lazie & Lazie		603500 00	30175 00	35 00	250 00	7 00	1 60	0 40	25 00	2 00	4 00
100	Beaubien, O'Hanly & Co.		455185 00	22759 25	15 60	100 00	10 00	0 75	0 27	25 00	1 50	4 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 10.—Continued.

No.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge Superstructure.				Beam Culverts.		Road Crossings.		Omissions and contingencies.	Over bridge.
	1st class.	2nd class.				100 feet span.	80 feet span.	60 feet span.	40 feet span.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Single.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
108	13 00	11 00	5 00				32 00					100 00	100 00	2½%	500 00
117	14 00	11 00	5 00		4000 00	3600 00	2000 00		0 50			100 00	80 00		
123	12 00	9 00	4 00	20 00	5000 00			30 00				150 00	50 00	5%	
104	14 00	12 00	4 00			36 00	32 00	28 00	25 00			150 00	100 00	4%	500 00
128	18 00	11 00	8 00			40 00	35 00	35 00	35 00	2 50	3 00	150 00	45 00		
132	13 00	10 00	5 00				40 00			3 00		125 00	25 00	10%	500 00
136	12 50	10 50	5 00		4000 00		35 00			3 00	3 00	125 00	25 00		600 00
61	15 00	12 00	6 00	15 00		4000 00	1800 00	1500 00	1200 00	10 00	10 00	45 00	20 00	10%	
6	12 00	10 00	3 00		10000 00	3200 00			500 00	5 00		400 00	800 00	54000 00	
9	14 00	12 00	2 00		3000 00	2800 00			400 00	6 00		150 00	40 00	6837 78	
15	10 00	8 00	4 00	15 62		4000 00	2000 00	1250 00		4 00	5 00	400 00	200 00	20000 00	
26	10 00	8 00	6 00	8 00	1000 00	4200 00	3200 00	3000 00	2000 00	5 00	8 00	200 00	80 00	7000 00	
31	12 00	8 00	2 00	12 00	4000 00	3100 00	2500 00	1300 00	1202 00	2 00	6 00	800 00	40 00	43691 00	
32	14 00	12 00	6 00	54 00		4500 00				2 75	3 50	25 00	12 00	10%	
36	14 00	9 00	4 00	22 00		2024 00				3 00	5 00	150 00	30 00	8865 00	
42	13 00	12 00	5 00	15 00		3500 00	1800 00	1500 00	1000 00	3 00	4 00	200 00	100 00	5%	
50	72s.	50s.	30s.											20%	
55	\$14 00	\$10 00	\$4 00	20 00	1000 00			35 00			15 00	115 00	25 00	5%	

63	13 00	9 00	3 00	24 00	3500 00	4000 00	1800 00	1300 00	1040 00	6 00	7 00	300 00	28 00	24042 00	.....
67	13 00	9 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	16 00	8 00	5 00	30 00	4000 00	4000 00	2200 00	1350 00	1000 00	10 00	15 00	150 00	10 00	2½%	.....
74	13 00	10 00	5 00	36 00	4500 00	4500 00	2400 00	1875 00	{ 2000 00 } 1400 00	3 50	5 00	190 00	35 00	24351 75	.....
78	15 00	10 00	2 50	10 00	2400 00	32 00	27 00	20 00	18 00	0 20	0 20	50 00	6 00	15% 85913 20	.....
81	15 00	11 00	6 00	25 00	0 50	28 00	22 00	20 00	20 00	1 00	2 00	150 00	5 00	.....	.....
85	14 00	10 00	5 00	20 00	5000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	150 00	100 00	5000 00	.....
89	14 50	10 50	3 50	55 00	6000 00	.....	3600 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	100 00	10 00	15000 00	.....
96	15 00	8 00	8 00	25 00	1000 00	.....	3750 00	.....	.....	2 00	1 60	150 00	35 00	3000 00	.....
100	17 00	10 00	5 00	35 00	2000 00	3500 00	1950 00	1500 00	1110 00	10 00	15 00	300 00	25 00	1000 00	.....

235	John Wardrop & Co.	John Donnelly, W. McNaughton	1053639 00	51399 00	20 00	130 00	8 00	5 00	1 20	0 26	12 00	2 00	5 00	16 00	11 00
239	Ryan Cuvillier & Co.	John Donnelly, W. McNaughton	1120546 00	54661 00	22 00	135 00	9 00	7 00	1 30	0 29	13 00	4 00	7 00	17 00	12 00
244	Alex. McDonell & Co.	D. Tisdale, J. E. O'Reilly	1201872 00	58628 00	45 00	100 00	16 00	7 00	1 10	0 30	15 00	2 50	4 00	18 00	11 00
244	W. E. Macdonald & Co.	J. W. Branan, D. McKillar	934933 00	44387 00	30 00	80 00	9 00	8 00	0 70	0 27	23 00	2 00	5 00	14 00	9 00
244	D. C. Archibald	S. Archibald, A. Campbell	1003500 00	48985 00	40 00	60 00	12 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	30 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	8 00
14	G. & J. Worthington	Satisfactory security	1218315 00	59430 00	30 00	100 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	10 00	6 00	6 00	18 00	13 00
17	M. G. McLeod	J. W. Jackson, John McKay	1116015 00	54440 00	40 00	80 00	6 00	3 50	0 85	0 24½	10 00	3 00	8 00	13 00	11 00
27	Wm. Stewart & Co.	W. Fraser, George W. Underwood	1103300 00	53820 00	20 00	80 00	9 00	6 00	1 00	0 29	18 00	4 00	5 00	14 00	13 00
30	D. Sutherland & Co.	DeWolf & Son, Rettie & Berrill	833927 00	41635 00	18 00	100 00	8 00	4 00	0 85	0 25	8 00	1 50	4 50	9 25	7 75
31	John McKensie	Satisfactory security	738900 00	36000 00	18 00	50 00	6 80	3 50	0 68	0 20	6 00	1 25	4 00	8 00	6 00
36	Tracy & Murphy	R. Davis, W. Myers Gray	774285 00	37770 00	50 00	50 00	9 00	8 00	0 85	0 20	9 00	2 00	5 00	10 00	7 00
45	W. McDonald & Co.	John McDonald, McDonald & Bligh	1111086 00	54199 00	21 00	120 00	7 50	6 00	1 20	0 28	12 00	2 00	4 00	13 50	8 00
53	Simon Peters	Charles Sampson, John O'Leary	1402299 00	68404 84	50 00	30 00	12 00	6 00	1 25	0 32	30 00	1 50	5 25	18 00	15 00
57	Charles Touchette	M. Rena, E. Boudreau	1412034 00	68923 00	20 00	12 00	18 00	16 00	1 50	0 30	30 00	6 00	6 00	24 00	12 00
69	R. P. Mitchell & Co.	Rettie & Berrill, D. Starr & Sons	799743 00	39000 00	18 00	100 00	8 00	4 00	0 78	0 22	8 00	1 40	4 50	9 50	7 50
79	S. Parker Tuck	W. F. Harrison, S. J. Chubb	1307900 00	63800 00	35 00	100 00	13 00	6 00	1 25	0 35	15 00	1 25	4 25	20 00	12 00
84	John Ginty & Co.	J. O. Merrick, A. Manning	1024381 00	49960 98	{ 40 00 60 00 }	70 00	10 00	7 00	1 00	0 27	20 00	2 00	4 00	14 00	9 00
89	Loftus & Mirriehamp	Wm. Hamilton & Son, Nicol Milroy	1150916 00	56454 00	18 50	175 00	8 50	7 50	1 12½	0 27	16 00	4 00	5 00	21 00	18 00
92	Peter Ross & Co.	Thos. W. Daniel, John Boyd	1218563 00	59422 00	12 00	100 00	10 00	3 00	1 20	0 30	6 00	2 00	6 00	16 00	12 00
99	P. Purcell	J. McGillies, William Barrett	936047 00	45660 00	21 00	80 00	8 00	6 50	1 00	0 25	12 00	2 50	6 00	12 00	7 00
102	Duncan Macdonald	Angus McDonald, A. McLean	1000900 00	49800 00	40 00	100 00	9 00	7 50	1 25	0 30	25 00	1 25	6 00	15 00	12 00
105	Malcolm Cameron	Joshua Adams, M. O'Gara	1020519 00	49781 00	15 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 10	0 25	25 00	2 00	4 00	11 00	7 00
115	J. McDonald & Co.	Satisfactory security	1105920 00	53947 00	27 00	130 00	9 50	8 75	1 15	0 33	14 00	2 50	5 00	12 75	8 25
120	T. H. Guest	Andrew Nichol, Samuel Sparling	1024897 00	49995 00	21 00	175 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 29	25 00	11 50	4 00	14 00	11 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 13.—Continued.

No.	Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.	Tunnels.			
				100 ft. span.	80 ft. span.	60 ft. span.	40 ft. span.	6 to 12.	13 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$
125	5 00	.....	.....	40 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	2 00	4 00	200 00	75 00	45 00	8%	1470	1650	6000	42250
134	4 00	9 00	\$2 perc. yd	40 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	1 50	2 25	150 00	90 00	50 00	10%	2200	2500	6000	35000
137	5 50	21 00	0 35	35 00	30 00	25 00	25 00	2 00	10 00	80 00	18 00	11 00	56000 00	5000	6000	16800	59500
141	5 00	31 00	2000 00	4000 00	3200 00	2100 00	1200 00	2 00	3 00	100 00	16 00	8 00	5000 00	1320	1500	4000	20000
145	5 00	6 05	.....	3500 00	2400 00	1600 00	1000 00	4 00	4 00	90 00	25 00	20 00	45000 00	1470	1650	7500	53330
148	7 00	22 50	1000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	5 00	7 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	2%	1980	2250	6750	37500
152	9 00	20 00	6500 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	24 00	1 25	3 00	200 00	35 00	48 00	5%	1125	1300	2250	18000
163	2 00	31 00	10000 00	3700 00	2550 00	1800 00	1050 00	6 00	10 00	150 00	15 00	10 00	2½%	2200	2500	7500	20000
167	5 00	24 00	1000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	1%	1650	1875	5000	30000
178	3 50	.....	.....	4500 00	.....	.....	1600 00	1 50	2 50	100 00	.....	20 00	10%	1650	1875	7500	58500
180	4 00	.....	4000 00	1600 00	.....	.....	1000 00	2 00	2 50	50 00	30 00	25 00	67469 00	1500	1400	3750	30000
183	5 00	.....	5000 00	45 00	.....	.....	25 00	2 00	3 00	100 00	60 00	30 00	5%	2000	2500	7500	35000
189	5 00	25 00	1500 00	4000 00	2500 00	1500 00	600 00	10 00	20 00	150 00	50 00	30 00	1%	1870	2000	5250	25000
192	7 00	2 50	800 00	30 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	10%	\$120000 for all.			
200	7 00	16 00	8000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	3 00	3 25	160 00	35 00	25 00	22675 00	1800	2040	9000	72000
209	6 00	25 00	2½%	45 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	7 00	12 00	150 00	40 00	20 00	10%	Rock, \$12.40. Earth, \$0.75.			
215	2 50	5c. per lb.	.....	45 00	.....	.....	25 00	4 00	.....	150 00	50 00	.....	5%	3750	3750	9375	60000
224	5 00	25 00	5000 00	5000 00	3000 00	1500 00	600 00	10 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....	550	625	3000	20000

30	5 00	25 00	2500 00	2500 00	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....	550	625	3000	20000
39	6 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	3200 00	2300 00	1700 00	3 00	7 00	200 00	75 00	33 00	5000 00	550	625	3000	20000
44	3 50	27 00	6000 00	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....	1 50	3 10	250 00	8 00	5 00	5%	1200	1350	5250	40662
220	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....	0 50	.....	100 00	80 00	80 00	25000 00	10	13	44	.....
7	5 00	25 00	0 50	2000 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	4 00	5 00	180 00	10 00	.....	.....	1650	1875	6250	25000
14	6 00	26 00	6000 00	3000 00	2880 00	3000 00	2160 00	1440 00	2 00	2 00	150 00	60 00	30 00	24%	400	600	2000	22000
17	4 00	14 00	8000 00	3000 00	2500 00	3000 00	2000 00	1500 00	1 00	1 20	80 00	80 00	70 00	2%	1000	1000	1000	1000
27	5 00	25 00	17000 00	3500 00	.....	3500 00	.....	.....	2 50	.....	120 00	35 00	30 00	.....	2200	2500	7500	40000
30	3 00	20 00	9000 00	4000 00	3200 00	4000 00	2400 00	1600 00	3 00	4 00	100 00	100 00	70 00	.....	882	996	5082	44442
31	2 00	16 00	5555 00	3000 00	2400 00	3000 00	1800 00	1200 00	2 50	3 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	2000 00	600	700	4000	30000
6	8 00	6 00	83 00	2500 00	1600 00	2500 00	1600 00	600 00	6 00	9 00	400 00	30 00	15 00	100 00	1320	1500	3000	6000
53	4 00	14 50	22000 00	40 00	36 00	40 00	30 00	25 00	2 40	2 75	300 00	45 00	29 00	42734 00	2300	2600	7400	35200
57	10 00	.....	4000 00	4500 00	3000 00	4500 00	2100 00	1400 00	5 00	6 00	149 56	50 00	25 00	100000 00	2000	2500	6000	33330
59	3 50	20 00	.....	2000 00	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	5 00	10 00	100 00	60 00	40 00	10%	800	900	3500	23000
79	3 75	16 00	15000 00	4000 00	3200 00	4000 00	2400 00	1600 00	3 00	3 00	200 00	200 00	100 00	3000 00	8000	1050	1162	38519 6209
84	6 00	27 00	4000 00	3600 00	33 00	3600 00	1280 00	.....	5 00	7 00	250 00	50 00	30 00	10%	1300	1500	6000	48000
89	9 50	.....	.....	3500 00	.....	3500 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....	140 00	30 00	.....	6000 00	2000	2500	5000	40000
92	2 00	.....	.....	45 00	.....	45 00	.....	.....	5 00	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1650	1775	5000	32500
99	3 00	30 00	.....	4000 00	.....	4000 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	150 00	.....	30 00	20500 00	1470	1700	5250	52233
102	8 00	.....	10000 00	3000 00	2400 00	3000 00	1800 00	1200 00	8 00	15 00	100 00	.....	12 00	10000 00	1100	1250	5000	36000
105	4 00	35 00	19692 00	3500 00	2400 00	3500 00	1500 00	1000 00	3 00	4 00	100 00	30 00	20 00	10%	1470	1670	5830	56888
115	4 00	32 00	0 70	3500 00	.....	3500 00	.....	.....	4 00	10 00	140 00	50 00	25 00	27329 00	1470	1670	7500	64000
120	5 00	.....	.....	40 00	35 00	40 00	30 00	27 00	1 30	2 50	150 00	70 00	40 00	10%	2200	2500	6200	21200
															1450	1600	5500	40000

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 14.

4th April, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.	Concrete.
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
114	John McDonell & Co.....	Satisfactory sureties.....	304447 00	13531 00	27 00	130 00	8 00	7 00	1 10	0 27	12 50	3 50	5 00
122	J. H. Guest	A. Nichol, S. Spirling	309375 00	13750 00	23 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	25 00	4 00	4 00
125	T. B. Guest	D. McConnell, H. Guest	335475 00	14910 00	25 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	30 00	4 50	4 50
130	Donald Robertson	Satisfactory sureties	325600 00	14144 00	35 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	14 00	4 00	5 00
153	William Kingsford	do	256950 00	11420 00	30 00	175 00	10 00	3 50	1 00	0 24	14 00	2 00	5 00
164	R. H. McGreevy	do	270000 00	12000 00	55 00	150 00	10 00	7 00	1 15	0 28	20 00	4 50	5 00
168	Brooks & Ryan	Daniel T. Browne, E. R. Burpee	298434 00	13263 73	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 00	0 28	15 00	1 50	4 00
177	John A. Cameron	N. J. McGillivray, C. C. Snowden	360757 10	16033 00	25 00	160 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 25	25 00	3 00	5 50
179	Wm. W. Livingston & Co.	R. T. Livingston, Chas. W. Covernton	275000 00	12222 25	18 00	100 00	6 50	5 00	1 00	0 24	12 60	2 00	6 00
184	J. & G. Jackson	D. Tisdale, F. W. Walsh	331875 00	14750 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	6 00	1 50	0 30	15 00	2 00	6 00
191	W. T. Berryman	Z. Chipman, James Murchy	327353 00	15984 00	25 00	250 00	856 00	3 50	1 50	0 32	30 00	3 50	4 00
193	Sewell & Oliver	L. Sewell, E. P. Baylee	249500 00	10755 00	20 00	40 00	8 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	20 00	2 50	3 00
204	John O'Donnell	J. W. McGovern, D. McDonald	267750 00	8900 00	35 00	100 00	9 00	7 00	1 10	0 28	50 00	1 00	6 00
206	W. Ellis & Co	J. P. Wiser, Malcolm Cameron	308778 00	13723 00	{ 20 00 30 00 }	{ 130 00 130 00 }	9 00	6 00	1 40	0 24	15 00	2 00	5 00
210	Joseph Julien	R. Hudson, Wm. Mitchell	377193 00	16396 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	5 00	1 25	0 25	18 00	4 50	5 00
216	Ralph Jones	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly	293115 00	13027 37	20 00	150 00	8 00	5 00	1 15	0 24	10 00	3 00	5 00
221	W. E. Macdonald & Co....	J. W. Branan, (Donald McKillar	284033 00	12624 00	40 00	80 00	10 00	9 00	0 90	0 26	24 00	3 00	5 50

229	John Donnelly.....	J. W. McGavran, John Wardrop.....	263616 00	11672 00	20 00	130 00	8 00	5 00	1 20	0 25	12 00	2 00	5 00
234	John Wardrop & Co	John Donnelly, W. McNaughton.....	253673 00	11274 00	20 00	130 00	8 00	5 00	1 10	0 24	12 00	1 50	5 00
236	Ryan Cuvillier & Co	John Donnelly, W. McNaughton.....	275186 00	12230 00	20 00	130 00	9 00	7 00	1 30	0 28	12 00	3 00	6 00
142	Nielson & McGaw	Alex. Robertson, Wm. Sutherland.....	245475 00	10910 00	25 00	100 00	7 00	5 00	1 00	0 22	8 00	2 00	5 00
1	Steeves, Elliott, DeMill & Co.	F. Steeves, Joseph D. Steeves.....	268718 00	11943 00	14 00	20 00	7 00	4 00	1 00	0 26	6 00	1 20	2 00
8	D. C. Archibald	Saml. Archibald, A. Campbell.....	230600 00	10278 00	40 00	60 00	12 00	6 00	0 90	0 20	20 00	4 00	4 00
13	G. & J. Worthington.....	Satisfactory security.....	313875 00	13350 00	30 00	100 00	10 00	6 00	1 25	0 29	10 00	6 00	6 00
19	M. G. McLeod & Co.....	Jos. W. Jackson, John McKay.....	500000 00	23600 00	40 00	40 00	6 00	5 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	4 00	8 00
21	W. J. Johnstone.....	Wellesley Johnstone, Thos. Lamb.....	291566 00	12936 00	30 00	175 00	10 00	8 00	1 50	0 30	32 00	3 50	6 00
29	R. P. Mitchell & Co.....	D. Starr & Son, Rettie & Berrill.....	277193 00	12320 00	24 00	100 00	9 00	5 00	1 00	0 28	9 00	2 00	5 00
37	Tracy & Murphy	Robt. Davis, W. Myers Gray.....	254250 00	11300 00	50 00	50 00	9 00	8 00	0 90	0 22	9 00	2 00	5 00
49	McDonald & Co.....	John McDonald, McDonald & Bligh.....	278672 00	12375 00	20 00	118 00	8 00	6 00	1 17	0 26	12 00	2 00	4 00
52	Simon Peters	Chas. Sampson, John O'Leary.....	306432 00	17619 00	50 00	30 00	12 00	6 00	1 25	0 35	32 00	1 50	5 25
56	Chas. Touchette	M. Rena, Ed. Boudreau.....	403866 00	17954 00	20 00	12 00	13 00	16 00	1 50	0 30	30 00	6 00	6 00
60	Sherwood, Elliott, & Co.....	John Elliott, R. F. Steel.....	278088 00	12386 00	{ 25 00 35 00 }	120 00	6 00	4 50	1 50	0 25	21 00	2 50	3 00
81	S. Parker Tuck.....	Wm. F. Harrison, Thos. M. Reed.....	301500 00	13400 00	.35 00	100 00	12 00	7 50	1 25	0 27	13 00	1 50	4 50
86	John Ginty & Co.....	J. O. Merrick, Alex. Manning.....	292029 00	13905 00	40 00	70 00	9 00	7 00	1 00	0 26	24 00	2 00	5 00
93	Peter Ross & Co.....	Thos. W. Daniels, John Boyd.....	331811 00	14747 00	10 00	100 00	10 00	3 00	1 00	0 30	6 00	2 00	6 00
96	John & Chas. Short.....	James Murchie, Z. Chipman.....	306874 00	13639 00	25 00	150 00	15 00	7 50	1 25	0 25	30 00	2 00	6 00
98	P. Purcell	John McGillies, Wm. Barrett.....	269843 00	11993 00	21 00	80 00	8 00	6 50	1 00	0 26	12 00	2 50	6 00
103	D. McDonald.....	Angus McDonald, A. McLean.....	300000 00	12000 00	60 00	100 00	9 00	7 50	1 25	0 30	25 00	1 25	6 00
104	M. Cameron.....	Joshua Adams, M. O'Gara.....	267221 00	11902 00	15 63	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 10	0 22	25 00	1 50	4 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 14.—Continued.

No	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and con- tingencies.
	1st class.	2nd class.				100 feet span.	80 feet span.	60 feet span.	40 feet span.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.	
			\$	cts.	\$										cts.
22	14 00	9 00	3 00	30 00	0 65	3500 00	2640 00		840 00	2 00	4 00	155 00	25 00		10 %
126	14 00	11 00	5 00			40 00	34 00		27 00	1 50	3 00	180 00	70 00	45 00	10 %
130	15 00	11 00	4 00	9 00	\$2 per cubic yard.	40 00	35 00		25 00	1 50	2 50	150 00	90 00	50 00	10 %
153	11 75	7 75	7 75	20 00	5000 00	40 00	35 00		24 00	1 25	3 00	200 00	35 00	48 00	5 %
164	13 00	9 50	2 00	33 00	5000 00	3700 00	2550 00		1050 00	6 00	10 00	150 00	15 00	10 00	2½ %
168	14 00	10 00	5 00	24 00	15000 00	3500 00	2400 00		800 00	3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	2 %
177	20 00	16 00	4 00			4500 00	3400 00		1050 00	2 00	2 25	100 00		25 00	10 %
179	10 00	9 00	4 00		2000 00	4500 00	3200 00			2 00	3 00	50 00	30 00	25 00	24255 00
184	16 00	9 00	5 00		4000 00	45 00	35 00			2 00	3 00	100 00	60 00	30 00	5 %
191	14 00	10 00	8 00			32 00	28 00	22 00	10 00	3 00	7 50	150 00	40 00		15593 00
193	15 00	12 00	7 00		500 00	30 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	10 %
204	14 00	12 00	8 00		12000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1200 00	80 00	4 00	5 00	100 00	80 00	40 00	10 %
206	16 00	10 00	9 00	20 60	10000 00	4000 00	3500 00	3000 00	2500 00	2 50	4 00	200 00	50 00	30 00	
210	15 00	13 00	8 00	26 00	1½ %	45 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	7 00	12 00	150 00	40 00	20 00	20 %
216	15 00	12 00	4 00	5cts. per lb		45 00	35 00		18 00	4 00		200 00		30 00	5 %
221	14 00	10 00	6 00			35 00	35 00			0 50		100 00	80 00	80 00	

229	12 00	9 00	6 00	25 00	.....	3000 00	2275 00	1500 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....
234	11 00	9 00	6 00	25 00	.....	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....
236	13 00	11 00	6 00	30 00	.....	3200 00	2300 00	1700 00	600 00	2 00	4 00	200 00	75 00	30 00	.....
142	12 00	9 00	5 00	31 00	.....	200 00	3200 00	2100 00	1200 00	1 50	2 50	100 00	15 00	8 00	200 00
1	12 00	7 00	2 00	.....	.....	2000 00	950 00	720 00	480 00	6 00	.....	50 00	30 00	20 00	35000 00
8	10 00	8 00	4 00	25 00	.....	0 50	1440 00	.....	.....	4 00	5 00	150 00	10 00	.....	.....
13	15 00	11 00	8 00	26 00	.....	2000 00	2880 00	1800 00	1200 00	2 00	2 00	150 00	60 00	30 00	2 ½
19	14 00	12 00	4 00	15 00	.....	4000 00	3000 00	2000 00	1000 00	1 00	2 25	100 00	100 00	80 00	10000 00
21	20 00	12 00	6 00	40 00	.....	6000 00	27 00	25 00	23 00	4 00	5 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	10 ½
29	11 00	9 00	5 00	26 00	.....	7000 00	3200 00	2100 00	1600 00	4 00	5 00	100 00	100 00	80 00	.....
37	11 00	8 00	8 00	6 00	.....	1000 00	1600 00	1280 00	600 00	6 00	9 00	400 00	30 00	15 00	280 00
49	13 60	8 00	4 00	15 00	.....	6500 00	36 00	30 00	26 00	2 60	3 10	300 00	45 00	29 00	10200 00
52	18 00	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	6000 00	3600 00	2100 00	1400 00	5 00	6 00	140 56	50 00	25 00	5 ½
56	24 00	12 00	10 00	18 00	.....	1000 00	1600 00	.....	800 00	5 00	10 00	100 00	60 00	40 00	10 ½
60	13 00	9 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	2400 00	.....	900 00	1 50	2 00	200 00	100 00	50 00	1 ½
81	18 00	11 00	3 50	17 50	.....	3500 00	33 00	30 00	28 00	5 00	6 50	250 00	50 00	35 00	10 ½
86	15 00	9 00	5 00	27 00	.....	6000 00	3000 00	2040 00	.....	5 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	8000 00
93	16 00	10 00	2 00	8cts. per lb	.....	6000 00	40 00	.....	30 00	10 00	25 00	150 00	.....	40 00	45000 00
96	15 00	12 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	25 00	25 00	10 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
98	12 00	9 00	3 00	30 00	.....	.....	2800 00	.....	900 00	8 00	15 00	100 00	.....	12 00	5000 00
103	15 00	12 00	8 00	.....	.....	2000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	3 00	4 00	100 00	30 00	20 00	10 ½
104	13 00	10 00	4 00	35 00	.....	4608 00	2400 00	1500 00	1000 00	4 00	10 00	140 00	50 00	25 00	8745 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 15.

4th April, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drains.
							100 feet.	Snake, 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
118	T. W. Guest.....	Andrew Nichol,	520000 00	42148 00	22 00	240 00	9 00	7 00	1 30	0 29	36 00
127	T. B. Guest.....	S. Sparling.....	528370 00	43556 00	25 00	280 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	35 00
135	Donald Robinson.....	H. Guest.....	528000 00	43636 00	25 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	14 00
140	Nelson McGaw.....	Satisfactory security.....	531553 00	43930 00	25 00	100 00	8 00	7 00	1 35	0 30	8 00
144	John Mann.....	A. Robertson,	498385 00	21907 00	20 00	100 00	10 00	7 00	1 30	0 30	16 00
149	A. S. Brown.....	W. Sutherland,	495530 00	40953 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	15 00
154	W. Kingsford.....	J. Glass.....	459800 00	38000 00	30 00	175 00	11 00	3 50	1 00	0 23	16 00
158	S. J. King & J. C. Gough.....	Satisfactory security.....	369220 00	30514 00	20 00	80 00	6 00	4 50	1 00	0 22	10 00
165	R. H. McGreevy.....	Stephenson McGibbon.....	447700 00	37000 00	55 00	150 00	10 00	7 00	1 20	0 27	20 00
170	Brooks & Ryan.....	Satisfactory security.....	490683 00	41048 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	15 00
175	John A. Cameron.....	D. T. Browne,	655319 00	54158 00	30 00	160 00	12 50	8 00	1 25	0 30	20 00
185	J. & G. Jackson.....	A. J. McGillivray,	465850 00	37500 00	20 00	140 00	9 00	7 00	1 50	0 25	15 00
187	E. R. Burpee.....	C. C. Snowdon.....	532400 00	44000 00	20 00	120 00	10 00	6 00	1 10	0 32	12 00
194	Sewell & Oliver.....	T. W. Walsh.....	554219 00	54873 00	20 00	40 00	8 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	20 00
202	James Goodwin.....	L. Sewell,	423500 00	35000 00	25 00	150 00	8 00	4 00	1 25	0 22	14 00
205	W. Ellis & Co.....	E. C. Baylee.....	498180 00	39854 00	25 00	130 00	9 00	6 00	1 30	0 28	15 00
211	Ralph Jones.....	E. Griffin,	499876 00	41312 11	20 00	160 00	8 00	5 00	1 20	0 25	10 00
		J. Wisner,									
		E. McGillivray.....									
		M. Cameron.....									
		W. H. Brouse,									
		F. Shanly.....									

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 15.—Continued.

No.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundation.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and con- tingencies.	
			1st class.	2nd class.				100 feet.	80 feet.	60 feet.	40 feet.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.		
118	5 50	3 50	13 00	11 00	7 00	.....	.....	60 00	40 00	40 00	30 00	2 50	3 50	240 00	90 00	75 00	8%	.....
127	5 00	4 00	14 00	10 00	6 00	.....	.....	55 00	50 00	45 00	40 00	2 00	4 00	250 00	100 00	50 00	10%	.....
135	4 00	5 00	15 00	11 00	4 00	9 00	\$21. c. yd.	40 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	1 50	2 50	150 00	90 00	50 00	10%	.....
140	2 00	6 00	16 00	12 00	6 00	31 00	3000 00	4000 00	3040 00	2100 00	1200 00	2 00	3 00	100 00	12 00	6 00	1500 00	.....
144	2 50	5 00	15 00	9 00	5 00	6 50	.....	3500 00	2400 00	1600 00	1000 00	4 00	4 00	150 00	25 00	25 00	21500 00	.....
149	1 50	5 00	14 50	11 00	5 00	22 50	1000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	4 00	7 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	1%	.....
154	2 50	5 00	14 00	9 00	9 00	20 00	3000 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	24 00	1 25	3 00	200 00	40 00	55 00	5%	.....
158	1 20	4 00	11 00	7 50	4 00	18 00	2000 00	40 00	30 00	30 00	25 00	2 25	3 50	200 00	40 00	30 00	24154 00	.....
165	4 00	5 00	14 00	10 00	2 00	28 00	7000 00	3700 00	2550 00	1800 00	1050 00	6 00	10 00	150 00	15 00	10 00	2%	.....
170	1 50	5 00	15 00	11 00	5 00	22 00	1000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	1500 00	.....
175	2 50	5 00	20 00	16 00	4 00	.....	.....	4500 00	3200 00	2100 00	.....	2 50	.....	100 00	50 00	25 00	10%	.....
185	2 00	6 00	15 00	9 00	5 00	.....	4500 00	45 00	35 00	30 00	.....	2 00	3 00	100 00	60 00	30 00	5%	.....
187	1 50	5 00	16 00	11 00	5 00	25 00	1000 00	4000 00	3800 00	1800 00	600 00	6 00	10 00	150 00	80 00	60 00	13%	.....
94	2 50	3 00	15 00	12 00	7 00	.....	1000 00	30 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	10%	.....
202	2 00	5 00	12 00	10 00	7 00	16 00	4000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1800 00	1000 00	3 00	3 25	160 00	35 00	25 00	10587 00	.....
205	2 00	6 00	15 00	12 00	10 00	20 00	5000 00	4000 00	3500 00	3000 00	2500 00	2 50	4 00	200 00	50 00	30 00	.....	.....
211	2 00	5 00	15 00	12 00	4 00	5c. @ lb.	.....	45 00	30 00	25 00	.....	4 00	.....	200 00	30 00	20 00	5%	.....

222	2 00	6 00	12 00	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	35 00	32 00	32 00	.....	0 50	.....	100 00	80 00	.....	4000 00
226	2 00	5 00	16 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	2500 00	2000 00	1320 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	.....	.....
230	2 00	5 00	15 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	40 00	30 00	.....
237	2 00	5 00	17 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	2700 00	2300 00	2200 00	900 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....
240	1 50	4 00	15 00	9 00	3 50	.....	.....	4000 00	2500 00	1500 00	.....	4 00	.....	50 00	30 00	20 00	5 1/2
245	2 50	4 50	13 00	8 00	4 00	.....	17000 00	.....	\$30000 00	.....	.....	1 50	3 00	250 00	8 00	5 00	5 1/2
139	2 00	5 00	10 00	7 50	5 00	.....	21 00	30 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	2 00	10 00	75 00	15 00	10 00	17142 00
2	1 20	2 00	12 00	7 00	4 00	.....	.....	7000 00	1200 00	720 00	480 00	5 00	.....	50 00	30 00	20 00	50000 00
10	3 00	4 00	13 50	8 00	5 00	.....	29 33	3000 00	40 00	35 00	25 00	3 00	4 00	320 00	25 00	16 00	5 1/2
11	3 00	4 00	13 50	8 00	3 00	.....	29 33	3000 00	40 00	35 00	25 00	3 00	4 00	320 00	25 00	16 00	5 1/2
20	3 00	4 00	16 00	14 00	3 50	.....	4 00	1000 00	2000 00	1000 00	1000 00	1 00	1 25	100 00	100 00	80 00	23 1/2
24	3 00	6 00	18 00	10 00	5 00	.....	3 1/2 00	9000 00	28 00	24 00	22 00	4 00	5 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	10 1/2
25	3 50	5 00	13 00	12 00	4 00	.....	25 00	10000 00	3500 00	2840 00	1800 00	2 50	.....	120 00	35 00	30 00	4500 00
38	2 00	5 00	9 00	7 00	7 00	.....	6 00	200 00	2200 00	1500 00	600 00	5 00	9 00	100 00	30 00	15 00	485 00
48	2 00	4 00	13 00	7 50	3 00	.....	13 75	16000 00	40 00	36 00	26 00	2 70	3 10	300 00	46 00	28 00	28300 00
51	4 00	10 00	16 00	14 00	5 00	.....	.....	10000 00	2000 00	1200 00	.....	1 50	.....	150 50	80 00	40 00	.....
54	6 00	6 00	24 00	12 00	10 00	.....	18 00	1000 00	2000 00	1600 00	800 00	5 00	10 00	100 00	60 00	40 00	10 1/2
67	1 50	4 00	11 50	10 50	5 00	.....	24 00	4000 00	4000 00	3200 00	1600 00	2 50	3 00	90 00	60 00	30 00	2000 00
74	4 00	5 00	12 00	10 00	5 00	.....	9 50	.....	2200 00	2000 00	1800 00	2 25	2 50	100 00	40 00	20 00	5200 00
75	1 50	5 00	10 00	8 00	4 50	.....	.....	8000 00	4000 00	3200 00	1600 00	3 00	3 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	10000 00
80	1 10	4 25	20 00	12 00	4 00	.....	15 00	13300 00	37 50	33 00	28 00	5 00	7 00	250 00	50 00	30 00	10 1/2
87	2 50	6 00	13 00	9 00	5 00	.....	27 00	14000 00	4000 00	3040 00	.....	.....	5 00	150 00	100 00	60 00	6000 00
94	2 00	6 00	12 00	10 00	2 00	.....	.....	20000 00	48 00	40 00	35 00	6 00	.....	50 00	50 00	40 00	40200 00
101	1 30	4 00	14 00	9 00	6 00	.....	.....	10000 00	40 00	38 00	32 00	5 00	.....	125 00	50 00	40 00	1 1/2
107	1 50	4 00	11 00	7 00	4 00	.....	35 00	2710 00	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	4 00	10 00	140 00	50 00	25 00	7210 00
110	2 00	5 00	13 00	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	11000 00	4000 00	2500 00	.....	4 00	.....	100 00	80 00	50 00	5000 00
113	3 00	5 00	13 00	7 00	4 00	.....	30 00	0 60	3200 00	2640 00	1980 00	2 00	4 00	160 00	25 00	23 00	10 1/2

111	B. Walton & Co.....	James Farquhar, W. Farquhar.....	206150 00	14325 00	50 00	60 00	9 00	.....	1 20	0 26	22 00
112	John McDonald.....	W. Farquhar.....	273019 00	14607 00	25 00	125 00	9 00	8 00	1 00	0 25	12 00
123	J. W. Guest.....	A. Nichol, Sam'l. Sparing.....	280350 00	14755 00	22 00	240 00	9 00	7 00	1 30	0 29	36 06
128	Thos. B. Guest.....	D. McConnell, H. Guest.....	287812 00	15350 00	25 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	30 00
133	Donald Robertson.....	Satisfactory securities.....	296000 00	15786 00	35 00	200 00	10 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	14 00
136	Beringuet & Co.....	T. H. Drum, Wm. Home.....	226560 00	12586 00	14 00	30 00	5 40	.....	1 00	0 20	12 00
155	Wm. Kingsford.....	Satisfactory securities.....	287061 00	15450 00	30 00	175 00	10 00	3 50	0 90	0 26	15 00
166	Robt. McGreevy.....	do.....	278700 00	15000 00	55 00	150 00	10 00	7 00	1 35	0 29	20 00
171	Brooks & Ryan.....	D. T. Browne, E. R. Burpee.....	208095 00	11232 00	18 00	100 00	6 00	6 00	1 00	0 21	10 00
174	John A. Cameron.....	N. J. McGillivray, C. C. Snowdon.....	388136 00	21573 00	30 00	160 00	12 50	.....	1 50	0 35	20 00
186	J. & G. Jackson.....	D. Tisdale, F. W. Walsh.....	256265 00	13790 00	20 00	150 00	7 00	5 00	1 25	0 25	15 00
190	E. R. Burpee.....	Satisfactory security.....	206238 00	11100 00	20 00	100 00	6 00	6 00	1 00	0 21½	10 00
197	Sewell & Olivier.....	L. Sewell, E. C. Baylee.....	315192 00	16810 00	20 00	40 00	8 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	20 00
199	James Goodwin.....	E. McGillivray, E. Griffin.....	302916 00	16374 00	25 00	150 00	11 00	.....	1 25	0 28	14 00
212	Ralph Jones.....	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly.....	264136 00	14277 19	20 00	160 00	8 00	.....	1 20	0 24	10 00
217	R. E. Cross & Co.....	F. Steinhoff, E. H. Macintosh.....	234222 00	12660 00	30 00	70 00	10 00	.....	1 00	0 22	23 00
223	P. McL. Morrison.....	John Morrison, M. Percell.....	292872 00	15619 00	30 00	100 00	8 50	.....	1 10	0 28	16 00
228	John Donnelly.....	J. W. McLauran, John Wardrop.....	261310 00	14119 00	22 00	130 00	8 00	6 00	1 20	0 28	12 00
231	John Wardrop & Co.....	John Donnelly, N. McNaughton.....	253390 00	13696 00	22 00	130 00	8 00	6 00	1 20	0 24	12 00
241	John Ferguson & Co.....	A. Carter, A. Morrison.....	242170 00	13033 00	12 00	75 00	5 50	.....	1 00	0 24	12 00
242	John Purcell.....	M. Purcell, D. McTavish.....	278750 00	14866 00	30 00	95 00	8 40	.....	1 00	0 27	15 00
159	King & Gough.....	F. T. C. Burpee, A. W. Masters & Co.....	206000 00	11135 00	20 00	80 00	6 60	4 50	1 00	0 22	10 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 16.—Continued.

No.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron Cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Omissions and contingencies.
			1st class.	2nd class.				100 feet.	80 feet.	60 feet.	40 feet.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Double.	Single.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3	1 20	2 00	12 00	7 00	2 00	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	480 00	5 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	29892 00
9	3 00	6 00	15 00	10 00	3 00	31 33	2500 00	40 00	35 00	32 50	30 00	3 00	8 00	200 00	25 00	16 00	10%
12	3 00	6 00	15 00	10 00	3 00	31 33	2500 00	40 00	35 00	32 50	30 00	3 00	8 00	200 00	25 00	16 00	10%
16	3 00	4 00	16 00	14 00	3 50	4 02	1000 00	4000 00	2300 00	1000 00	1000 00	1 00	1 25	100 00	100 00	80 00	2 1/2%
22	3 00	6 00	18 00	12 00	6 00	42 00	4000 00	28 00	23 00	24 00	22 00	4 00	5 00	150 00	80 00	50 00	10%
33	5 00	6 00	12 00	10 00	8 00	60 00	10000 00	.....	.....	.....	1500 00	3 00	5 00	40 00	30 00	25 00	5%
39	2 00	5 00	10 00	7 00	7 00	6 00	1115 00	2500 00	1600 00	1280 00	600 00	6 00	9 00	400 00	30 00	15 00	421 00
46	2 00	4 00	13 30	7 55	3 00	14 70	10500 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	2 50	3 00	300 00	46 00	28 00	10040 00
55	6 00	6 00	24 00	12 00	10 00	18 00	500 00	2000 00	1600 00	1200 00	800 00	5 00	10 00	100 00	60 00	40 00	10%
59	3 00	4 00	15 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	3030 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	1 50	2 00	200 00	100 00	50 00	5%
63	1 00	4 00	12 00	10 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 07	0 12	120 00	25 00	15 00	.....
66	2 00	4 00	11 00	9 50	4 00	25 00	.....	4800 00	3200 00	2400 00	1600 00	3 00	3 50	120 00	120 00	80 00	.....
73	6 00	5 00	14 00	12 00	6 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000 00
82	1 50	4 50	18 00	11 50	3 50	15 00	5000 00	37 50	34 00	30 00	30 00	4 50	6 00	250 00	50 00	35 00	.....
83	2 00	5 00	12 00	8 00	5 00	27 00	3000 00	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	5 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	5000 00
95	2 50	6 00	12 00	10 00	2 00	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	37160 00
108	1 50	4 00	11 00	7 00	4 00	35 00	4000 00	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	1000 00	4 25	12 00	140 00	50 00	25 00	9145 00

111	2 00	5 00	12 00	8 00	5 00	24 00	8156 00	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000 00
112	3 00	5 00	14 00	9 00	4 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1240 00	1 50	4 00	150 00	.....	.....	10%
123	5 50	3 50	13 00	11 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	2 50	3 00	210 00	90 00	75 00	10%
128	4 50	4 50	14 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	60 00	40 00	40 00	30 00	2 00	4 00	200 00	75 00	45 00	10%
133	4 00	5 00	15 00	11 00	4 00	9 00	20 00 p. c. yd.	40 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	1 50	2 50	150 00	90 00	50 00	10%
136	2 00	5 00	10 00	7 50	5 00	11 00	0 30	30 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	2 00	10 00	75 00	15 00	10 00	20596 00
155	2 00	5 00	16 00	11 00	11 00	20 00	4000 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	24 00	1 25	3 00	230 00	35 00	48 00	10%
166	5 00	6 00	15 00	10 00	2 25	30 00	5000 00	3700 00	2550 00	1800 00	1050 00	6 00	10 00	150 00	15 00	10 00	5%
171	1 00	3 50	12 00	9 00	4 00	24 00	.....	3500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	3 50	7 50	130 00	80 00	50 00	.....
174	2 50	5 50	20 00	16 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	2 60	5 00	100 00	.....	.....	10%
186	2 00	6 00	14 00	9 00	5 60	.....	5000 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	2 00	3 00	100 00	60 00	30 00	5%
190	1 00	3 50	12 00	9 00	2 00	25 00	1000 00	4000 00	3000 00	2000 00	600 00	5 00	10 00	150 00	60 00	50 00	.....
197	2 50	3 00	15 00	12 00	7 00	.....	500 00	30 00	25 00	25 00	20 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	10%
199	2 25	6 00	16 00	12 00	7 00	.....	5000 00	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	2 50	3 00	150 00	40 00	.....	8822 00
212	2 00	5 00	14 00	9 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	4 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	10%
217	2 00	5 00	12 00	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	0 50	.....	80 00	.....	.....	3000 00
223	5 00	7 50	15 00	12 00	6 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400 00	12 00	25 00	110 00	.....	.....	3000 00
228	2 00	5 00	13 00	11 00	6 00	25 00	.....	2500 00	2000 00	1200 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	30 00	20 00	.....
231	3 00	5 00	14 00	12 00	6 00	25 00	.....	2500 00	2000 00	1500 00	600 00	1 00	3 00	140 00	40 00	30 00	.....
241	1 50	5 00	14 00	9 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	4 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	5%
242	4 50	7 50	14 00	11 00	6 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400 00	12 00	25 00	100 00	.....	.....	2000 00
159	1 20	4 00	12 00	7 50	4 00	20 00	1000 00	.....	30 00	30 00	25 00	2 25	3 50	200 00	40 00	30 00	18632 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 17.

25th May, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Names of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.	
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.				1st class.	2nd class.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
83	Thomas Mara.....	J. Mara,	493000 00	24650 00	21 00 130 00	7 50	6 00	1 00	0 25	15 00	3 50	3 50	13 00	10 00	
85	Thomas B. Guest.....	A. Stoddart	581050 00	29050 00	25 00 150 00	9 00	7 00	1 25	0 28	20 00	4 00	4 00	15 00	12 00	
80	James W. Guest.....	D. McConnell,	550000 00	27500 00	23 00 140 00	8 00	6 00	1 12½	0 26	16 00	4 00	4 00	14 00	11 00	
53	Duncan Macdonald.....	Hiram Guest.....	560000 00	28000 00	40 00 100 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	0 30	1 00	1 50	5 00	15 00	14 00	
56	John Fowler.....	N. Nicol	490000 00	24600 00	15 00 40 00	6 00	5 00	1 25	0 30	1 50	2 00	1 50	18 00	8 00	
59	R. Mc.Greevy.....	James Moose.....	467200 00	23360 00	45 00 120 00	9 00	7 00	1 15	0 30	20 00	3 00	5 00	13 00	8 00	
62	Ralph Jones.....	John Macdonald,	389130 00	19456 00	10 00 40 00	6 50	6 00	0 85	0 20	10 00	1 50	3 00	14 00	9 00	
65	William Kingsford.....	Angus Macdonald,	513520 00	25676 00	29 00 150 00	9 25	.....	1 13	0 23½	14 00	2 30	5 75	14 50	9 25	
68	Angus McDonald & Co.....	John H. Dumble,	490000 00	24950 00	17 50 110 00	8 00	.....	1 15	0 27	12 00	2 00	5 50	19 00	9 00	
71	Wm. Muirhead, jun., & Co.	Robert Cockburn.....	494419 00	24720 00	40 00 90 00	10 00	.....	0 90	0 26	23 00	3 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	
74	W. E. Macdonald and R. Macdew & Co.....	John Hurry,	498290 00	24914 00	30 00 80 00	10 00	.....	0 85	0 25	20 00	3 00	6 00	16 00	11 00	
77	Augustus Matthieu.....	T. Kavanagh.....	498224 00	24911 00	15 00 100 00	7 00	.....	1 00	0 23	20 00	2 00	5 50	13 00	9 40	
44	S. Parker Tuck.....	W. H. Brouse,	440000 00	22000 00	40 00 120 00	12 00	8 00	1 00	0 27	10 00	1 00	4 00	17 50	12 50	
1	Clark, Prichard & Co.....	F. Shanly.....	491816 00	24590 00	38 00 140 00	9 00	5 00	1 00	0 25	10 00	1 00	4 00	15 00	10 00	
5	William T. Berryman.....	Satisfactory security.....	444778 00	22238 90	25 00 160 00	7 50	.....	1 20	0 24	25 00	2 50	3 50	16 00	9 00	
6	John Donnelly.....	D. McMillan,	520000 00	26000 00	25 00 120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	14 00	1 50	5 00	16 00	11 00	
		Hugh Macdonald													
		W. Muirhead,													
		J. Mitchell.....													
		F. Steinhoff,													
		C. J. Ladd.....													
		William Withall,													
		Charles Sampson.....													
		William F. Harrison,													
		Thomas M. Reid.....													
		John W. Cudlip,													
		George E. Snider.....													
		J. Chipman,													
		James Murdree.....													
		John Elliott,													
		J. W. McGauran & Co.													

9	John Wardrop & Co.....	John Donnelly, D. Shannon	510918 00	25545 00	25 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	14 00	1 50	5 00	16 00	11 00
11	A. Sylvaïn & Co.	Napoleon Coté, A. Edward Talbot	396000 00	19800 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	.....	1 30	0 24	16 00	2 50	5 00	13 00	10 00
13	Angus R. McLennan.....	Angus Mechaud, G. Bias	556500 00	27825 00	15 00	30 00	8 00	8 00	1 00	0 25	8 00	3 00	3 00	10 00	8 00
14	Robert Lister & Co.....	J. Weir & Co., Bogg & Murray	403780 00	20289 00	21 00	125 00	8 00	4 95	0 95	0 24	7 00	2 00	4 25	10 00	8 25
15	S. Rettie & Co.	Burrell & Co., Edward McGillivray,	389779 00	19488 95	20 00	75 00	7 00	5 00	0 90	0 23	8 00	1 50	4 00	10 00	8 00
20	James Goodwin.....	Edward Griffin	497177 00	24858 00	25 00	150 00	9 00	.....	1 00	0 25	14 00	2 00	5 50	18 00	9 00
23	J. & G. Jackson	D. Tisdale, T. W. Walsh	550000 00	27500 00	20 00	150 00	8 00	.....	1 25	0 30	15 00	2 00	5 00	20 00	9 00
26	William Ellis & Co.	J. P. Wisser & Co., James Bailiff	509918 00	25495 00	20 00	100 00	6 00	5 00	1 00	0 22	10 00	2 00	5 00	14 00	8 00
29	E. R. Burpee	Thomas Temple, John H. Hope	456360 00	22818 00	18 00	140 00	6 00	.....	1 00	0 25	6 00	1 50	4 50	16 00	12 00
32	John A. Cameron	N. J. McGillivray, C. C. Snowden	482155 00	24107 00	30 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 26	15 00	2 50	5 00	16 00	10 00
35	Joseph B. Moore & Co.	G. L. Marlor, Samuel K. Evans	505709 00	25285 00	25 00	120 00	.....	.....	1 20	0 28	10 00	2 00	4 50	14 00	8 50
38	Joseph Rosa	F. Jobin, Louis Rosa	837195 00	41859 00	60 00	90 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	0 25	50 00	4 50	5 50	17 00	13 00
41	John Marne	Thomas Glassco	558522 00	27926 00	20 00	150 00	10 00	5 00	1 20	0 28	20 00	2 50	6 00	19 00	10 00
47	Peter Ross & Co.	H. Davis, W. Daniel	455610 00	22780 00	18 00	140 00	6 00	.....	1 00	0 25	6 00	1 50	4 50	15 50	11 50
50	A. S. Brown & Co.	John Boyd, A. Sutherland, James Glass	518910 00	25945 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 30	15 00	1 50	6 00	16 00	10 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 17.—Continued.

No.	Paving.	Iron Cylinders.	Foundation.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Special works.				Omissions and contingencies.
				100 feet span.	80 feet span.	60 feet span.	40 feet span.	6 to 12 truss.	15 to 20 truss.	Publ.	Double.	Single.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
83	5 00			35 00	30 00	28 00	20 00	3 00	4 00	130 00	45 00	30 00	2500 00	4000 00	7 00	10000 00	
85	6 00			40 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	{ 3 50 20 00 }	5 00	150 00	50 00	30 00	3800 00	10000 00	13 00	14000 00	
80	5 00			35 00	32 00	29 00	25 00	{ 900 00 20 00 }		140 00	45 00	28 00	3000 00	8000 00	9 00	12000 00	
53	5 00			3000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	{ 900 00 20 00 }	25 00	100 00	40 00	20 00	2000 00	1800 00	10 00	8000 00	
56	4 00	27 00	5000 00	4500 00	3200 00	2100 00	1000 00	{ 3 00 600 00 }	5 00	75 00	20 00	12 00	5700 00	3000 00	12 00	9000 00	
59	4 00	25 00	7000 00	3800 00	2500 00	1800 00	1000 00	{ 10 00 600 00 }	15 00	150 00	10 00	5 00	7500 00	2700 00	4 00	9000 00	2 1/2 %
62	4 00	25 00	5000 00	35 00			20 00	4 00	10 00	150 00		18 00	5385 00	2400 00	5 55	9500 00	
65	8 10	24 00	15250 00	40 00			24 00	3 30	2 50	150 00		35 00	6375 00	2000 00	17 70	6300 00	5 %
68	5 00		8000 00	4000 00			1000 00	2 50		100 00		20 00	5000 00	2000 00	12000 00	8000 00	24063 00
71	6 00			40 00			35 00	0 60		100 00			5930 00	2730 00	8 50	8100 00	12000 00
74	6 00		12000 00	3700 00			1400 00	0 50		120 00			6000 00	1800 00	7 00	6000 00	14000 00
77	5 50	16 00	8000 00	4000 00			2000 00	4 00	4 00	115 00	20 00		7300 00	2000 00	45000 00	7500 00	10 %
44	2 00	16 00	13000 00	4000 00	2800 00	1950 00	1200 00	5 00	10 00	175 00	40 00	25 00	3655 00	2100 00	25500 00	7250 00	5 %
1	2 50	14 00	250 00	3000 00				8 50	8 50	200 00		28 00	5126 00	2800 00	7 00	5400 00	21500 00
5	5 00			2500 00			880 00	3 00	4 00	150 00	20 00		3938 00	1975 00	5 00	6500 00	3500 00
6	6 00	25 00		2600 00	1600 00	1200 00	600 00	{ 400 00 1 00 }	1 50	150 00	40 00	30 00	6000 00	3500 00	6 50	9600 00	8000 00
9	6 00	25 00	0 40	2600 00	1750 00	1200 00	600 00	{ 400 00 1 00 }	2 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	6000 00	3500 00	6 50	9600 00	8000 00

[illegible]

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 18.
25th May, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Names of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drains.	Ridrap.	Concrete.	Masonry.	
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.				1st class.	2nd class.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
57	John Fowler.....	J. H. Dumble, R. Cockburn	73000 00	36500 00	15 00 40 00	40 00	6 00	5 00	1 25	30	1 50	2 00	1 50	12 00	8 00
63	Ralph Jones	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly	538419 00	26920 00	10 00 40 00	40 00	6 50	6 00	0 94	20	10 00	1 50	3 00	14 00	9 00
66	W. Kingsford	Satisfactory security	789120 00	39456 00	21 00 130 00	130 00	9 25	.....	1 15 ¹	24 ¹	14 00	2 30	5 75	16 17	9 25
69	Angus McDonald	Douald McMillan, Hugh McDonald	695000 00	34750 00	18 00 100 00	100 00	7 50	.....	1 10	26	12 00	2 00	5 00	17 50	8 50
72	William Muirhead & Co.	W. Muirhead, J. Mitchell	713932 00	35696 00	40 00 90 00	90 00	11 00	.....	0 90	25	16 00	2 50	5 00	17 00	13 00
75	W. E. Macdonald.....	Finley Steinhoff, C. J. Ladd	685385 00	34269 00	35 00 80 00	80 00	10 00	.....	0 80	25	23 00	3 00	6 00	16 00	12 00
78	Augustin Mathieu	William Withall, Charles Sanson	714230 00	35711 00	15 00 100 00	100 00	7 00	.....	1 00	22	20 00	2 00	5 50	13 00	8 50
81	James W. Guest	Andrew Nicol, James Moore	775000 00	38750 00	23 00 140 00	140 00	8 00	6 00	1 12 ¹	26	16 00	4 00	4 00	14 00	11 00
86	T. B. Guest	D. McConnell, Hiram Guest	819775 00	40988 00	25 00 150 00	150 00	9 00	7 00	1 25	28	20 00	4 00	4 00	15 00	12 00
84	Thomas Alexander.....	T. Mara, A. Stoddard	719000 00	35950 00	21 00 130 00	130 00	7 50	6 00	1 00	25	15 00	3 00	3 00	13 00	10 00
60	Robert H. McGreevy	John Heney, T. Kavanagh	648600 00	32450 00	45 00 120 00	120 00	9 00	7 00	1 15	30	20 00	3 00	5 00	14 00	8 00
1	Clark & Punchard	John W. Cudlip, George E. Smith	770000 00	38500 00	38 00 140 00	140 00	9 00	5 00	1 00	28	10 00	1 00	4 00	17 00	12 00
7	John Donnelly	John Elliott, J. W. McGarvain & Co.	770000 00	38500 00	25 00 120 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 30	30	14 00	2 00	5 00	18 00	12 00
10	John Wardross & Co.	John Donnelly, D. Shannon	759410 00	37970 00	25 00 120 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	30	14 00	1 50	6 00	18 00	12 00
12	Angus R. McLennan.....	F. Chamberland, Napoleon Cott	678625 00	33931 00	35 00 50 00	50 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	25	8 00	3 00	3 00	12 00	9 00
16	Mitchell & Co.	Bogg & Murray, Starr & Sons	541000 00	27050 00	20 00 100 00	100 00	9 00	8 00	0 90	24	8 00	2 00	4 00	9 50	7 50
18	S. Kettle & Co.	Bogg & Murray, Bowell & Co.	514500 00	28725 00	18 00 100 00	100 00	10 10	4 00	0 80	23	8 00	2 00	4 00	10 00	7 50

21 James Goodwin.....	E. McGillivray,	729472 00	36473 60	25 00	150 00	9 00	.....	1 00	25	14 00	2 00	5 50	18 00	10 00
24 J. & G. Jackson	Edward Griffin													
27 W. Ellis & Co.	David Tisdale,	766000 00	38300 00	20 00	150 00	8 00	.....	1 25	30	15 00	2 00	5 00	20 00	9 00
30 E. R. Burpee	T. W. Walsh	769622 00	38250 00	20 00	100 00	6 00	6 00	1 00	22	10 00	2 00	5 00	15 00	9 00
33 John A. Cameron.....	J. P. Wiser,	669830 00	33491 00	16 00	140 00	7 00	3 50	0 90	26	6 00	1 50	5 00	14 00	11 00
36 Joseph B. Moore & Co. ...	James Bailiff	785393 00	39269 00	30 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	28	20 00	3 00	5 00	16 00	12 00
39 Joseph Rosa.....	Thomas Temple,	716166 00	35808 00	25 00	120 00	7 50	6 00	1 20	28	13 00	2 00	4 50	14 00	8 50
42 John Mann.....	John H. Hope.....	1387967 00	69398 00	60 00	90 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	25	50 00	4 50	5 50	17 00	13 00
45 S. Parker Tuck	Neil McGillivray,	748253 00	37402 00	20 00	150 00	10 00	5 00	1 25	28	20 00	2 50	6 00	19 00	10 00
48 Peter Ross & Co.	C. C. Snowdon	600000 00	30000 00	40 00	120 00	12 00	8 00	1 10	27	10 00	1 00	3 75	18 00	12 00
51 A. S. Brown	S. L. Marler,	661480 00	33074 00	16 00	140 00	.....	3 50	0 90	26	6 00	1 50	5 00	13 50	10 50
54 Duncan McDonald.....	F. Jabin,	837115 00	41886 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	32	15 00	1 50	6 00	19 00	12 00
	G. R. Vankunan,	775000 00	38750 00	40 00	100 00	9 00	7 50	1 25	30	50 00	1 00	5 00	16 00	14 00
	Robert Spronte													
	W. F. Harrison,													
	Thomas M. Reed													
	Thomas W. Daniels,													
	John Boyd													
	A. Sutherland,													
	James Glass & Co.													
	John McDonald,													
	Angus Macdonald.....													

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 18.—Continued.

No.	Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.			Special work.				Omissions and contingencies.
				100 feet span.	80 feet span.	60 feet span.	40 feet span.			Public.	Double.	Single.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
57	4 00	27	5000 00	4500 00	3200	2100	1000	3 00	5 00	75	20	12	6 50	9450 00	9450 00	9450 00	
63	4 00	25	4000 00	35 00	28			4 00				18	2 81	10200 00	10200 00	10200 00	
66	8 10	22	22500 00	40 00	35			3 30				35	9 07	6720 00	6720 00	6720 00	5 %
69	5 00		10000 00	4000 00	2400			2 00	1 00			15	96000 00	1000 00	5000 00	2500 00	26892 00
72	5 00			40 00	40			0 50		130			5 00	3000 00	2500 00	3000 00	
75	6 00				4000	3200		0 60		120			4 50	8700 00	8700 00		12000 00
78	5 50	17			45	35		4 00	4 00	115			123600 00	18750 00	18750 00		10 %
81	5 00				35	32	29			140	45	28	6 00	15000 00	15000 00		
86	6 00				40	35	30			150	50	30	7 00	16000 00	7000 00	5000 00	
84	5 00			35 00	30	28	20	3 00	4 00	120	45	30	5 00	13000 00	9000 00	7000 00	5 %
60	4 00	25	5000 00	3800 00	2500	1800	1000	10 00	15 00	150	10	5	3 00	3000 00	6000 00	3600 00	2½ %
1	2 00	14	9240 00	3000 00	2000			7 50				35	6 50	2335 00	4670 00	2442 00	{ 17300 00 18900 00
7	6 00	25	0 40	2600 00	1600	1200	600	1 00	2 00	150	40	30	6 50				8000 00
10	6 00	25	0 40	2600 00	1750	1200	600	1 00	2 00	150	40	30	6 50		10500 00		8000 00
12	3 00	20	15000 00	1200 00	1000	720	500	6 00	8 00	150	50	25	6 00	13000 00	4500 00	2500 00	
16	4 00	20	12000 00	4000 00	3200	2400	1600	3 00	5 00	100	100	70		7000 00	48000 00		
18	4 00	18	12000 00	4000 00	3700	2400	1600	3 00	6 00	70	70	40		6000 00			

21	5 00	.....	4000 00	3200	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	150	..	40	7 00	8700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 %
24	5 00	.....	50 00	30	.....	.....	.....	2 50	3 00	.....	50	.....	70000 00	14750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 %
27	9 00	35	7000 00	3500	.....	2500	500	4 00	5 00	150	25	15	8 00	78000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 %
30	1 40	20	3200 00	3040	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	1	16	5 00	2382 50	4331 25	2756 25	12000 00	.....	.....	12000 00
33	3 50	45	6000 00	2400	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	10	5 45½	3085 20	6190 40	3714 24	19155 95	.....	.....	19155 95
36	3 00	20	11600 00	2880	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	300	48	26	4 40	8600 00	.....	.....	34722 00	.....	.....	34722 00
39	8 00	20	24000 00	32	30	28	20	8 00	10 00	50	30	22	26 18	17000 00	.....	.....	{	10 %	15 %	{
42	6 00	32	10000 00	2800	1920	1200	750	4 00	5 00	150	40	20	8 75	7750 00	.....	.....	9000 00	.....	.....	9000 00
45	2 00	15	13000 00	2800	1950	1200	.....	5 00	10 00	175	40	25	57600 00	6880 00	.....	.....	5 %	.....	.....	5 %
48	1 40	.....	3200 00	3040	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	16	5 00	2362 50	4331 25	2756 25	10000 00	.....	.....	10000 00
51	6 00	22	10000 00	2400	1506	800	450	8 00	10 00	130	80	50	6 50	4668 00	4666 00	4666 00	8287 28	.....	.....	8287 28
54	5 00	.....	.....	2400	1800	1200	900	20 00	20 00	100	40	25	13600 00	10000 00	8000 00	2500 00	10 %	.....	.....	10 %

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 19.
25th May, 1870.

No.	Name of party tendering.	Names of Sureties.	Lump Sum. \$ cts.	Rate per Mile. \$ cts.	Clearing and close Cutting.	Grubbing. \$ cts.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under Drains. \$ cts.	Riprap. \$ cts.	Concrete. \$ cts.	Masonry.	
							100 feet. \$ cts.	Snake per 100 feet. \$ cts.	Rock. \$ cts.	Earth. \$ cts.				1st Class. \$ cts.	2nd Class. \$ cts.
61	Robert H. McGreevy	John Heney, Timothy Kavanagh	398000 00	42642 86	45 00 120 00	9 00	7 00	1 15	0 30	20 00	3 00	5 00	17 00	9 00	
64	Ralph Jones and Co.	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly	364463 00	39049 00	40 00 40 00	7 00	6 00	1 00	0 22	10 00	1 50	3 00	16 00	9 00	
67	Wm. Kingsford	Satisfactory, Security	458920 00	49170 00	21 00 150 00	9 25	.....	1 17	0 21½	14 00	2 30	5 75	15 00	9 25	
70	Angus S. Macdonald & Co.	D. McMillan, Hugh McDonald	409750 00	44244 00	15 00 80 00	7 50	.....	1 10	0 25	12 00	2 00	5 00	16 00	8 00	
73	Wm. Muirhead, jr., & Co.	W. Muirhead, James Mitchell	419425 00	44938 00	30 00 100 00	10 00	.....	1 25	0 26	20 00	2 00	4 00	13 00	10 00	
76	W. E. Macdonald	Finlay Steinhoff, C. L. Ladd	425530 00	45592 00	35 00 90 00	11 00	.....	1 20	0 27	24 00	2 50	5 00	15 00	10 00	
79	Augustin Mattewan	Wm. Withall, Charles Sampson	419735 00	45328 00	15 00 100 00	7 00	.....	1 00	0 23	20 00	2 00	5 00	13 00	9 00	
87	T. B. Guest	David McConnell, H. Guest	417479 00	44729 00	25 00 150 00	9 00	7 00	1 25	0 28	20 00	4 00	4 00	15 00	12 00	
82	James W. Guest	A. Nicol, James Moore	376937 00	40750 00	23 00 140 00	8 00	6 00	1 20	0 26	16 00	3 75	3 75	14 00	11 00	
88	P. Purcell	John Gilles, John Purcell	373757 00	40045 45	20 00 100 00	8 00	.....	1 00	0 26	15 00	2 00	6 00	14 00	8 00	
89	J. G. Worthington & Co.	Satisfactory, Names	437733 00	46900 00	50 00 100 00	11 00	7 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	5 00	5 00	16 00	10 00	
46	S. Parker Tuck	Wm. F. Harrison, Thomas M. Reed	395753 00	42400 00	40 00 130 00	10 00	7 00	1 10	0 30	10 00	0 75	4 00	20 00	13 00	
3	Clark & Punchard	John W. Cudlip, George E. Snider	484300 00	51908 00	38 00 140 00	9 00	5 00	1 00	0 26	10 00	1 00	4 00	20 00	12 00	
4	D. C. Archibald	Wm. Hamilton, John Mesher	555435 00	58400 00	45 00 50 00	10 00	.....	1 50	0 30	20 00	5 00	6 00	17 00	12 00	
8	John Donnelly	John Elliott, J. W. McGavrain & Co.	476000 00	51000 00	25 00 140 00	9 00	6 00	1 30	0 30	14 00	1 50	5 00	18 00	12 00	
11	John Wardrop	John Donnelly, D. Shannon	464267 00	49707 00	25 00 120 00	9 00	6 00	1 25	0 28	14 00	1 50	6 00	18 00	12 00	
17	Mitchell & Co.	Boggs and Murray,													

19	Wm. Stewart & Co.....	Starr & Sons.....	317502 00	30726 00	20 00	80 00	7 00	8 00	0 90	0 24	8 00	2 00	4 00	9 50	8 00
	George Underwood.....	Wm. Fraser.....	459700 00	40250 00	20 00	80 00	8 50	.....	1 25	0 26	16 00	1 50	5 00	16 00	11 00
22	James Goodwin.....	Edward McGillivray,	419545 00	44051 00	25 00	150 00	9 00	.....	1 00	0 25	14 00	2 00	5 50	15 00	9 00
25	J. & G. Jackson.....	Edward Griffin.....	458000 00	49071 00	20 00	150 00	8 00	.....	1 25	0 25	15 00	2 00	5 00	20 00	9 00
28	Wm. Ellis & Co.....	D. Tisdale.....	461574 00	59400 00	20 00	100 00	6 00	6 00	1 00	0 23	10 00	2 00	5 00	14 00	9 00
31	E. R. Burpee.....	J. P. Wiser.....	282031 00	29687 00	14 00	140 00	6 00	.....	1 10	0 25	6 00	1 25	5 00	14 00	10 00
34	John A. Cameron.....	Thomas Temple.....	508377 00	54490 00	30 00	100 00	10 00	8 00	1 25	0 27	15 00	2 50	5 00	16 00	12 00
37	Joseph B. Moore.....	Neil J. McGillivray,	428689 00	45968 00	25 00	120 00	7 50	6 00	1 20	0 28	13 00	2 00	4 50	13 75	8 25
40	Joseph Rosa.....	C. C. Snowdon.....	751768 00	80546 00	60 00	90 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	0 25	50 00	4 50	5 50	17 00	13 00
43	John Mann.....	L. L. Marler.....	587283 00	68850 00	20 00	130 00	9 00	5 00	1 25	0 27	20 00	2 50	5 00	15 00	10 00
49	Peter Ross & Co.....	Samuel R. Evans.....	279621 00	29118 00	14 00	140 00	6 00	.....	1 10	0 25	6 00	1 25	5 00	13 50	9 50
52	A. S. Brown & Co.....	F. John.....	462453 00	49548 00	20 00	120 00	9 00	6 00	1 40	0 28	15 00	1 25	6 00	13 00	11 00
55	Duncan Macdonald.....	Louis Rosa.....	516060 00	57000 00	40 00	40 00	10 00	9 00	1 25	0 30	100 00	1 25	5 00	20 00	15 00
58	John Fowler.....	Robert Phair.....	413000 00	44250 00	15 00	40 00	6 00	5 00	1 25	0 30	1 50	2 00	1 50	12 00	8 00
		James Glas.....													
		John Macdonald.....													
		Angus Macdonald.....													
		J. H. Dumble.....													
		Robert Cockburn.....													

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 19.—Continued.

No.	Paving.		Iron Cylinders.		Foundation.		Bridge Superstructure.				Truss.		Beam Culverts.		Road Crossings.			Special Work.		Omissions and Contingencies.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	100 feet.	80 feet.	60 feet.	40 feet.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Public.	Double.	Single.	\$	cts.	
61	5 00	25 00	8,000 00	\$	cts.	\$	3,800 00	2500 00	1800 00	1000 00	\$	600 00	\$	10 00	15 00	150 00	5 00	5,600 00	3 00	2½
64	4 00	25 00	7,200 00	25 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	4 00	10 00	150 00	.....	18 00	3,500 00	4 22	.....
67	8 10	20 00	28,875 00	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	3 30	2 65	150 00	.....	35 00	5,500 00	13 72	5%
70	5 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	.....	.....	2 00	2 50	125 00	.....	20 00	1,750 00	40,000 00	42,967 00
73	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1280 00	.....	.....	.....	1280 00	6 00	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	8 00	10,000 00
76	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1280 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 60	.....	150 00	.....	100 00	2,000 00	6 00	15,000 00
79	5 00	16 00	8 000 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	4 00	4 00	115 00	20 00	10 00	3,000 00	50,000 00	.....
87	6 00	.....	.....	40 00	35 00	30 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	4 00	5 50	150 00	50 00	30 00	14,075 00	12 00	.....
82	6 00	.....	.....	35 00	32 00	29 00	35 00	32 00	29 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	4 00	5 00	140 00	45 00	30 00	12,150 00	10 00	7%
88	30 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	15 00	100 00	.....	12 00	3,500 00	3 31	5,000 00
89	6 60	30 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	.....	1 50	2 50	300 00	30 00	15 00	40,000 00	.....	5%
46	2 00	15 00	18,000 00	4,000 00	2800 00	1050 00	4,000 00	2800 00	1050 00	1200 00	.....	.....	5 00	10 00	175 00	35 00	20 00	1,946 00	28,000 00	5%
3	2 50	14 00	8,750 00	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	8 50	8 50	200 00	.....	35 00	6,000 00	5 30	20,000 00
4	5 00	50 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	1600 00	.....	.....	.....	1600 00	.....	.....	4 00	5 00	100 00	.....	20 00	3,866 00	2 00	20 00
8	5 00	25 00	0 40	2,600 00	1750 00	1200 00	2,600 00	1750 00	1200 00	600 00	400 00	400 00	1 00	2 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	6,000 00	6 50	3,800 00
11	6 00	25 00	0 40	2,600 00	1750 00	1200 00	2,600 00	1750 00	1200 00	600 00	400 00	400 00	1 00	2 00	150 00	40 00	30 00	6,000 00	6 50	20,000 00

17	4 00	20 00	12,000 00	4,000 00	3200 00	2400 00	1600 00	1200 00	3 00	5 00	100 00	100 00	70 00	1,500 00	.....	20,000 00
19	3 00	25 00	22,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1400 00	200 00	2 75	.....	125 00	.....	25 00	4,000 00	60,000 00	3,000 00
22	5 00	16 00	20,000 00	4,000 00	3200 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	150 00	.....	40 00	1,975 00	10 00	.....
25	5 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	2 50	3 00	150 00	.....	50 00	1,725 00	20,000 00	7%
28	19 00	35 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	400 00	3 00	5 00	150 00	25 00	15 00	2,287 00	13 00	10%
31	1 50	20 00	3,200 00	.....	.....	.....	1360 00	.....	8 00	12 00	150 00	.....	15 00	4,454 00	5 00	5,700 00
34	3 00	45 00	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	250 00	5 00	.....	100 00	.....	7 50	4,243 00	8 25	12,444 00
37	3 00	20 00	18,900 00	.....	.....	.....	1040 00	.....	4 50	.....	300 00	48 00	26 00	1,800 00	6 00	20,440 00
40	8 00	20 00	31,925 00	34 20	32 00	30 00	28 00	20 00	8 00	10 00	50 00	30 00	22 00	6,481 00	39 60	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10\% \\ 15\% \end{array} \right.$
43	6 00	31 50	20,000 00	3,800 00	2800 00	1920 00	1200 00	750 00	4 00	5 00	150 00	40 00	20 00	2,923 00	13 20	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{prxd} 1\ 50 \\ 10,000 00 \end{array} \right.$
49	1 50	.....	3,200 00	.....	.....	.....	1360 00	.....	8 00	12 00	150 00	.....	15 00	4,454 00	30,300 00	5,700 00
52	6 00	22 00	20,000 00	3,500 00	2400 00	1500 00	800 00	450 00	8 00	10 00	130 00	80 00	50 00	2,565 00	8 25	4,578 75
55	5 00	20 00	20,000 00	3,000 00	2400 00	1800 00	1200 00	1000 00	20 00	20 00	100 00	50 00	25 00	2,500 00	10 00	10%
58	4 00	27 00	5,000 00	4,500 00	3200 00	2100 00	1000 00	600 00	3 00	5 00	75 00	20 00	12 00	2,500 00	10 00	.....

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 20.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Names of Securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.		Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.	Concrete.	Masonry.	
							Per 100 feet.	Snake, per 100 feet.	Rock.	Earth.				1st class.	2nd class.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	James Campbell & Co.....	W. H. Brouse,	780856 00	119812 00	1100 00 160 00	10 00	10 00	.....	1 00	0 30	14 00	.....	.....	12 00	9 00
3	W. Farquhar & Co.....	F. Shanly	731150 00	121358 00	60 00 160 00	10 00	8 00	8 00	1 25	0 40	20 00	5 00	12 00	14 00	8 00
4	Joseph B. Moore	Alex. Manning	676502 00	112750 00	21 00 120 00	8 00	6 00	6 00	1 25	0 36	13 00	.....	.....	13 00	9 00
5	Wm. Kingsford	Saml. R. Evans	613550 00	100591 00	23 00 150 00	10 50	.....	.....	0 92	0 24	14 00	2 50	5 50	13 00	9 25
6	James Goodwin & Co.....	Satisfactory security	663554 00	110594 00	25 00 150 00	9 50	.....	.....	1 25	0 30	13 00	3 00	5 00	14 00	10 00
7	H. Gallagher	do	546558 00	91109 00	40 00 50 00	11 00	9 00	9 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	3 00	6 00	10 00	8 00
8	Alex. Manning	A. J. Gallagher,	819647 00	130507 00	30 00 80 00	10 00	.....	.....	1 25	0 30	20 00	2 50	6 00	12 00	10 00
9	Clark & Punchard	John McKenzie	720000 00	120000 00	33 00 120 00	9 00	6 00	6 00	1 00	0 32	10 00	2 00	5 50	14 00	10 00
11	John Wardrop	Ed. Harding,	670629 00	111771 00	29 00 120 00	9 00	7 00	7 00	1 25	0 33	12 00	1 50	7 00	14 00	10 00
12	Angus S. McDonald & Co....	Benjamin Walton	635000 00	105633 00	30 00 80 00	9 00	.....	.....	0 85	0 24	14 00	.....	.....	9 00	7 00
13	J. & G. Jackson	John Mudlip,	612376 00	102062 00	29 00 160 00	6 00	.....	.....	0 80	0 22	20 00	.....	.....	8 00	6 00
14	John A. Cameron & Co.....	Ser E. Snider	1059403 00	176560 00	30 00 100 00	10 00	8 00	8 00	1 25	0 32	0 15	3 00	5 00	12 00	8 00
15	Wm. W. Livingston & Co....	W. McCullough,	584000 00	97323 00	20 00 150 00	8 00	.....	.....	1 00	0 23	15 00	.....	.....	12 00	8 00
16	W. Ellis & Co.....	D. McMillan,	520000 00	86666 00	50 00 120 00	6 50	6 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	2 00	7 00	10 00	8 00
2	Brown, Brooks, & Ryan...	Hugh McDonald,	642854 00	107142 00	20 00 120 00	9 00	6 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	15 00	1 25	9 00	12 00	9 00
		D. Tisdale,													
		T. W. Walsh,													
		W. J. McGilivray,													
		C. C. Snowden													
		R. T. Livingston,													
		Chas. W. Govenron													
		J. P. Wiser,													
		Jas. Balif													
		A. Sutherland,													
		Robert Lees													

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 20.—Continued.

No.	Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Timber truss.	Beam culverts.	Road crossings.			Special work.						Omissions and contingencies.	
						Public.	Over bridge.		Single.	North-west bridge.			South-west Bridge.			
							\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 3.	$	cts.	No. 3.
1	4 00	25 00	2000 00	20 00	4 00	150 00	1000 00	20 00	261331 00	601150 00	313997 00	23016 00	201391 00	58940 00	32214 00	13048 00
3	5 00	.....	5000 00	800 00	10 00	150 00	500 00	100 00	18486 00	127984 00	65844 00	76915 00	205694 00	60277 00	50000 00	130000 00
4	6 00	20 00	800 00	600 00	4 50	300 00	800 00	28 00	10243 00	138208 00	76915 00	84707 00	13910 00	225749 00	60125 00	72001 00
5	9 25	20 00	450 00	300 00	4 00	150 00	490 00	35 00	11460 00	152333 00	84707 00	27500 00	27500 00	27500 00	27500 00	50000 00
6	8 00	20 00	490 00	340 00	3 50	150 00	500 00	35 00	27500 00	27500 00	27500 00	70000 00	15791 00	290625 00	66000 00	.....
7	6 00	26 00	88000 00	200 00	5 00	200 00	800 00	200 00	11580 00	232500 00	59461 00	14936 00	189308 00	59290 00	69000 00	.....
8	6 00	20 00	.....	20 00	0 50	150 00	500 00	100 00	12698 00	121769 00	59461 00	14334 00	195998 00	68313 00	50000 00	.....
9	3 00	14 00	.....	240 00	9 00	200 00	800 00	35 00	16000 00	160000 00	60000 00	20000 00	175000 00	60000 00	31398 00	.....
11	6 00	25 00	0 50	540 00	1 00	150 00	400 00	40 00	12685 00	138947 00	77328 00	14966 00	206800 00	66092 00	.....	.....
12	5 00	.....	300 00	30 00	2 50	100 00	900 00	25 00	19540 00	229768 00	91596 00	23938 00	449225 00	96123 00	40000 00	.....
13	4 00	.....	500 00	600 00	2 50	120 00	900 00	25 00	17000 00	108500 00	58000 00	21000 00	170000 00	57000 00	51950 00	.....
14	3 00	45 00	10000 00	750 00	5 00	100 00	250 00	10 00	.....	186974 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	5 00	.....	500 00	600 00	2 50	140 00	1200 00	40 00	11000 00	130000 00	60500 00	14100 00	198400 00	51050 00	50000 00	.....
16	8 00	30 00	90000 00	1000 00	5 00	200 00	1000 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	5 00	22 00	900 00	450 00	4 00	130 00	500 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 21.

No.	Name of party tendering.	Name of sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing per 100 feet.	Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.
								Rock.	Earth.		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
82	John Wardrop & Co.....	John Donnelly, Thos. Webster.....	638,288 00	25,531 00	25 00	130 00	8 00	1 25	0 26	14 00	2 00
86	John Ginty.....	John Wallace, James Manning.....	592,000 00	23,080 00	70 00	150 00	4 00	1 25	0 27	15 00	3 00
90	John A. Cameron.....	D. Cameron, Alex. Cameron.....	705,150 00	28,206 00	25 00	100 00	10 00	1 25	0 40	20 00	3 00
97	William Davis.....	Ed. McGillivray, Robert Sheard.....	574,604 00	22,984 00	24 00	125 00	10 00	1 15	0 30	25 00	3 00
93	Lazier & Lazier.....	Alex. Robertson, D. Smith.....	680,250 00	27,350 00	35 00	250 00	7 00	1 50	0 35	25 00	2 00
101	Beaubien, O'Hanly & Co.....	Malcolm Cameron, M. O'Gara.....	521,428 00	20,857 00	15 54	100 00	10 00	0 75	0 27	25 00	1 50
105	James Cotton.....	Malcolm Cameron, James Bailiff.....	585,000 00	23,400 00	50 00	30 00	7 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	3 00
112	Neilson & McGaw.....	Hon. George Bryson, Walter Finley.....	605,000 00	24,200 00	25 00	100 00	10 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	3 00
109	John Ferguson & Co.....	James Shiell, Thomas Peck.....	589,336 00	23,575 00	{ \$16 \$20 }	100 00	5 40	1 14	0 30	8 50	1 00
118	Alexander Manning.....	John Wallis, James Manning.....	567,229 00	22,229 00	30 00	80 00	10 00	1 00	0 28	20 00	2 00
121	A. F. Macdonald.....	D. G. McDonald, Wm. S. Wood.....	623,750 00	24,950 00	28 00	125 00	8 00	1 25	0 28	15 00	2 00
124	James Campbell & Co.....	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly.....	584,245 00	23,369 00	20 00	80 00	7 00	1 20	0 27	20 00	2 00
129	James Goodwin.....	E. J. McGillivray, Ed. Griffin.....	574,078 00	22,963 00	28 00	168 00	10 25	1 12½	0 28	15 80	2 25
133	G. W. Charland & Co.....	Wm. Wital, John Ross.....	441,271 00	17,651 00	20 00	150 00	9 00	0 30	.....	20 00	2 00
137	M. Martineau & Co.....	J. E. Gingras, C. P. Champion.....	499,356 00	19,974 00	20 00	125 00	7 00	1 00	0 24	20 00	2 00
5	Brown & Macks.....	Z. Chipman, George F. Hill.....	623,532 00	24,941 00	12 22	80 00	6 50	1 10	0 30	12 00	2 00

10	Peter Ross & Co.....	T. W. Daniels, John Boyd.....	552,045 00	22,081 81	20 00	140 00	9 00	1 00	0 27	9 00	1 50
20	Jones, Jones, & Gallagher.....	John McKenzie,									
23	Samuel Rettie & Co.....	A. J. Gallagher George Gunn, George Reading.....	596,290 00	23,851 00	40 00	40 00	12 00	1 25	0 30	30 00	3 00
25	Robert Davis & Co.....	W. Myers Gray, John D. Nash.....	574,740 00	22,989 00	20 00	50 00	7 00	1 15	0 27	15 00	1 50
28	Call & Co.....	James Mitchell, R. B. Hudder.....	487,745 00	19,509 00	40 00	50 00	9 00	1 00	0 24	6 00	2 00
33	E. O. Richard & Co.....	H. Gowen, J. H. Henry.....	609,617 00	24,385 00	16 00	75 00	7 00	1 00	0 28	0 25	4 00
36	Chas. A. Holstead.....	Moses Jones, Martin Dowlin.....	597,542 00	25,161 00	25 00	50 00	12 00	1 25	0 35	35 50	2 50
37	Wm. T. Berryman & Co.....	Z. Chipman, James Murchie.....	490,735 00	19,629 00	15 00	130 00	6 00	0 80	0 24	10 00	2 00
41	Fraser & Stewart.....	J. Weir, W. McKay.....	702,889 00	28,115 00	20 00	120 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	2 25
45	John D. R. M. McLean.....	J. Nevius, F. K. Froser.....	597,329 00	22,813 00	25 00	40 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	15 00	5 00
52	Smart & Smith.....	G. E. Hill, R. Watson.....	503,756 00	21,230 00	15 00	99 00	5 50	0 90	0 24	8 00	3 75
56	Pierre Dumontier.....	Wm. Withall, Charles Samson.....	625,000 00	25,000 00	14 00	130 00	8 50	1 10	0 28	28 00	3 50
59	Southerland, Grant & Co.....	De Wolf & Son, Starr & Son.....	713,945 00	33,937 60	18 50	125 00	7 50	1 25	0 40	25 00	2 50
64	Joseph B. Moore.....	G. L. Marler, Samuel R. Evans.....	515,672 00	20,626 00	14 00	70 00	9 00	1 00	0 25	8 00	2 00
68	John & Chas. Short.....	Z. Chipman, James Muchie.....	649,351 00	25,974 00	22 00	100 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	13 00	2 00
71	Robt. H. McGreevy.....	Joseph Hamel, Julien Chabot.....	543,908 00	21,756 00	11 00	120 00	10 00	1 25	0 25	20 00	2 00
75	Hawkins, Muirhead & Sadler.....	W. Muirhead, F. T. C. Burpee.....	697,000 00	27,880 00	60 00	150 00	12 00	1 25	0 40	30 00	4 00
			612,095 00	24,483 00	40 00	100 00	7 00	1 10	0 30	10 00	4 00

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 21.—Continued.

No.	Concrete.		Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundation.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossing.		Special work.		Omission and contingencies.
	\$	cts.	1st class.	2nd class.								\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
82	7 00	15 00	11 00		6 00	25 00	0 50	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					2500 00
86	5 00	12 00	8 00		5 00	25 00	4000 00									32000 00		6000 00
90	5 50	14 50	10 50		3 50	55 00	14000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					50492 00		16000 00
93	5 00	15 00	10 00		2 00	50 00	4000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.							12500 00
97	4 00	15 00	8 00		8 00	25 00	500 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					47445 00		5000 00
101	4 00	17 00	10 00		5 00	35 00	5000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					40300 00		
105	10 00	14 00	10 00		6 00	30 00	5000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					5 rock. 1 50 do 0 60 earth. 16 masonry.		5%
112	6 00	14 00	12 00		6 00		500 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.							34214 00
109	3 00	14 00	10 00		4 00			\$	cts.	\$	cts.					40336 00		
118	6 00	14 00	11 00		5 00		6000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					46350 00		4%
121	6 00	14 00	11 00		6 00	45 00	15000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					50000 00		
124	5 00	12 00	8 00		4 00	20 00	5000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					45000 00		15000 00
129	6 20	14 60	10 12½		5 60	12 00		\$	cts.	\$	cts.					42000 00		5%
133	5 00	13 00	10 00		5 00			\$	cts.	\$	cts.					40350 00		
137	5 00	12 50	10 50		5 00		4000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					34000 00		10%
5	6 00	12 00	10 00		5 00		4000 00	\$	cts.	\$	cts.					53108 00		56684 00

10	4 00	14 00	12 00	2 00	.....	3000 00	4000 00	2100 00	1650 00	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	44368 00	8157 00
20	6 00	12 00	10 00	5 00	15 62	<div><div>Pile</div><div>30 00</div><div>Lumbr</div><div>15 00</div><div>.....</div><div>75 00</div></div>	4000 00	2000 00	1250 00	.....	4 00	5 00	400 00	200 00	9000 00	25000 00
23	5 00	12 00	10 00	2 00	.....	15000 00	3000 00	2200 00	2000 00	1700 00	55 00	75 00	100 00	35500 00	.....	.....
25	4 00	9 00	8 00	6 00	8 00	3600 00	4000 00	1800 00	1500 00	1200 00	5 00	8 00	120 00	33365 00	5000 00	.....
28	6 00	12 00	10 00	5 00	13 50	.....	50 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	5 00	.....	<div><div>6 per</div><div>yard.</div></div>	35000 00	15 ¹ / ₂	.....
33	4 50	14 00	12 00	6 00	54 00	.....	6000 00	3000 00	2000 00	.....	2 75	.....	25 00	40000 00	10 ¹ / ₂	.....
36	5 00	12 00	7 00	2 00	10 00	4700 00	3100 00	1300 00	1300 00	1200 00	2 00	6 00	145 00	31000 00	44000 00	.....
37	6 00	16 00	10 00	4 00	22 00	.....	2800 00	1360 00	952 00	.....	3 00	2 00	150 00	.....	13732 00	.....
41	6 00	13 00	12 00	5 00	15 00	.....	3500 00	1800 00	1500 00	1000 00	3 00	4 00	.....	14315 00	5 ¹ / ₂	.....
45	3 00	13 00	10 00	3 50	.....	4000 00	45 00	38 00	33 00	.....	4 00	.....	150 00	.....	8 ¹ / ₂	.....
52	5 00	15 00	9 50	8 00	.....	500 00	2500 00	1500 00	1250 00	1000 00	4 00	5 00	100 00	20 00	45713 00	56251 00
56	5 00	15 50	11 50	5 00	20 00	.....	45 00	32 50	30 00	30 00	15 00	.....	115 00	25 00	43180 00	5 ¹ / ₂
59	5 00	12 00	9 00	6 00	18 00	5000 00	4000 00	2100 00	1500 00	.....	3 00	3 50	130 00	90 00	46677 00	.....
64	6 00	14 50	9 50	3 50	24 00	9250 00	4000 00	1800 00	1300 00	1040 00	6 00	7 00	300 00	28 00	46124 00	31137 00
68	6 00	13 00	9 00	3 00	.....	.....	30 00	22 00	20 00	.....	8 00	10 00	.....	.....	10690 00	.....
71	5 00	15 00	6 50	5 00	35 00	5000 00	4000 00	2200 00	1350 00	1000 00	10 00	15 00	150 00	10 00	39000 00	22 ¹ / ₂
75	5 00	14 00	10 00	5 00	36 00	4500 00	4500 00	2100 00	1875 00	1400 00	4 00	4 25	120 00	35 00	40645 00	29147 40

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 22.
5th October, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of securities.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.		Clearing and close cutting.	Grubbing.	Fencing.	Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.
				\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	Rock.	Earth.	\$	\$
87	John Gifty	John Wallace, James Manning.....	469000 00	18755 00		90 00	100 00	4 00	1 50	0 30	20 00	2 00
91	John A. Cameron	Daniel Cameron, Alexander Cameron	517729 00	20702 00		25 00	100 00	10 00	1 25	0 40	20 00	3 00
94	William Davis	E. McGillivray, Robert Skead	404270 00	16178 00		22 00	120 00	10 00	1 20	0 27	25 00	2 75
98	Lazier & Lazier	Alexander Robertson, B. Smith	511400 00	29456 00		35 00	270 00	7 00	1 56	0 40	25 00	2 00
102	Beaubien, O'Hanly & Co.	M. O'Garra, Malcolm Cameron	360896 00	14335 00		15 61	100 00	10 00	0 75	0 27	25 00	1 50
106	James Cotton	Malcolm Cameron, James Bailiff	443750 00	17750 00		40 00	50 00	7 00	1 10	0 30	10 00	3 00
110	John Ferguson & Co.	James Shield, Thomas Peck	444536 00	17783 00		20 00	100 00	4 00	1 20	0 29	12 00	2 50
113	Neilson & McGaw	George Byson, Thomas Peck	483000 00	19320 00		25 00	100 00	10 00	1 10	0 32	15 00	3 00
115	A. Sylvain & Co.	P. Pelletier, George Sylvain	396241 00	15843 50		14505 00	1700 00	23760 00	52300 00	163960 00	2400 00	4500 00
119	Alexander Manning	John Wallis, James Manning	390119 00	15604 00		30 00	80 00	10 00	1 00	0 27	20 00	2 00
122	A. F. Macdonald	D. S. Macdonald, William S. Wood	436250 00	17450 00		27 00	140 00	8 00	1 35	0 30	16 00	3 00
130	James Goodwin	E. McGillivray, Edward Griffin	426774 00	17070 96		30 00	180 00	11 00	1 25	0 30	17 00	2 40
134	G. W. Charland & Co.	William Withall, John Ross	426149 00	17046 00		29 00	125 00	9 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	2 00
125	Jones, Campbell & Co.	W. H. Brouse, F. Shanly	379047 90	15161 00		20 00	80 00	7 00	1 35	0 26	20 00	2 00
138	Mathew Marlineau & Co.	J. E. Gingras, C. Champion	345209 00	13308 00		20 00	125 00	7 00	1 00	0 24	20 00	2 00
1	D. C. King	M. Dorohu, J. & C. Harris	354051 00	14162 00		15 00	150 00	6 00	1 00	0 24	11 00	2 00

4	A. M. Smith	John Sheridan, D. H. Hall	371090 00	14843 00	16 00	160 00	7 00	1 00	0 25	12 00	2 00
8	Sutherland, Grant & Co. .	De Wolf & Son, D. Starr & Sons	328877 00	12955 00	15 00	70 00	9 00	0 98	0 24	8 00	2 00
11	Peter Ross & Co.	J. W. Daniel, John Boyd	393705 00	15663 00	22 00	140 00	9 00	0 95	0 27	9 00	1 50
21	Jones, Jones & Gallagher.	John McKenzie, A. J. Gallagher	451262 00	18170 00	40 00	40 00	12 00	1 25	0 30	30 00	4 00
27	Robert Davis & Co.	W. Myers Gray, John D. Nash	344112 00	13764 00	40 00	50 00	9 00	1 00	0 25	7 00	2 00
29	Call & Co.	James Mitchell, R. B. Hadden	517128 00	20685 00	18 00	90 00	7 00	1 25	0 30	0 40	5 50
34	E. O. Richards & Co.	H. Gowan, James William Henry	453120 00	18133 00	25 00	50 00	12 00	1 35	0 35	35 50	2 50
38	William F. Berryman	Z. Chipman, James Murchie	372149 00	14885 00	20 00	120 00	6 00	0 90	0 28	20 00	2 00
40	Fraser & Fraser	Joseph Weir, William McKay	393666 00	15746 00	30 00	40 00	6 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	5 00
47	P. Purcell	John Purcell, M. Purcell	339040 00	13561 00	20 00	100 00	4 00	1 00	0 26	15 00	2 00
53	Smart & Smith	G. T. Hill, R. Watson, E. J. Smith	425000 00	17000 00	13 50	130 00	8 50	1 10	0 27½	25 00	3 50
57	Pari Damontier	William Withall, Charles Sanson	427870 00	19017 00	18 50	125 00	7 50	1 25	0 40	25 00	2 50
65	Joseph B. Moore	G. L. Marler, Samuel R. Evans	439498 00	17579 00	22 00	165 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	13 25	2 50
72	Robert H. McGreevy	Joseph Hamel, Julien Chabot	498969 00	19963 60	60 00	150 00	12 00	1 25	0 40	30 00	4 00
76	Hawkins, Muirhead & Sadler	W. Muirhead, F. T. C. Burpee	412711 95	16508 48	30 00	100 00	6 00	1 10	0 29	12 00	4 00
79	C. C. Barker	Jarvis Lord, H. W. Chittendon	475000 00	19000 00	50 00	100 00	7 50	1 00	0 28	7 00	1 50
83	John Wardrop & Co.	John Donnelly, Thomas Webster	403551 00	16142 00	28 00	140 00	8 00	1 20	0 26	13 00	1 50

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 22.—Continued.

No.	Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundations.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.		Omissions and contingencies.
	Concrete.	1st class.	2nd class.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Public.	Single.	
87	5 00	16 00	12 00	5 00	25 00	5000 00	40 00	35 00	1 00	0 75	100 00	75 00	5000 00	
91	5 50	14 50	10 50	3 50	55 00	10000 00	3000 00	1200 00	5 00	.....	100 00	10 00	15000 00	
94	5 25	14 00	9 00	1 50	56 25	2500 00	1300 00	800 00	7 00	12 00	150 00	15 00	12500 00	
98	5 00	17 00	10 00	8 00	30 00	1000 00	3500 00	2500 00	2 50	.....	150 00	35 00	25000 00	
102	4 00	17 00	10 00	5 00	35 00	2500 00	3500 00	1100 00	4 00	15 00	300 00	25 00	.....
106	10 00	15 00	10 00	6 00	30 00	.....	4000 00	2000 00	3 00	5 00	150 00	15 00	6 %	
110	4 00	16 00	13 00	5 00	.....	.....	45 00	32 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	10 %	
113	6 00	18 00	15 00	6 00	.....	500 00	40 00	40 00	10 00	10 00	100 00	30 00	31525 00	
115	2500 00	53800 00	39000 00	2000 00	.....	8000 00	.....	7680 00	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	6 00	14 00	11 00	5 00	.....	.....	35 00	32 00	0 60	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	
122	6 00	15 00	12 00	6 00	45 00	12000 00	40 00	25 00	2 00	2 00	91 00	16 00	10000 00	
130	6 60	15 60	10 80	6 00	12 00	.....	40 00	30 00	3 00	3 00	175 00	50 00	.....
134	5 00	13 00	10 00	5 00	.....	4000 00	.....	25 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	10 %	
125	5 00	12 00	8 00	4 00	20 00	4400 00	.....	25 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	5 %	
138	5 00	12 50	10 50	5 00	.....	4000 00	.....	25 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4 00	11 00	8 00	2 00	8 00	3300 00	3000 00	1150 00	2 50	6 00	145 00	30 00	32186 00	
4	5 00	12 00	8 00	2 00	10 00	3500 00	3500 00	1225 00	3 00	6 00	150 00	40 00	33735 00	

8	5 00	11 00	9 00	6 00	20 00	2000 00	30 00	30 00	3 00	.....	.....	130 00	80 00	.....
11	5 00	15 00	13 00	2 25	.....	.....	2100 00	1600 00	1200 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....	7719 72
21	6 50	14 00	11 00	6 50	15 62	.....	2000 00	1250 00	1200 00	4 00	5 00	400 00	100 00	25000 00
27	4 50	9 00	8 00	6 00	8 00	1000 00	2100 00	1500 00	1200 00	3 00	8 00	120 00	60 00	8000 00
29	8 00	15 00	12 50	7 00	15 00	.....	40 00	35 00	30 00	6 00	.....	8 00	.....	20 %
34	4 50	14 00	12 00	6 00	54 00	.....	3000 00	2030 00	1200 00	2 75	.....	25 00	12 00	10 %
38	6 00	15 00	9 00	14 00	22 00	.....	1360 00	950 00	790 00	2 00	1 50	150 00	30 00	10839 30
40	6 00	13 00	11 00	5 00	16 00	4500 00	1800 00	1500 00	1000 00	3 00	4 00	400 00	100 00	5 %
47	3 00	11 00	9 00	4 00	30 00	1000 00	1800 00	1500 00	1200 00	5 00	.....	100 00	15 00	5000 00
53	5 00	16 00	9 00	8 00	.....	1039 00	1500 00	1250 00	1000 00	4 00	5 00	100 00	20 00	39704 00
57	5 00	15 50	11 50	5 00	20 00	3000 00	42 50	30 00	25 00	15 00	.....	125 00	25 00	5 %
65	6 50	14 00	10 00	4 00	24 00	9550 00	4000 00	1400 00	1050 00	6 00	7 00	300 00	28 00	21125 00
72	5 00	15 00	7 00	6 00	35 00	5000 00	4000 00	1350 00	1000 00	10 00	15 00	150 00	10 00	2 1/2 %
76	5 00	14 00	10 00	5 00	36 00	2500 00	4500 00	1875 00	1400 00	3 50	4 25	120 00	35 00	19632 95
79	4 00	15 00	10 00	2 50	45 00	2500 00	32 00	27 00	18 00	0 20	0 20	50 00	6 00	{ 15 % 92024 00
83	7 00	14 00	11 00	6 00	25 00	0 50	23 00	22 00	20 00	1 00	2 00	150 00	50 00	5 %

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 23.—Continued.

No.	Concrete.		Masonry.		Paving.	Iron cylinders.	Foundation.	Bridge superstructure.				Beam culverts.		Road crossings.		Omissions and contingencies.		
	\$	cts.	1st class.	2nd class.				100 ft. span.	80 ft. span.	60 ft. span.	40 ft. span.	6 to 12.	15 to 20.	Public.	Single.			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
62	6 00	15 00		12 00	5 00	12 00	10000 00	4000 00	1800 00	1500 00	1200 00	10 00	10 00	40 00	20 00	10%		
66	6 00	14 00		9 00	3 50	24 00	6795 00	4000 00	1800 00	1300 00	1040 00	6 00	7 00	300 00	28 00	17631 00		
69	6 00	13 00		9 00	3 00							8 00	10 00					
73	5 00	15 00		7 00	5 00	35 00	3000 00	4000 00	2200 00	1350 00	1000 00	10 00	15 00	150 00	10 00	2 1/2%		
77	5 00	14 00		10 00	5 00	36 00	4500 00	4500 00	2400 00	1875 00	1400 00	3 50	4 75	120 00	35 00	16368 00		
80	4 00	15 00		10 00	2 50	45 00	3000 00	32 00	27 00	20 00	13 00	0 20	0 30	50 00	6 00	15%		
84	7 00	14 00		11 00	6 00	25 00	0 50	28 00	22 00	20 00	20 00	1 00	2 00	150 00	50 00	82540 00		
88	5 00	14 00		10 00	5 00	3000 00						1 00				7000 00		
92	5 50	14 50		10 50	3 50	55 00	8000 00					5 00	10 00	100 00	10 00	12000 00		
95	5 00	15 00		9 00	2 50	56 25	1500 00	3500 00	1950 00	1500 00	1200 00	7 00	12 00	150 00	15 00	11250 00		
99	4 00	15 00		8 00	8 00	25 00	1000 00					2 45	2 00	150 00	35 00	1500 00		
103	4 00	17 00		10 00	5 00	35 00	2500 00	3500 00	1950 00	1500 00	1100 00	4 00	15 00	300 00	25 00		6%	
107	10 00	15 00		10 00	6 00	30 00		4000 00	3000 00	2500 00	2000 00	3 00	5 00	150 00	15 00		5%	
111	2 50	14 00		10 00	4 00							3 35	9 37					
114	6 00	15 00		12 00	6 00		100 00					10 00	10 00	100 00	25 00	17008 00		
116	5 00	12 00		11 00	5 00		5000 00						0 50			2000 00		

151

TENDERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.....Section No. 23.
5th October, 1870.

No.	Name of parties tendering.	Name of sureties.	Lump sum.	Rate per mile.	Clearing and close cutting.		Grubbing.		Fencing.	Excavation.		Under drains.	Riprap.
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.		cts.	\$		
62	Duncan Macdonald	John B. Rogers, T. Rogers	350,000 00	15,900 00	20 00	100 00	9 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	1 50		
66	Joseph B. Moore	Samuel Evans, G. L. Marler	368,001 00	16,355 00	22 00	160 00	6 00	1 25	0 33	13 00	2 00		
69	J. & C. Short	Z. Chipman, J. Murchie	298,702 00	13,497 00	11 00	120 00	10 00	1 25	0 25	20 00	2 00		
73	R. H. McGreevy	Joseph Hamel, J. Chabot	397,495 00	17,666 44	55 00	150 00	12 00	1 15	0 35	25 00	4 00		
77	Hawkins, Muirhead & Sadler	W. Muirhead, J. Purpee	344,158 00	15,295 00	35 00	100 00	7 00	1 10	0 28	11 00	4 00		
80	C. E. Barker	J. Lord, H. Chittendon	405,000 00	18,000 00	50 00	100 00	7 50	1 00	0 28	7 00	1 50		
84	John Wardrop & Co	John Donnelly, T. Webster	323,419 00	14,374 00	25 00	130 00	8 00	1 25	0 26	14 00	1 50		
88	John Ginty	J. Wallace, J. Manning	343,770 00	15,278 00	70 00	150 00	4 00	1 30	0 28	15 00	2 00		
92	John A. Cameron	D. Cameron, A. Cameron	456,269 00	20,278 00	25 00	100 00	10 00	1 25	0 40	20 00	3 00		
95	Wm. Davis	E. McGillivray, R. Skead	334,922 00	14,885 00	24 00	140 00	10 00	1 25	0 27	25 00	3 50		
99	Lazier & Lazier	A. Robertson, B. Smith	379,485 00	16,866 00	25 00	150 00	7 00	1 50	0 35	25 00	2 00		
103	Beaubien O'Hanly & Co	M. Cameron, M. O'Gara	314,743 00	13,988 00	15 59	100 00	10 00	0 75	0 27	25 00	1 50		
107	James Cotton	Malcolm Cameron, James Bailiff	380,000 00	16,888 00	40 00	50 00	7 00	1 10	0 30	10 00	3 00		
111	John Ferguson & Co	James Shield, Thomas Beck	351,864 00	15,638 00	14 23	100 00	7 20	1 05	0 30	8 50	1 00		
114	Neilson & McGaw	George Bryson, W. Findley	363,015 00	16,134 00	25 00	100 00	10 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	3 00		
116	A. Sylvain & Co	P. Pelletier, George Sylvain	318,025 00	14,134 00	30 00	80 00	9 00	1 00	0 26	20 00	2 00		

120	A. Manning & Co.	John Wallis.	336,981 00	14,976 00	30 00	80 00	11 00	1 00	0 28	20 00	2 00
126	James Campbell & Co.	James Manning	326,707 00	14,520 00	20 00	80 00	7 00	1 40	0 27	20 00	2 00
131	James Goodwin.	F. Shanley	337,500 00	15,000 00	28 00	168 00	10 25	1 12½	0 28	15 80	2 25
135	G. W. Charland & Co.	G. Griffin	332,921 00	14,796 00	20 00	125 00	9 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	2 00
139	Mathew Martineau & Co.	John Ross	292,019 00	12,978 00	20 00	125 00	7 00	1 00	0 24	20 00	2 00
2	D. C. King	C. P. Champion	306,406 00	13,618 00	15 75	187 00	6 30	1 05	0 25	11 50	2 10
3	A. M. Smith	Martin Dowlin,	291,485 00	12,954 00	15 00	150 00	6 00	1 00	0 24	11 00	2 00
7	George Fulton	J. & C. Harris	336,330 00	17,615 00	20 00	150 00	8 00	1 00	0 30	10 00	2 50
12	Peter Ross & Co.	John Sheridan,	310,609 00	13,804 00	18 00	120 00	9 00	1 00	0 25	9 00	1 50
13	James Quinton	D. H. Hall	336,600 00	14,960 00	24 00	120 00	9 00	1 00	0 30	20 00	3 50
14	Archibald McKay	T. M. Pearson,	279,761 00	12,716 45	10 57	10 00	5 00	1 00	0 23	10 00	1 50
16	John McKenzie.	E. Turper	314,966 00	13,998 00	30 00	35 00	8 00	1 00	0 25	25 00	3 00
19	Charles Cummings & Co.	Thomas Daniel,	292,000 00	13,000 00	20 00	50 00	6 00	1 00	0 25	14 00	1 50
22	Jones, Jones & Gallagher.	John Boyd	339,685 00	17,408 00	40 00	40 00	12 00	1 25	0 30	30 00	3 50
24	Robert Davis & Co.	A. J. Gallagher	293,656 00	13,051 00	40 00	50 00	9 00	1 00	0 25	7 00	2 00
35	E. O. Richards & Son.	W. Myers Gray,	379,420 00	17,155 00	25 00	50 00	12 00	1 35	0 35	35 50	2 50
39	W. F. Berryman & Co.	John D. Nash	293,309 00	13,035 00	18 00	120 00	6 00	0 70	0 28	20 00	2 00
43	Fraser & Fraser	H. Gowrie,	359,545 00	15,979 00	25 00	40 00	6 00	1 10	0 32	12 00	4 00
44	W. Stewart & Co.	Joseph William Henry	363,900 00	16,173 00	50 00	100 00	7 50	1 25	0 31	18 00	5 00
46	John J. R. McLean	Z. Chipman,	316,865 00	14,082 00	16 00	100 00	6 00	1 00	0 25	8 50	0 75
48	P. Purcell	James Murchie,	287,014 00	12,756 00	20 00	75 00	4 00	1 00	0 26	15 00	2 00
54	Smart & Smith	John Purcell,	335,555 00	14,913 00	13 00	130 00	8 00	1 05	0 27½	25 00	3 50
58	Puri Demontier	M. Purcell	434,956 00	17,436 00	18 50	125 00	8 00	1 25	0 40	25 00	2 50
		G. F. Hill,									
		R. Watson & E. J. Smith.									
		W. Withall,									
		Charles Sanson									

MONTREAL, March 16th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—We hereby propose and agree to build for your Company, forty locomotive engines and tenders as per your printed specifications, and deliver the same on cars in the City of Philadelphia, for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each (14,250), United States' currency.

Yours respectfully,

M. BAIRD & Co.,
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.

To the Commissioners of the
Intercolonial Railway Co.,
A. Walsh, Esq., and others.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR ROLLING STOCK.

No tender will be received except upon the printed form.

The number of vehicles tendered for must be inserted in the tender.

Each vehicle must be delivered complete for the amount of the accepted tender, and no extras of any kind whatever will be admitted or allowed.

Twelve of the engines will have 5 feet 6 inches driving wheels, and 28 engines 5 feet driving wheels. In every other respect, each engine must be an exact duplicate of the others.

Ten engines with 5 feet driving wheels must be completed and ready to go to work by the 15th March, 1871. 15 engines will require to be ready by the 1st January, 1872, and 15 engines by the 15th March, 1872.

The whole of the 150 platform cars will be required to be completed and ready for work by the 15th March, 1871.

The 250 box freight cars will be required to be completed and ready for work by the 1st January, 1872. A portion of these cars may be required at an earlier date at the option of the Commissioners.

Delivery will have to be made at Rivière du Loup, and on the existing railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at such points and in such quantities as the Commissioners may direct.

Inspectors will be appointed to see that the different vehicles are constructed in strict accordance with the drawings and specifications.

Payments will be made on account, at the discretion of the Commissioners, during the construction of the rolling stock, and after any such payments, the rolling stock and materials will be subject to the lien of the Commissioners, and the contractors will be required to deposit with the Commissioners fire policies for the full amount from time to time advanced.

A. WALSH,
E. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Committee.

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1870.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

The undersigned, having seen the drawings of the rolling stock required for the Intercolonial Railway, hereby tender to construct the following vehicles in accordance

154

with said drawings, with such further detailed drawings as may be supplied—in accordance with the general specifications and above conditions of contract signed by the Commissioners, and dated Ottawa, 17th January, 1870,—and to execute such contract as the Commissioners may decide upon.

40 Engines and Tenders, at \$12,800 each.....	\$512,000
250 Box Freight Cars ,, 750 ,,	187,500
150 Platform Cars ,, 600 ,,	90,000
	<hr/>
	\$789,500

CANADIAN ENGINE AND MACHINERY Co.,
KINGSTON, ONTARIO, March 17th, 1870,
For the above Company.

(Signed), R. J. REEKIE,
Managing Director, Montreal.

(Signed), GEORGE STEPHEN, Witness.

NOTE.—The prices given in the above tender are for the whole quantity of each kind of vehicle stated therein and for delivery on the Grand Trunk Railway, Kingston, Ontario.

40 Engines and Tenders, at \$11,000 each.
Box Freight Cars, in bond.
Platform Cars do.

Delivered in working order at Quebec, Rivière du Loup, Shediac, or Halifax.

(Signed), JOHN WALKER,
LONDON, ONTARIO,
Agent for

DUBB & Co.,
GLASGOW LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,
17th March, 1870.

(Signed), W. BROMAN, Witness.

Box Freight Cars, at \$800 each.
Platform Cars, ,, 630 ,,

Delivered in Nova Scotia.

We tender for the whole number required for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

EDWARD SHAFFER,
EDWARD CURRY,
WINDSOR, N.S., 9th March, 1870.

(Signed), MARK CURRY, Witness.

Box Freight Cars \$850, delivered in New Brunswick.

Platform Cars 650 ,, ,,

40 Engines and Tenders, at \$11,575 each.

YORKSHIRE ENGINE CO., LIMITED,
ALFRED LACUE, Managing Director,
26th February, 1870

(Signed), HENRY CARTER, Witness.

10 Engines and Tenders, at \$11,850 each.
 20 or more at \$500 each, less say \$11,350 each.

E. E. GILBERT,

MONTREAL, March, 1870.

(Signed), T. MORLAND, Witness.

12 Engines and Tenders, at \$14,500 each.
 100 Box Freight Cars, „ 900 „
 50 Platform Cars, „ 600 „

HYSLOP & RONALD,

CHATHAM, ONTARIO, March 14, 1870.

(Signed), GEORGE F. HORSFORD, Witness.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$774 each.
 150 Platform Cars, 630 „

SIMON PETERS,

QUEBEC, March 17th, 1870.

(Signed), W. CLENDINNING, Witness.

Delivery to be made at London or Toronto, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, in bond.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$848 each.

150 Platform Cars, „ 671 „

(Signed),

MICHIGAN CARRIAGE Co.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

March, 4th, 1870.

(Signed), JOHN WALKER, Witness.

This proposition is for a less or greater number.

Delivery to be made at London or Toronto on Grand Trunk Railroad, in bond.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$815 each.

150 Platform Cars, „ 671 „

Using the best American iron and axles, warranted equal to those asked for by specification.

MICHIGAN CARRIAGE Co.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

March 4th, 1870.

(Signed), JOHN WALKER, Witness.

This proposition is for a less or greater number.

50 to 100 Box Freight Cars, at \$765 each.

do Platform Cars, „ 580 „

JOHN F. TAD,

DORCHESTER, N.B.,

March 5th, 1870.

(Signed), HUGH WILLIAMS, Witness.

20 Engines and Tenders, at \$12,500 each, delivered in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$770 each, delivered at Rivière du Loup, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

150 Platform Cars, at \$580 each, delivered as above.

THE INTERCOLONIAL IRON AND STEEL CO.,

JOHN LIVESEY, President.

LONDONDERRY, N.S.,

March 17th, 1870.

(Signed), WILL RICE, Witness.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$752 each.

150 Platform Cars, „ 570 „

Delivered at Rivière du Loup, 17th March, 1870.

W. CLENDINNING,
Montreal.

(Signed), DAVID BILL HONTE, Witness.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$719 each.

150 Platform Cars, „ 615 „

WM. HAMILTON & SON,
TORONTO.

(Signed), J. B. COOK, Witness.

References—

RICE, LEWIS & SON,
TORONTO.

20 Engines and Tenders at \$13,000 each.

125 Box Freight Cars, „ 900 „

70 Platform Cars, „ 750 „

Deliverable on Nova Scotia Railway or its connection with New Brunswick, as far as completed.

WM. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
HALIFAX, N.S., March 17th, 1870.

(Signed), E. M. MACDONALD, Witness.

OTTAWA, March 29th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—In order to prevent any misconception respecting our tender for rolling stock, we beg to inform you that it was based upon payment being made in Halifax currency. Having executed a large amount of work for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for which we have been uniformly paid in Halifax currency, we supposed that payment for rolling stock would be made in the same manner if delivered in Nova Scotia.

If the intention is to pay in Canada currency, our tender will have to be reduced 2½%.

Respectfully yours,

WM. MONTGOMERY & Co.

To the Commissioners, Intercolonial Railway.

70 Box Freight Cars, at \$735 each.

80 Platform Cars, „ 610 „

J. C. GOUGH,
Shipbuilder, Chatham, N.B.

JOHN HUNTER,
Car-builder St. John, N.B.,
17th March, 1870.

40 Engines and Tenders, at \$11,800 each, in bond.

For the Vulcan Foundry Co., Limited,

C. WILLIAMS, Lancashire, England.

DAVID BELLHOUSE & Co.,

Montreal.

(Signed), W. CLENDINNING, Witness.

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1870.

20 Box Freight Cars, at \$795 each.

40 Platform Cars, „ 695 „

To be delivered at Moncton, County of Westmoreland, N.B.

THOMAS TEMPLE,

RUSSELL HOUSE, March 17th, 1870.

(Signed), E. R. BURPEE, Witness.

150 Box Freight Cars, at \$799 each, if delivered in New Brunswick ; and \$819 each, if delivered in Nova Scotia.

150 Platform Cars, at \$599 each, if delivered in New Brunswick ; and \$614 each, if delivered in Nova Scotia.

The wheels to be made of satisfactory charcoal iron, and axles of best hammered iron.

JAMES HARRIS,

St JOHN's, N.B., March 8th, 1870.

(Signed), A. L. PALMER, Witness.

40 Engines and Tenders, at \$12,000 each.....\$480,000—Gold.

B. W. HEALEY, Superintendent,

RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 17th, 1870.

(Signed), JOHN G. W. MARTIN, Witness.

40 Engines and Tenders at \$2,300 each.

Delivered in Bond.

NEILSON & Co.,

HYDE PARK LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

GLASGOW, 3rd March, 1870.

(Signed), ALEXANDER ALLAN, Witness
of T. & A. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street,
Glasgow.

150 or more Box Cars, at \$815 each, on the track of the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Port Hope.

RANDALL, BARNETT & Co.,

PORT HOPE, March 15th, 1870.

(Signed), W. F. PATERSON, Witness.

40 Engines and Tenders, at \$12,000 each.

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
By R. S. GRANT, Foreman,
PATTERSON, NEW JERSEY,

March 16th, 1870.

(Signed), R. LAFLAMEUR, Witness.

150 Box Cars, at \$1,057 each.

„ Platform Cars, at \$745 each.

W. S. SYMOND & Co.,
HALIFAX, N.S., 11th March, 1870.

(Signed), DONALD SYMOND, Witness.

10 or more Engines and Tenders, at \$13,900 each—Gold. Said Engines and Tenders to be delivered on existing Railway, in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Duty unpaid
Ten or more Engines and tenders, at \$13,600 each—Gold—delivered at Rivière Du Loup. Duty unpaid.

PORTLAND COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE, U.S.,
March 11th, 1870,
By GEO. F. MUSE, Superintendent.

(Signed), ANDREW SPRING, Witness.

All and any of the above Engines and Tenders bid for, to be delivered at such times as the Commissioners may direct, on their acceptance of this Tender.

250 Box Freight Cars, at \$760 each.

150 Platform Cars, „ 580 „

GEORGE NEILSON,
BELLEVILLE, March 16th, 1870.

(Signed), M. GULLOR, Witness.

150 Box Freight Cars, at \$760 each.

100 Platform Cars „ 650 „

Delivered on the Grand Trunk Railroad, Toronto.

JOHN CLEMENT & Co.,
ATLAS WOODWORKS TORONTO,
14th March, 1870.

(Signed), D. HAYES, Witness.

40 Engines and Tenders at 62,000 Francs—sixty-two thousand Francs each.

SOCIÉTÉ, JOHN COCKERILL,
SERAING, BELGIUM,
22nd February, 1870.

E. SAD,
General Director.

BOURGN,
Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Particulars and Value of Engine Stock.

Name of Engine.	Cylinders.			Wheels.			Pressure at present carried in boiler.	Probable life before repairs to boiler will be required.	Value at present time.	Lowest price at which could be sold.
	Position.	Diam.	Stroke	Leading Diam.	Driving Diam.	Trailing Diam.				
Small Seheneclady	Inside....	15"	22"	Truck 30"	5' 6"	5' 6"	140 lbs.	9 years	\$ cts. 9,600 00	\$ cts. 6,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3,600 00	2,400 00
Standard freight Engine, formerly small howell.	Outside ..	16"	24"	Truck 30"	5' 0"	5' 0"	150 lbs.	14 years	14,000 00	11,500 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	14,000 00	" "
NOTTS.	Outside ..	15"	22"	Truck 30"	5' 6"	5' 6"	100 lbs.	2½ years	4,800 00	3,200 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	120 lbs.	" "	4,800 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4,800 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4,800 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4,800 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4,800 00	" "
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4,800 00	" "
Large { 23 Hercules Sche- { 24 Canada nectady. { 25 Hamilton	Outside ..	16"	22"	Truck 30"	6' 0"	6' 0"	140 lbs.	8 years	9,600 00	6,400 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8,400 00	5,600 00
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8,400 00	" "

G. W. { 26 Samson 27 Niagara 28 R. Co. {	Outside ..	16"	22"	Track 30"	5' 6"	5' 0"	4	140 lbs.	8 years	9,600 00	6,400 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,600 00	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,600 00	"
Jones, { 29 Mazeppa 30 Medusa 31 Media	Outside ..	15"	20"	Truck 33" Truck 36" Beading 36"	6' 0"	6' 0"	4	125 lbs.	4 years	6,000 00	4,000 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,000 00	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,000 00	4,400 00
Fairbairn, { 32 Spitfire 33 Fire Brand 34 Fire King 35 Firefly 36 Hecate 37 Hecate 38 Gun 39 Ruby 40 Emerald 41 Sapphire 42 Diadem 43 Diamond	Inside....	16"	21"	Truck 26"	6' 0"	6' 0"	4	120 lbs. 130 lbs.	4 years	6,600 00	4,400 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Amoskeaga, { 44 Penidew 45 Elk 46 Gazette 47 Stax 48 Antelope 49 Greyhound	Outside ..	16"	22"	Truck 30"	5' 6"	5' 6"	4	150 lbs.	15 years	14,000 00	12,500 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephen- son, { 50 Ariel 51 Oberon 52 Prospero	Inside....	16"	22"	4' 0"	6' 0"	6' 0"	4	120 lbs.	4 years	6,600 00	4,400 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Birken- head, { 35 Ajax 45 Titan 55 Minos	Outside ..	16"	20"	Truck 33" Leading 30" Leading 36"	5' 0"	5' 0"	4	120 lbs.	5 years	6,600 00	4,400 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Guns { 56 Achilles 57 Bacchus	Inside....	16"	22"	Truck 30"	5' 0"	5' 0"	4	150 lbs.	15 years	12,500 00	10,000 00
		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Particulars and Value of Engine Stock—*Continued*.

Name of Engine.	Cylinders.			Wheels.			Pressure at present carried in boiler.	Probable life before repairs to boiler will be required.	Value at present time.	Lowest price at which could be sold.
	Position.	Diam.	Strk'e	Leading Diameter.	Driving Diameter.	Trailing Diameter.				
58 Atlas.....	Inside....	16'	24"	5' 0"	5' 0"	5' 0"	120 lbs.	4 years	7,800 00	\$ cts. 5,200 00
59 Pluto	"	"	"	"	"	"	130 lbs.	"	"	"
60 Milo	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 lbs.	"	"	"
61 Elephant.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	130 lbs.	"	"	"
62 Rhinoceros	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63 Buffalo.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,400 00
64 Bison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,200 00
65 Python.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,400 00
66 Lion.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
67 Lioness.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 lbs.	"	"	5,200 00
68 Tiger.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	130 lbs.	"	"	4,400 80
69 Tigress.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 lbs.	"	"	"
70 Leopard.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	130 lbs.	"	"	5,200 00
71 Panther.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 lbs.	"	"	"
72 Vulcan.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	130 lbs.	"	"	"
73 Etna.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 lbs.	"	6,600 00	"
74 Stromboli.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	130 lbs.	"	"	"
75 Styx.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
76 Castor.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
77 Pollux.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 lbs.	"	"	"
Slaughtering.										
78 Erebus.....	Inside....	16'	24"	5' 0"	5' 0"	5' 0"	130 lbs.	6 years	6,600 00	4,400 00
79 Cyclops.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
80 Ixion.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephen-son.										
81 G. Stephenson.....	Inside....	16'	24"	5' 0"	5' 0"	5' 0"	130 lbs.	8 years	9,600 00	"
82 Scotia.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
83 Erin.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
84 Sarnia.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
85 Saxon.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Sautthers.	86 Ontario	Outside ..	13"	20"	.....	4' 6"	4	130 lbs.	9 years	5,640 00	3,700 00
	87 Erie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	88 Superior	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	89 Michigan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	90 St. Lawrence	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	91 St. Clair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	92 Huron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	93 Simcoe	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	94 Fire Engine	Outside ..	16	22	Inches 30"	6' 0"	4	100 lbs.	2 years	4,800 00	3,200 00
	Standard Freight engines Canadian Engine Co.	Outside ..	16'	24"	Inches 30"	5' 0"	4	140 lbs.	13 years	13,500 00	11,000 00
	(95) Victoria	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	(96) Albert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	(97) Prince Alfred	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	(98) Prince Arthur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	(99) Prince Leopold	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

GREAT WESTERN ENGINE STOCK.—Classified Abstract.

Number of Engines and price of each for sale.		Numbers of each Engine.	Description.	Probable life previous to re-pairing boiler required.	Average price each, dividing into four classes.	Remarks.
No.	Value.					
	\$ cts.					
	2,100 00	5.....	Light Passenger Engine.....	{ About 2½ years.	14 at \$3,068 00	Useful for construction trains, or would serve several years in short branch line work.
1	3,240 00	3.....	do do do			
12	4,800 00	17 to 22-94 and 5 spare engines.....	Passenger Engines.....			
8	5,640 00	88 to 93.....	Small switching or yard Engine.....	{ 9 years all others 4 to 5	37 at \$4,227 00	All useful Passenger Train Engines and now at work in good state of repair.
2	6,000 00	29 to 30.....	Express Engines.....			
27	6,600 00	31 to 43, 50 to 52, 53 to 55, 73 to 80.....	do do do Light freight engine. 6 wheel coupled freight engines.....			
15	7,800 00	58 to 92.....	6 wheel freight engines.....	{ 4 years 8 years 9 years 8 years 8 years	34 at \$5,823 00	All these are good Train Engines and in a good state of repair.
2	8,400 00	24 and 25.....	Fast express engines.....			
17	9,600 00	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 27, 28, 18 to 85, 23, 26.....	Light accom. engines. Fast express engines. 6 wheel freight engines.....			
2	12,500 00	56 to 57.....	Freight engines.....	{ 15 years 13 years 14 years 15 years	19 at \$11,526 00	These are all new Engines, and in the best possible condition.
5	13,500 00	95 to 99.....	do do do			
6	14,000 00	11 to 16.....	do do do			
6	14,000 00	44 to 49.....	Fast express engines.....			

(Copy.)

TENDERS FOR BESSEMER STEEL RAILS AND FITTINGS.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Free of Bond, at Liverpool, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, eight thousand tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz :—

	£.	s.	d.
Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton of 2,240lbs.....	11	15	0
do Fish Plates, do do	11	15	0
Iron Bolts and Nuts, do do	13	10	0

And to have them all ready for shipment at Liverpool in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

1,200 tons Rails with the proportionate number of Fish Bolts, Bolts and Nuts ;
600 tons, 15th July, 1871 ; and 600 tons, 15th August, 1871.

2,000 tons Rails with the proportionate number of Fish Bolts, Bolts and Nuts, 15th March, 1872.

1,200 tons Rails with the proportionate number of Fish Bolts, Bolts and Nuts, 15th April, 1872.

3,600 tons Rails with the proportionate number of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts ;
1,200 tons, 15th May, 1872 ; 1,200 tons, 15th June, 1872 ; 1,200 tons, 15th July, 1872 ;
or agree to deliver any lesser quantity not less than tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Bolts, Plates and Nuts at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

CHAS. CAMMELL & Co., LIMITED.

GEO NILSON,

Managing Director.

CYCLOPS STEEL AND IRON WORKS,

SHEFFIELD, 14th Dec., 1870.

(Signed), W. FIDDS, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, Free of Bond, at Liverpool, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 1,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates, Iron Bolts and nuts, at the following prices, viz :—

	£.	s.	d.
Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton of 2,240 lbs.....	12	0	0
„ Fish Plates, „ „	18	0	0
Iron Bolts and Nuts, „ „	16	0	0

And to have them all ready for shipment at Liverpool in the following proportions and at the following dates :—

100 tons Rails, Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, 15th March, 1871.

200 „ „ „ „ „ „ July „

500 „ „ „ „ „ „ March, 1872.

100 „ „ „ „ „ „ April, „

100 „ „ „ „ „ „ May „

Or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 500 tons of Rails with the proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

PATENT SHAFT AND AXLE COMPANY,

BRUNSWICK IRON WORKS, WEDNESBURY.

(Signed), JOSEPH ROSS BAILEY, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B., at Barrow-in-Furness, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 14,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Plates, at the following prices, viz :—

14,000 tons Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton of 2,240 lbs.....	£. s. d.
Necessary quantity Bessemer Fish Plates, at per ton of	11 5 0
2,240 lbs.....	11 5 0

And to have all ready for shipment at Barrow-in-Furness, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

4,500 tons, 15th May, 1872 ; 4,500 tons, 15th April, 1872 ; 5,000 tons, 15th May, 1872 ;

Or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 10,000 tons of Rails, with the proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

FOR BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HENRY L. JONAS, Secretary.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE,

1st November, 1870.

(Signed), W. H. SILVER, Witness.

(Copy.)

BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED,

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCASHIRE,

15th December, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring you to our letter dated 1st ultimo, accompanying a formal tender for the supply of 14,000 tons of Steel Rails to be delivered to your Company in the year 1872, we now beg leave to wait on you with an alternative proposition, the result of a careful review of our present position in connection with existing engagements for delivery, during the next two years, as follow :—

If you will entrust us with a Commission to the extent of 25,000 tons for delivery in the year 1872, we will undertake to make such additions to our plant, as will enable us to produce 1,500 tons for delivery at Quebec, in the month of May ; and from 5,000 to 6,000 tons at Halifax, and other specified ports by the 1st of October, in the year 1871, in such proportionate quantities as are required.

We are, moreover, prepared, in the event of our being favored with your order on this basis, to undertake the risk of freight and insurance, and deliver the Rails, F. O. B. at the several ports in Canada, at the price of £12 2s. per ton net, binding ourselves to employ steam vessels, whenever it may be necessary, to secure the deliveries at the fixed dates.

Should circumstances occur, causing delay in the construction of the line, we shall be willing to extend the time of delivery of a portion of the 25,000 tons, if you should require it, into the year 1873.

Awaiting the pleasure of receiving your advices in reply.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

FOR BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL CO., LIMITED.

(Signed), HENRY L. JONAS, Secretary.

Messrs. The Commissioners

of the Intercolonial Railway,
Ottawa, Canada.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Newport or Cardiff, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans :—

400 tons iron bolts and nuts, at per ton 2,240 lbs. £14 15s. 0d.

60 tons bolts and nuts, 15th March, 1871.

60 " " 15th July, 1871.

100 " " 15th March, 1872.

100 " " 15th April, 1872.

80 " " 15th May, 1872.

And to have them all ready for shipment at Newport or Cardiff in the above proportions and dates ; or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 100 bolts and nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

BARWELL, BROTHERS & SMITH,

HOCKLEY BOLT & NUT WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

(Signed), J. BAUND, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Liverpool, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, Iron Bolts and Nuts, packed in bags, £12 per ton, or £12 10s. in barrels or cases. We also further agree to deliver in such quantities as may be required.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE BOLT, NUT, FENCING Co.,

Per W. S. GRANGER, SECRETARY,

115-117, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

(Signed), ISAAC WATSON, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Liverpool, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 500 to 600 Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices :—

Iron Bolts and Nuts, at per ton of 2,240 lbs., £14 5s.

and to have them ready for shipment at _____, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

80 to 90 tons, 15th March, 1871.

80 to 90 " 15th July, 1871.

140 to 150 " 15th March, 1872.

140 to 150 " 15th April, 1872.

120 to 130 " 15th May, 1872.

or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 200 tons Bolts and Nuts, at the same rate and deliverable in the same proportions.

HORTON & SON,

ALMA WORKS, DARLASTON.

(Signed), JOHN A. KIRTHAND, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Liverpool, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, as many of A. B. Ibbotson's Patent Rail Joints as are required for 40,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates and Iron Bolts, at the following prices, viz :—

A. B. Ibbotson's Patent Bessemer Steel Joints, per ton of 2,240 lbs., £23 6s. 8d. with Fish Plates and Iron Bolts,

and to have them all ready for shipment at Liverpool, in the following proportions and at the following dates :—

Sufficient for 6,000 tons rails, 15th March, 1871.

" 6,000 " 15th July, 1871.

" 10,000 " 15th March, 1872.

" 10,000 " 15th April, 1872.

" 8,000 " 15th May, 1872.

or we agree any lesser quantity, or joint complete, weighing

15 lbs and 12 inches long, 3s. 1½d. each.

12 lbs. 8 oz., 10 inches long, 2s. 7¼d. each.

10 lbs. and 8 ins. long, 2s. 1d. each.

IBBOTSON, BROTHERS & Co.,

GLOBE IRON & STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

(Signed), JOHN W. TRICKET, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Cardiff, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 10,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates, and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz. :—

Bessemer Steel Rails, per ton of 2,240 lbs., £11 10 0

" Fish Plates, " " 11 0 0

Iron Bolts and Nuts, " " 10 15 0

and to have them all ready for shipment at Cardiff, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

1,500 tons Rails, and Fish Plates and Bolts and Nuts, 15th July, 1871.

3,000 " " " 15th March, 1872.

3,000 " " " 15th April, 1872.

2,500 " " " 15th May, 1872.

or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 5,000 tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

GUEST & Co.,

Per S. HOWARD,

13 KING'S ARMS YARD,

MOORGATE STREET, LONDON,

6th December, 1870.

(Signed), C. H. SKILTON, Witness.

Clerk,—

13, King's Arms Yard,

Moorgate Street, London.

TENDER FOR BEST BEST STEEL IRON-HEADED RAILS AND FITTINGS.

We, the undersigned, hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. Best Best Steely Iron-Headed Rails, with the necessary quantity of Best Best Iron Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz. :—

Steely Iron Rails, per ton of 2,240 lbs., £7 15s. nett.

Best Best Iron Fish Plates, " 7 15 "

Iron Bolts and Nuts, " 13 5 "

and to have them all ready for shipment at , in the following proportions and at the following dates :—

6,000 Rails and proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, &c., 15th March, 1871.

6,000 " " " 15th July, 1871.

10,000 " " " 15th March, 1872.

10,000 " " " 15th April, 1872.

8,000 " " " 15th May, 1872.

or they agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 20,000 tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions; and they are further willing to guarantee the Rails in accordance

with the 8th clause of the statement appended hereto, for five years, for a payment of ten shillings per ton ; for seven years, for a payment of fifteen shillings per ton.

THE ABERDARE IRON CO.,

By CHARLES DOUGLAS FOX,

ABCHURCH YARD CHAMBERS,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

December 21st, 1870.

(Signed), EDMUND WRAGGS, Witness.

Civil Engineer,

Toronto,

21st December, 1870.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. Rotterdam, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 10,000 tons Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz. :—

Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton of 2,240 lbs., £14 2 3

„ Steel Fish Plates, „ 14 2 3

Iron Bolts and Nuts, „ 18 13 0

and to have them all ready for shipment at Rotterdam, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

5,000 tons by 15th March, 1872.

5,000 „ 15th May, 1872.

Or I agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 1,000 tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

Per F———— KRUPP,

N. LONGSDON,

11, NEW BROAD STREET,

LONDON.

(Signed), THOMAS SCULT CABILL, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Swansea, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 10,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz. :—

Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton of 2,240 lbs. £11 10 0

„ Fish Plates, „ 11 10 0

„ Bolts and Nuts, „ 11 10 0

and to have them all ready for shipment at Swansea, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

1,500 tons rails, with requisite number of Plates, Bolts and Nuts, 15th March, 1871.

1,500 „ „ „ 15th July, 1871.

2,500 „ „ „ 15th March, 1872.

2,500 „ „ „ 15th April, 1872.

2,000 „ „ „ 15th May, 1872.

or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity not less than 5,000 tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Plate, Bolts and Nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

THE LANDWR SIEMEN STEEL CO., LIMITED,

Per D. M. GORDON, Managing Director,

LANDWR, SWANSEA.

(Signed), WM. HACKNEY, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Liverpool, England, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 60,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz. :—

Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton 2,240 lbs.,	£13	5	0
„ Fish Plates, „ „	13	5	0
Iron Bolts and Nuts, „ „	13	5	0

and to have them ready for shipment at Liverpool, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

2,000 tons Rails, &c.,	15th March, 1872.
2,000 „	15th April, 1872.
2,000 „	15th May, 1872.

or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

FOR THE MERSEY STEEL IRON CO., LIMITED,

LAWRENCE T McEWEN,
LIVERPOOL.

Signed), WILL RICE, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Hull or Liverpool, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 15,000 tons Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantities of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts at the following prices :—

Bessemer Steel Rails, per ton of 2240 lbs.,	£12 10 for 1871,	£13 0 for 1872.
Fish Plates, „ „	12 10 „	13 0 „
Iron Bolts, „ „	13 5 „	and 1872. „

and to have them all ready for shipment at Hull or Liverpool, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

3,000 tons Rails, &c.,	15th March, 1871.
3,000 „	15th July, 1871.
5,000 „	15th March, 1872.
4,000 „	15th May, 1872.

Or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 1,000 tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportion.

JOHN BROWN & Co.,

ATLAS STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

October, 10th, 1870.

Signed), JOSEPH GARWOOD, Witness.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. at Newport, Monmouthshire, in strict accordance with the annexed conditions, and plans 10,000 tons of Bessemer Steel Rails, with the necessary quantity of Bessemer Steel Fish Plates and Iron Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices, viz. :—

Bessemer Steel Rails, at per ton of 2,240 lbs.,	£11	0	0
do Fish Plates, „ „	11	0	0
Iron Bolts and Nuts, „ „	11	0	0

and to have them all ready for shipment at Newport, in the following proportions, and at the following dates :—

1,000 tons Rails, &c., 15th March, 1871.

3,000 " 15th July, 1871.

2,000 " 15th March, 1872.

2,000 " 15th April, 1872.

2,000 " 15th May, 1872.

We are also willing to undertake delivery at Quebec, Halifax, Newcastle and Dalhousie, at 21s. per ton, including insurance; or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity not less than 5,000 tons of Rails, with proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

JOSEPH ROBINSON,

For the EBEW VALE Co.,

7, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY HILL,

LONDON,

15th December, 1870.

(Signed), W. CARTER, Witness.

TENDER FOR BEST HAMMOND'S RAILS AND FITTINGS.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway Canada, F. O. B. at Sunderland or other ports as may be arranged in strict accordance with the annexed conditions and plans, 40,000 tons of Best Hammond's Iron Rails, with the necessary Iron Fish Plates and Bolts and Nuts, at the following prices:—

Rails, Best Hammond, per ton 2,240 lbs., £7 10 0

If not Punched for Fixings, " 7 9 0

Fish Plates, " 8 0 0

Iron Bolts and Nuts, " 14 0 0

and to have them all ready for shipment at Sunderland, at the rate of 2,500 tons per month, from the date of order, or such other deliveries as may be mutually agreed upon; or we agree to deliver any lesser quantity, not less than 10,000 tons of Rails, with or without proportionate quantity of Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, at the same rates, and deliverable in the same proportions.

THE DARLINGTON IRON CO.,

Per A. G. BROWNING,

3 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
ENGLAND.

WORKS:—ALBERT HILL,

DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

(Signed), CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, Witness.

TENDER FOR ACADIAN STEEL FITTINGS.

The undersigned hereby tender to deliver for the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, Canada, F. O. B. Halifax, in strict accordance, so far as applicable with the annexed conditions and plans, the Scabbard Joint Fastening required for the Intercolonial Railway.

12 inches long by $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, 60 cents each joint.

10 " " 54 "

8 " " 46 "

Bolts as required, 4 cents per lb.

We agree to deliver any quantity as may be agreed upon.

THE STAR MANUFACTORY CO.,

Per JOHN LIVESSEY, Agent,

HALIFAX.

(Signed), JOHN ILTON, Witness.

No. 34.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 4th May, 1870; For a Return shewing, so far as the same can at present be ascertained, the number of Bridges, above the size of culverts, required to be constructed on the Intercolonial Railway, the localities where the same are to be built—and the estimated cost; such Return to shew the estimated cost, if the spans are constructed of Timber, and the estimated cost if constructed in Iron. Also a copy of so much of the contracts for the construction of the Road, as contains the provisions, if any, for enabling the Commissioners to substitute Iron for Wood in the construction of Bridges in case it may seem to them desirable to do so.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 9th March, 1871.

No. 34.

RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February; For a Statement of the number of days each of the Commissioners for the Intercolonial Railway was engaged in the performance of the duties of his office at the seat of Government, and on the line of Railway respectively, during the year 1870; also a statement of the sums paid for the travelling expenses of each of the Commissioners during the same year.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1871.

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

No. 34.**RETURN**

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 16th March, 1871; For a Return of the land taken for Railway purposes on sections Nos. 4 and 11 of the Intercolonial Railway, the quantity taken from each person and amount paid for land, also for buildings; the sums paid appraisers for their services in all on Nos. 4 and 11, and also the sum paid for legal service in connection therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 17th March, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To An Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, praying for Copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Rev. William Morley Punshon and others, in reference to the appointment of a Chaplain or Chaplains, to accompany the late Military Expedition to the Province of Manitoba.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
10th March, 1871.

TORONTO, April 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—We have the honor to express our gratification at the decision by the Canadian Government, that a part of the Military force now considered necessary to suppress the unlawful movements at Red River, shall consist of volunteers under your direction, men who have always shewn the readiest disposition to forego personal interests when the defence and honor of the country have called for their services.

In the Territory now occupying so large a portion of public attention, the Church we represent has had successful Missions (to the Indians especially) for many years, one of the more recent of them being to Winnipeg and High Bluff Settlements.

Among the tribes and bands of Indians inhabiting that territory, the Wesleyan Missionary Society has expended annually large sums of money, and at each Mission there exists a living moral power which may be wielded for the promotion of personal freedom and national welfare.

With the extended and weighty interests we have as a branch of the Christian Church in the success of the present movement, you will readily comprehend our anxiety for continued pervading religious influence upon those who may constitute a part of the force now contemplated to be sent to quell the disturbance at Red River; and believing that many who will volunteer to complete this enterprise will be members of our church, we are desirous of securing your official sanction to the appointment of a Wesleyan Minister as Chaplain to that portion of the Military Expedition, who are professedly attached to our Doctrines and Ordinances, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, affecting personal rights and military obligations and duties.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed),

WM. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.,

Chairman of Committee.

(Signed),

ENOCH WOOD

(Signed),

LACHLIN TAYLOR

} General Secretaries.

The Honorable Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.,

Minister of Militia, &c., &c., Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 29th, 1870.

SIR,—By direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of the 23rd instant, signed by yourself and Rev. M. M. Wood and Taylor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Rev. W. M. Punshon, Montreal.

OTTAWA, 27th April, 1870.

SIR,—May I take the liberty to ask if it is your intention to appoint Chaplains to the force about to be despatched to Red River, and if so whether or not an application for a chaplaincy by a clergyman of the Church of England would be entertained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed),

J. A. MORRIS.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 29th, 1870.

SIR,—By direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Rev. J. A. Morris, Ottawa.

ST. JOHN'S PARSONAGE, STRATHROY,
Diocese of Huron, Ontario.

To the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.
Minister of Militia, &c., &c., Ottawa.

SIR,—I am desirous of offering my services to the Government as one of the Chaplains to the forces about to be sent to the Red River.

Before entering on Holy Orders, I had the honor of holding a commission for upwards of seven years in the Volunteers, having come to Canada (shortly after the Crimean War) from the East, where I had been in the service of H. J. M. the Sultan.

As an old Militia Officer, therefore, I consider that I have a kind of claim on your Department for at least a consideration of this application.

I have received a letter from Colonel Wolseley, in which he recommended me to make this offer of my services to you, as all such appointments he states will emanate from you as Minister of Militia.

Believe me to remain, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed), R. STEWART PATTERSON,
Clericus.

Incumbent, Church of St. James the Evangelist, Strathroy

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, April 29th, 1870.

SIR,—By direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter offering your services to the Government as one of the Chaplains to the forces about to be sent to Red River.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Rev. R. S. Patterson,
Strathroy, Ontario.

[*Translation.*]

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1870.

Sir George,—I have telegraphed to Montreal. The Reverend Father Vandenberg, Provincial of the Reverend Oblate Fathers immediately replied—*Yes*.

The Reverend Father Royer, Chaplain of the Grey Nuns of Ottawa, offers his services as Military Chaplain, and the Reverend Father Provincial grants to him full and absolute permission. He is prepared to start at any time that you may select; he is at your disposal. You see that I walk in your steps and that I have endeavoured to follow your example in advancing matters energetically and promptly. A good example has its effect.

Thus you have a chaplain, and a distinguished chaplain; you will therefore be satisfied. The Reverend Father Royer is already favorably known to you.

I have the honor to be, honorable Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) D. DANDURAND, *Priest*.
V. G. Administrator of the Diocese of Ottawa.

Sir G. E. Cartier,
Minister of Militia, &c.

THE RECTORY,

COLLINGWOOD, May 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—Respecting the Expeditionary Force to Red River, and more especially that part of it which are stationed at the Sault St. Marie. In the latter place

there is no resident Anglican Clergyman, therefore those belonging to the Church are precluded from Divine Service. May I ask what are the regulations in this case? I have written to the Lord Bishop, and he will doubtless send a Chaplain to the place named. Be so kind as to tell me whether the gentleman so appointed will be remunerated from the public funds, and to what extent?

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), STEPHEN LETT,
Rural Dean.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 20th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., enquiring about the appointment of a Protestant Chaplain to be sent to Red River, and to inform you in reply that it has been transferred to the Department of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, through which all matters of that nature are brought under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. PARENT.

Under Secretary of State for Canada.

Reverend Stephen Lett, L.L.D.,
Collingwood.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, 19th May, 1870.

SIR,—From a letter just received from His Excellency the Governor General, recommending the appointment of Chaplains to the Red River Expedition, I beg to say I shall be happy (with the approval of my Bishop) to recommend you a first class man for the appointment.

I myself would have volunteered, being Chaplain here to H.M.F., but cannot get away from my engagements.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), JAMES LYSTER, L. L. D.,
Dean of Ontario, &c., Chaplain H.M.F.

The Minister of Militia, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

OTTAWA, May 20th 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in thanking you for your kind offer, to inform you that the Chaplains for the Red River Expedition have been

already appointed, the one for Ontario, being the Rev. R. Stewart Patterson, of Strathroy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Very Reverend
James Lyster, L.L.D.
Kingston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

April 25, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to enclose a letter from the Rev. Henry Tuckley, Wesleyan Clergyman at Wyoming, making application for a chaplaincy in the expeditionary force to the North-West. Mr. Tuckley is a young Englishman of excellent character and standing in his Church.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. MCKENZIE.

The Honorable Sir G. E. Cartier,
Minister of Militia.

PETROLIA, 22nd April, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—You will perhaps not have forgotten I had the honor of an introduction to you last fall, at a soiree at Wyoming, and will, I trust, pardon me for thus presuming to renew the acquaintance.

I have a strong desire to accompany the troops to Red River as a Chaplain, and knowing no other Member more influential, or more likely to feel interest in me, I appeal to yourself, Sir, to know if you consider it possible I could gain such an appointment.

I could supply first-class credentials as a minister, and should strive, were the office allotted me, to be useful in it.

I enclose stamped directed envelope for early reply.

I am, Sir, obediently yours,

(Signed,) HENRY TUCKLEY.

A. MCKENZIE, Esq., M.P.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, April 29th, 1870.

SIR,—By direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., recommending Mr. Tuckley as Chaplain to the Red River Expedition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. FUTVOYE.

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

A. Mackenzie, Esq., M.P.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

May 2nd, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received a letter from Mr. Futvoye acknowledging receipt of a “letter from me recommending Mr. Tuckley as Chaplain to the Red River Expedition.” This is a mistake: I did not recommend him, I merely sent you his application and informed you who he was.

I do not pretend to be in a position to make any recommendation to the Government although I feel bound to send such letters.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed).

A. MACKENZIE.

Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier,
Minister of Militia.

[This letter and the two following were of a confidential character, but the respective writers of them have consented to their being published.]

MONTREAL, 6th October, 1870.

DEAR REVEREND SIR,—I hope you will pardon me if I take the liberty of disturbing you to-day by writing to you to explain some of the circumstances which have accompanied the appointment of the Chaplains to the two Canadian Battalions for the Red River Expedition. I would have addressed you sooner on this delicate subject, but I did not like so doing so long as it was a matter of discussion in the “newspapers.” It has been a constant practice with me, whenever criticised or attacked as a Member of the Government, not to resort to the “Press,” but to wait till an opportunity is given me during the sitting of Parliament to explain or justify anything done by me in the discharge of my Ministerial or Executive duties.

It was by an Order of His Excellency in Council of the 16th of April last that the two Battalions for Red River were authorized to be raised in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The number of men, as well as the number of combatant and non-combatant officers, were fixed by that Order. As part of the number of the non-combatant officers two Chaplains only at the usual rate of pay were to be appointed. The two Battalions as soon as raised and officered were to be handed over to the command of the Lieut.-General Commanding. Several applications, some in writing and some by Reverend Ministers themselves in person, have been made in relation to the appointment of Chaplains. Amongst the applications in writing was the application dated from Toronto, 23rd April last, transmitted by yourself as Chairman of Committee, and by the Rev. Mr. Wood and the Rev. Mr. Taylor as General Secretaries, urging the appointment “of a Wesleyan Minister as Chaplain to that portion of the Military Expedition professedly attached to the “doctrines and ordinances of your church on such terms as would be agreed upon, “affecting personal rights and military obligations and duties.” The receipt of this last application was acknowledged to yourself as President on the 29th April last. Subsequently, His Excellency, under the advice of the Privy Council, was pleased to appoint the two Chaplains for the two Battalions—authorized by the Order in Council of the 16th April last. A Protestant Chaplain and a Catholic one were appointed; and the selection of the Protestant Chaplain fell on the Rev. R. S. Patterson, a Minister of the Church of England. You may rest assured that when the appointment of the Chaplains took place, all the applications made in writing or verbally received due consideration. All the Militia appointments have to be published and announced in the “Canada

Gazette," and according to the prevailing and regular rule the appointment of the two Chaplains was made known through the "Canada Gazette."

Applicants with regard to any appointments relating to the Militia Service, are expected to look to the "Canada Gazette," to ascertain if their applications have been successful or unsuccessful. It would not be regular to make known any appointment concerning the Militia Service through any other channel than the "Canada Gazette." Therefore the rule of the "Department" is not to notify any *applicant* by any personal or *special communication* to acquaint him if his application has been successful or unsuccessful; and the usual rule was followed up with regard to the applications relating to the appointment of the Chaplains to the two Red River Battalions. All the applicants were treated alike—none of them received any special or personal intimation to let him know if his application had been successful or unsuccessful. The applications for appointment in the "Militia Service" are duly registered, and their receipt is acknowledged; but if any appointment has to be made in consequence of any application, the result or decision is made known only through the "Canada Gazette." I beg you will pardon me for entering into so many details relating to the notification of the "Militia appointments." My excuse for doing so is that they will assist to explain to you why, after the acknowledgment of the receipt of the application transmitted by you and your two Reverend Brother Ministers, a further personal communication was not sent to you to apprise you of the final result respecting the appointment of the Chaplains for the Red River Battalions.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my thanks for the letter you sent to the Toronto "Globe" of the 16th of June last, to correct the inaccurate statements previously made in that paper, that in the communication from the Militia Department to yourself as President of the Wesleyan Conference there was a refusal of "ministerial recognition," and that the prefix "Reverend," to which you are so worthily entitled, had been omitted. Allow me to say that it was indeed very kind and very gentlemanly on your part to have so hastened to correct the inaccurate statement, and I must add that I feel the more thankful to you because you have had the goodness to do it spontaneously and so quickly. I remark, however, in your letter to the "Globe" that you complain that your application had been refused consideration, and that from *oversight* or by *design* you received no communication from the Government after the 29th of April last, the date of the acknowledgment of the receipt of your application. I beg now to reiterate what I have stated above that your application, as well as all the other applications, received due consideration at the time of the appointment of the two Chaplains, and I beg to reiterate also that if after the 29th April last no subsequent communication was sent to you, it was merely because the rule of the Militia Department being to notify and make known all appointments connected with the *Militia Service* through the "Canada Gazette." No further communication is ever sent to any applicant after the acknowledgment of the receipt of his application, to let him know if his application has been successful or unsuccessful. I have no hesitation to give you and I beg you to accept the assurance that no "discourtesy" nor "oversight or design" were meant or intended by the circumstance that no subsequent communication was sent to you after the 29th of April last. I wish that you should bear in mind that the appointment of the Chaplains for the two Battalions did not and could not proceed from myself alone in my departmental capacity as Minister of Militia, and also that after the handing over of the two Battalions to the command of the Lieut.-General Commanding, they became absolutely under the sole control of the General, and no one but he could allow any party to accompany the Battalions on their march to Red River.

I can assure you, in all the sincerity of my heart, that no one respects more than myself the reverend Ministers and the members of your church; I duly appreciate their importance, their virtues and their patriotism. I can say that outside their religious order they have no warmer friend than myself. I have the happiness and pleasure to reckon a great number of personal friends amongst the Wesleyan Methodists. I may assert that it could not even enter into my mind to think of doing anything as a Minister of the Crown or as a private individual which might give offence or cause injustice to the

great body of the Wesleyan Methodists or any member of that venerable church. It has been with me a constant rule through life to respect the church of every one. With me the appreciation of the question of religion is not a *question of majority or minority*, nor a question of large number or small number, but it is a question of "individuality." The religion of every individual must be respected and protected by the laws of the land; without taking into consideration if he belongs to a church whose members are numerous or whose members are few.

I must here tell you that I felt much delighted when my worthy colleague the Honorable Mr. Aikins, determined to join the Government—I expressed at the time my pleasure, and remarked that it was a happy coincidence that amongst his personal merits he was a member of the Wesleyan persuasion. Allow me to thank you for the kind words contained with regard to myself, in a letter which some time ago you wrote to my colleague Mr. Aikins. This letter is marked "Confidential," but I have no objection you should communicate it to those of your brother ministers and intimate friends whom it is your pleasure to take into your confidence. As a matter of course you may communicate it to Mr. Aikins.

I beg that you will permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my most sincere sympathy in the deep affliction which has just befallen you, by the removal from this earth of the one who was the dearest to your heart.

Before concluding this letter, I must state to you what I read at the time with no little surprise, the statements reported by several newspapers to have been made in writing and verbally by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, before the Wesleyan Conference, with regard to myself in relation to the passing of the "Manitoba Act" and to the appointment of the chaplains to the Red River Battalions. With regard to those statements, the least I have to say about them now is that they are erroneous, unwarrantable, and entirely devoid of foundation, but they contain so grave charges against me that I reserve to myself the privilege that I have to repel them from my seat in Parliament at the first opportunity which will be given me for doing it.

At some critical period of his career, as Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, now Ontario, Dr. Ryerson, had occasion, I think, to find in me, a fair, just, liberal, and generous Minister of the Crown. It seems to me that his memory ought to have prompted him from his own personal experience, what sort of *public man* was the one whom he attacked when he made his statements before the Conference, I am afraid that some, if not a great number of the venerable and learned ministers of your church, assembled lately in conference, at Toronto, have become unfavorably impressed with regard to myself in consequence of the *statements* of Dr. Ryerson, but I give you beforehand the assurance that all the false impressions which may have been created in their minds against me will soon be dispelled, after an opportunity has been given me, in Parliament, to repel the charges made against me before the Wesleyan Conference. I flatter myself that before long the honor and pleasure will be afforded to me to make your personal acquaintance. I hope you will pardon me for having disturbed you at such a length to-day and allow me,

My dear Rev. Sir, to subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed),

GEO. E. CARTIER.

Rev. Dr. Punshon, &c., &c., &c.,
Cobourg.

PORT HOPE, October 12th, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst. I write in the midst of a large Business Committee, and must, therefore, ask you to excuse a fuller reply for a few days.

Remaining, meanwhile, with respect,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed),

W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., G.C.B.

TORONTO, November 11th, 1870.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to thank you very sincerely for your communication, marked "Confidential," dated October 8th 1870, the receipt of which I briefly acknowledged. I have been almost incessantly from home since I received it, and I have been unable to command the leisure, and, if I may be permitted to say so without any improper obtrusion of personal sorrow, the collectedness to reply as I should have wished, earlier. I am not insensible to the consideration which, amid the many duties of your high position, found time to indite so long a letter in your own hand.

I notice your explanation in reference to the appointment of chaplains to the two Canadian Battalions for the Red River Expedition, and in reference to the consideration given to the application, signed by myself, and the two Reverend Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of Canada, to "secure your official sanction to the appointment of a Wesleyan minister as chaplain to that portion of the military expedition professedly attached to the doctrines, and ordinances of our church, on such terms as may be agreed upon, affecting personal rights and military obligations and duties."

Your explanation of the reason why nothing but a formal acknowledgement was sent in answer to this application, is to the effect that all the applicants were treated alike, and that the uniform custom in connection with the Militia service, is to refer all such applicants for information as to the success or failure of the applications, to the announcements in the *Canada Gazette*. I at once accept your explanation, so far as the usage applies to individuals seeking an appointment, or to bodies designating an individual whose appointment by the Government they desire. But if you will permit me, I still think, with all respect, that there were reasons both in the circumstances connected with our application and in the nature of the application itself, why the letter, which we had the honor to forward, should have received a distinct reply.

I think there existed possibly some misapprehension as to the nature of the request which that letter contained. We did not ask for the appointment of a Wesleyan minister by the Government as a paid chaplain to the forces; (though if we had done so, we should but have preferred a request which, in a land which has no Established Church, any department should have respectfully considered); our intention was to have designated a minister to the work, and to have sustained him: the purport of our application was to secure "official sanction" to his accompanying the troops, in order that his position might not be equivocal or inferior, and that in his ministrations he might have all the advantages which those who are recognised have over those who are tolerated, and nothing more. It was for this purpose that the words were inserted;—"on terms which may be agreed upon affecting personal rights and military obligations and duties."

An application of this kind involving a request for information, and to which a simple notification of an appointment is no answer, and still less a formal acknowledgment of receipt, should stand, as it appears to me, on rather different ground from the application of an aspirant for office who may find his solatium or otherwise in the *Canada Gazette*. Moreover, we who sent the letter were but representatives, with a constituency

behind us, who were awaiting our report. We duly reported the acknowledgement of the receipt of our letter, and hoped to be able to report further that its proposal had been carefully considered. Hence our disappointment and *theirs*, when no further answer came.

While I thus venture respectfully to express my regret that this view of the subject did not occur to the department, I accept with pleasure your disclaimer of any intended discourtesy, done through me and my two reverend brethren, to the whole Methodist Church.

I thank you very sincerely for your expression of personal sympathy, and wishing you all the sagacity and wisdom which your very critical duties demand, beg to subscribe myself, with the assurance of high consideration.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed),

W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

P.S.—I observe that in your letter, you represent me as complaining, in my letter to *The Globe*, that our application had been *refused consideration*. My letter does not state this, but that “we had no knowledge that it had been considered.” This is a minor matter, but you will excuse my reference to it, for I am anxious not to be misunderstood.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1871; For a Return showing the quantity of Grain, Flour, and Meal imported into the Dominion for the year 1870, and that the said Return do set forth in detail the number of bushels of each kind of grain separately, showing the number of bushels so imported free of duty and the number of bushels paying duty; also number of barrels Flour and Meal separately, dutiable or free of duty; also showing the total amount of Duties collected during the year 1870, on the foregoing importations, separately and distinctly.

By Command,

JOSEPH HOWE,

For the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1871.

(No. 6.)

OTTAWA, 13th March, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Return of Grain, Flour, and Meal imported into the Dominion during the year 1870, and called for by an Address of the House of Commons, bearing date 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

E. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of Flour of Wheat and Rye, and Flour and Meal of other kinds, and of Wheat and other Grain, imported into the Dominion of Canada during the year ended on the 31st day of December, 1870, distinguishing that portion which entered for consumption "free of duty" from that which paid duty; also showing the duty collected thereon:—

		Imported.		Entered for Consumption.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			\$		\$	\$ cts.
Flour of Wheat and Rye.	Free previous to 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	17,596	93,856	17,596	93,856	
	Dutiable from 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	312,314	1,440,955	210,617	977,408	52,654 30
	Total	329,910	1,534,811	228,213	1,071,264	
Flour and Meal, all other.	Free previous to 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	7,919	34,504	7,919	34,504	
	Dutiable from 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	27,725	121,049	25,860	110,769	3,879 03
	Total	35,644	155,553	33,779	145,273	
Wheat.	Free previous to 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	6,580	6,709	6,580	6,709	
	Dutiable from 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	8,080,759	7,773,297	647,630	645,311	25,905 24
	Total	8,087,339	7,780,006	654,210	652,020	
Grain all other than Wheat.	Free previous to 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	120,695	61,371	120,695	61,371	
	Dutiable from 7th April, 1870..... Brls.	1,061,765	695,181	916,256	703,051	27,488 07
	Total	1,182,460	756,552	1,036,951	764,422	
Grand total			10,226,922		2,632,979	109,926 64

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Comptroller of Customs.

Customs Department,

Ottawa, 11th March, 1871

RETURN

To an Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 8th March, 1871; for Returns shewing the total amount of Sterling Exchange purchased by the Dominion Government during the year 1870, and also to present date; shewing the rates paid and from what Banks purchased, also stating what amount was in Canadian Bank Bills, as well as the amount of New York Bankers' Bills, or any other Bills drawn outside the Dominion.

By Command.

JOSEPH HOWE,

For the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1871.

(No. 98.)

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Receiver General to enclose you Return to the Address from the House of Commons, shewing the total amount of *Sterling Exchange* purchased by the Dominion Government during the year 1870, and also to present date, (8th March); shewing the rates paid and from what banks purchased; also stating what amount was in Canadian Bank Bills, as well as the amount of New York Bankers' Bills, or any other Bills drawn outside the Dominion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. D. HARRINGTON,

Deputy Receiver General.

E. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

RETURN shewing the Total Amount of Sterling Exchange purchased by the Dominion Government, &c., &c., during the year 1870, and also to present date.

Date.	Amount.	Rate, &c.	From what Bank purchased.	Remarks.
1870.	£ s. d.			
January 19.	17,200 0 0	83 60d/s.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Drawn at New York.
do 19.	32,800 0 0	do 75d/d.	do	do
do 19.	25,000 0 0	do 60d/s.	Royal Canadian Bank	do
March 16.	25,000 0 0	83 do	Bank of Montreal	
do 16.	10,000 0 0	do do	Bank of Toronto	
do 16.	50,000 0 0	do do	Merchants' Bank	
do 21.	25,000 0 0	81 do	Royal Canadian Bank	do
August 19.	50,000 0 0	92 do	Merchants' Bank	
do 22.	3,000 0 0	do 75d/s.	Banque Nationale	
do 22.	7,000 0 0	do 60d/s.	do	
do 27.	30,000 0 0	do do	Merchants' Bank	
do 27.	30,000 0 0	99-16ths do	Canadian Bank of Commerce	
do 27.	50,000 0 0	91 do	Bank of Montreal	
September 2.	20,000 0 0	do do	Bank of Toronto	
do 2.	50,000 0 0	do do	Merchants' Bank	
do 16.	50,000 0 0	do do	do	
do 17.	50,000 0 0	do do	Bank of Montreal	
do 19.	20,000 0 0	do do	Union Bank of L. Canada	
do 24.	30,000 0 0	do do	Bank of Montreal	
do 24.	20,000 0 0	do do	Bank British N. America	
do 24.	20,000 0 0	do do	Bank of Toronto	
do 24.	50,000 0 0	do do	Merchants' Bank	
October 1.	50,000 0 0	do do	Bank of Montreal	
do 1.	25,000 0 0	91 do	do	
November 21.	30,000 0 0	do do	do	
do 25.	15,000 0 0	do do	Ontario Bank	
do 26.	25,000 0 0	123 do	Bank of Montreal	{ Drawn at Halifax branch, N.S.
do 26.	20,000 0 0	91 do	do	
do 29.	50,000 0 0	91 30 do	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Great Western Railway Exchange.
do 30.	25,000 0 0	93-16ths 60 do	Royal Canadian Bank	Drawn at New York.
	905,000 0 0			
1871.				
January 20.	30,000 0 0	91 60 do	Bank of Montreal	
do 27.	5,000 0 0	do do	Bank British N. America	
February 7.	10,000 0 0	do do	Bank of New Brunswick	
do 24.	5,000 0 0	91 3d/s.	Bank of Montreal	
do 24.	1,130 0 0	91 30 do	do	
do 24.	3,000 0 0	91 60 do	do	
do 24.	2,955 0 0	83 90 do	do	
Total	92,185 0 0	Sterling.		MEMO.—All Exchange not specially marked is in Canadian Bills.

T. D. HARRINGTON,

Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1871.

No. 38.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th February, 1871; For Report of Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the application for permission to erect a Railway Bridge across the Lachine Canal on the line of Wellington Street; and all papers connected therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 13th March, 1871.

No. 38.

RETURN

Supplementary Return to an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 27th February, 1871; For Report of Engineer of Department of Public Works on the application for permission to erect a Railway Bridge across the Lachine Canal, on the Line of Wellington Street; and all papers connected therewith.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 21st March, 1871.

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

No. 38.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 30th March, 1871 ; For all papers and Reports having reference to construction of culvert on Lachine Canal since last session.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 13th April, 1871.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

No. 39.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 20th February, 1871 ; For a Return of all correspondence, orders in Council, tenders and other documents connected with, and relating to the construction of a Harbor of Refuge on Lakes Huron and Erie, since the last Return.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1871.

No. 39.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 1st March, 1871 ; For copies of all correspondence, orders in Council and reports of Engineers, or other persons employed by the Department of Public Works, in relation to a survey connected with the construction of a Harbor of Refuge at Rimouski ; also a statement of the cost of such survey, and copies of all other documents relating thereto.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1871.

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

No. 40.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 16th March, 1871; For copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, and George Sterling, respecting a claim for damages against the Government by the said Sterling; said claim arising through the interference of an officer of the Department of Public Works.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 27th March, 1871.

No. 41.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 2nd March, 1871; For all papers and reports since last Session, having reference to the works on the Welland Canal, known as the Lake Erie Level.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 27th March, 1871.

No. 42.

RETURN

In obedience to the Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, of the 16th March, 1871; For an account in detail of all moneys received on account of Private Bills in this Parliament, since the 1st July, 1867; with the names of the parties the money was received from; also the names of parties having money returned, if any.

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

RETURN

To an Address of the SENATE, dated 29th February, 1871, for copies of all Correspondence relating to the question of "Copyright," as well as to that of re-printing "British Copyright works in Canada," which has taken place between the Imperial and Dominion Governments since the 17th February, 1870.

By command.

J. H. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th March, 1871.

[In accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing, Extracts only are printed of this Return.]

Sir John Young to the Earl of Granville.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, December 6th, 1870.

MY LORD,—In reply to Your Lordships Despatch No. 200, of July 29th, 1870, I Dec. 1st, 1870. have the honor to forward herewith a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, covering a Memorandum of the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, which contains the views of the Canadian Government on the subject of copyright.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

LISGAR.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memorandum, dated 30th November, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Finance and the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, to whom was referred the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 29th July last, requesting Your Excellency to forward to His Lordship a full statement of the views of the Canadian Government on the subject of copyright—and they respectfully advise that a copy of the said annexed Memorandum be transmitted to Lord Kimberly as containing the views of the Canadian Government on the matter in question.

Certified,

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The undersigned have the honor to Report, that in the month of June last, two circular Despatches addressed to Your Excellency by Earl Granville, then Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st and 2nd June, 1870, on the subject of Copyright, were referred to the Minister of Finance for report; that on his recommendation, two Minutes of the Privy Council, dated 29th June, were adopted, and transmitted by Your Excellency to the Secretary of State, in Despatches dated 6th July, 1870; that a further Despatch, dated 29th July, was addressed to Your Excellency by the Earl of Kimberly, requesting Your Excellency to forward to His Lordship a full statement of the views of the Canadian Government upon the matter, in order that the question might be considered before the next Session of the Imperial Parliament. That Despatch having been referred to the undersigned for report, they have given the subject their best consideration, with the view of endeavoring, if possible, to find some mode of meeting the reasonable claims of British authors and Canadian publishers, all of whom are suffering serious loss by the continuance of the present system, which is beneficial to foreign publishers alone.

The important point at issue, and on which the views of the London Publishers and, of the people, both of Canada and the United States are irreconcilable, is that the former insist upon the extension of copyright without local publication, and to this the latter will never consent.

It would be unreasonable, therefore, for Canada to claim from the Imperial Parliament, such a Bill as was transmitted in draft, in Earl Granville's circular Despatch of the 1st June, as it contains no stipulation for publication in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which the copyright is to be enforced. The case for the Canadian publishers has been stated so clearly by Sir John Rose in his Minute of 30th March, 1869, transmitted in Your Excellency's Despatch of the 15th April of that year, that it is unnecessary for the undersigned to offer any further observation on that branch of the subject, especially as it is admitted by Sir Louis Mallet, in his letter of 22nd July, 1868, that the position of Canadian publishers is anomalous, and that "looking to the geographical position of the United States and the North American Confederation, any arrangement with respect to copyright, which does not apply to both, must be always imperfect and unsatisfactory." When Sir Louis Mallet wrote his letter of 22nd July, 1868, he appeared to have entertained hopes that a treaty might be negotiated on the subject of copyright between Great Britain and the United States. It may be presumed that Her Majesty's Government have become convinced that such hopes ought not longer to prevent an arrangement which would be beneficial alike to British authors and to Canadian publishers. There can be no doubt that the Dominion Parliament would readily adopt a measure which would give

substantial benefit to British authors, who, it is admitted on all hands, do not obtain any advantage worth having under the existing system.

What the undersigned would venture to suggest, is that the duty on the re-prints of books first published, either in Great Britain or its dependencies, when imported from foreign countries, should be materially increased; and that it should be levied in all cases for the benefit of the author or owner of the copyright, should such exist; and that to prevent evasion of the law, a declaration should be requested from importers that any works which they may claim to import free of such duty have never been published either in Great Britain or in British dependencies; that foreign re-prints of works published in Canada should be wholly prohibited; that any author publishing in Canada should be, as at present, protected in his copyright, but that unless British copyright works should be published concurrently in Canada, licensed Canadian publishers should be allowed to publish, paying for the benefit of the author or owner of the English copyright, an excise duty, which could be collected by means of stamps as easily as other duties of a similar kind. The undersigned have no doubt that such a scheme as that which they have suggested could be carried into practical effect with great advantage to the English authors, who, as a rule, would sell their copyrights for Canada to Canadian publishers. It is true that British publishers would not gain that Colonial circulation which they have long tried to obtain without success; but it is vain to expect that the expensive editions published in England can meet a sale in any part of the American Continent.

The undersigned, therefore, recommend that Your Excellency should acquaint Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that there is no probability of the Dominion Parliament consenting to any measure for enforcing British copyright in Canada, unless it provides for local publication, and that while the Canadian Government will be ready to introduce a measure that will be of great advantage to British authors, they must in reference to foreign re-prints have regard to the interests of Canadian as well as of British publishers.

(Signed),

F. HINCKS,

Minister of Finance.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,

Minister of Agriculture.

Privy Council Chamber,
30th November, 1870.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

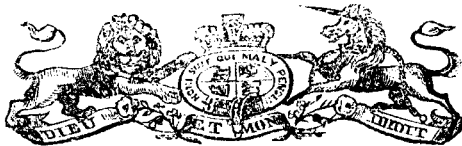
MADE ON THE

DOMINION GOVERNMENT,

CONSEQUENT UPON THE

INSURRECTION IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

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

1871.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 20th February, 1871; For a Statement of all Claims made upon the Dominion Government, consequent on the Insurrection in the North-West Territories, and payments made, if any, with Copies of all Orders in Council, Official Reports or other Documents relating to such claims for damages; also, a Statement of claims made by the so-called delegates, Messrs. Scott, Richot and Black, for expenses or compensation, and the amounts paid; and also, a Statement of all other personal claims made and amounts paid, with copies of Orders in Council, and other Documents relating to such claims.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 14th March, 1871.

AUDIT OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 14th, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a Statement of all claims made upon the Dominion Government, consequent upon the Insurrection in the North-West Territories, and of all payments made thereon, up to the 13th day of March, 1871. Also, a statement of the amount paid to the delegates, Messrs. Black, Richot and Scott.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. LANGTON,

Auditor.

E. Parent, Esq.

STATEMENT of the amount paid to the Delegates, Messrs. Scott, Richot and Black.

Cash \$3,784 00

JOHN LANGTON,
Per J. SIMPSON, } Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 13th, 1871.

STATEMENT of all Claims made upon the Dominion Government, consequent on the Insurrection in the North-West Territories, and of all payments made thereon, up to the 13th day of March, 1871.

To whom paid.	Amounts claimed.	Amounts paid.	Remarks.
Hon. Wm. McDougall	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Disbursements, expenses, &c.... } These expenditures were only in part a consequence of the insurrection, but as they cannot be accurately separated, it is thought advisable to insert the entire payments.
Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C. ....	.....	11,417 80	
J. A. N. Provencher .....	.....	4,800 00	
Lieut. Col. de Salaberry .....	.....	4,196 59	
Alexander Begg .....	.....	2,367 10	
D. R. Cameron .....	.....	1,260 27	
		5,300 00	
		\$29,341 76	
Right Rev. Bishop Taché		1,000 00	Travelling expenses.
Grand Vicar Thibault		3,000 00	do do and services.
Captain Ermatinger		341 35	do do
Jos. Monkman		999 93	Services and disbursements.
W. M. Simpson		200 00	Travelling expenses.
John Schultz		2,131 62	Arms, ammunition, supplies and services of sundry persons.
Lieut. Col. Dennis		3,209 16	Services, expenses, and disbursements.
Joan A. Snow		2,040 35	Supplies.
McArthur and Martin	1,766 26	1,604 33	do
Bennatyne and Begg, per J. Turner and Co.		1,251 93	do
A. Boyd, per A. Gaviller	3,407 43	3,382 09	do
Charles Mair		344 13	do
James McKay		37 50	Services.
Hudson's Bay Company		247 49	Supplies.
Ed. Barber		121 66	do
James Wallace		72 50	Services.
H. R. Sewall		45 00	do
W. G. Fonseca, per McArthur & Co.	1,264 68	721 71	do
F. W. Johnson		320 00	do
W. E. Morgan		147 97	Travelling expenses.
		\$21,216 72	

(No. 610.)

OTTAWA, 14th March, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to the Address of the House of Commons of the 20th ultimo, a copy of which was communicated by you to this Department on the 21st ultimo, asking for a Statement of all claims made upon the Dominion Government, consequent upon the disturbances in the North-West Territories, and other information connected therewith; I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copies of all the documents on the subject of record in this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 6th December, 1869.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Minute of the Treasury Board of the 25th ultimo, in reference to the financial matters of the North-West Territories, the undersigned has the honor to recommend, that out of the Parliamentary grant of last session for the opening out and government of the North-West Territories, a sub-appropriation of \$30,000 be made to meet the expenses already incurred in connection with the Government of the Territories (and not covered by Orders in Council), as well as other expenses of a similar nature, likely to be incurred within the next few months.

The undersigned is advised by the Department of the Minister of Finance, that warrants have already been issued on account of the Government of the Territories, as follows :—

Oct. 1.—E. A. Meredith, to pay travelling expenses of public officers proceeding to North-West	\$1,000 00
„ 28.—Receiver General, to pay Mr. McDougall's Draft	3,875 00
Dec. 3.—Morland Watson & Co., Peabody cartridge	280 00
„ „—Jos. Wilson, to pay L.C. Trampe, Assisting Emigrants	50 00
„ „—Jacques & Hay, Furniture for Lieutenant Governor	3,241 01
„ „—G. E. Desbarats, Canada Gazette	3 80
„ „—Geo. Cox, Engraving Seal	30 00
„ „—J. Durie & Son, Books	10 50
	<hr/>
	\$8,490 31

Of this sum \$4,615.31 only has been covered by Order in Council (see Orders in Council 1st October and 30th November), leaving a sum of \$3,875 expended without any Order in Council authorizing the same.

In addition to this sum two Warrants of \$1,000 each, have this day been applied for by the undersigned in favor of the Very Reverend Vicar General Thibault, and Colonel Charles de Salaberry, who are about to proceed to the North-West on special service.

The undersigned would recommend that the aggregate of these Warrants not covered by Order in Council, namely, \$5,875, be charged against the sub-appropriation now recommended, the balance thereof \$24,125 to be available for future purposes.

The undersigned would further recommend that the Hon. Wm. McDougall be authorized to draw on the Agents of the Bank of Montreal in New York, to the extent of \$10,000, such amount to be charged against the sub-appropriation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE.

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 December, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Committee advise that out of the Parliamentary grant of last session for the opening up and Government of the North-West Territories, a sum of \$30,000 be sub-appropriated to meet expenses already incurred (and not covered by Orders in Council), as well as other expenses of a similar nature likely to be incurred within the next few months.

That to this sub-appropriation be charged the sum of \$3,875—the amount of Mr. McDougall's draft on the Receiver General, of 28th October, 1869, not covered by Order in Council—together with a sum of \$2,000, being the amount of two warrants of \$1,000 each in favor of the Rev. Mr. Thibault and Col. de Salaberry, who proceed to the North-West on special service—in all \$5,875—leaving the balance of the sub-appropriation \$24,125 available for future purposes.

They further advise, as recommended in the Memorandum of the Secretary of State, that Mr. McDougall be authorized to draw on the agents of the Bank of Montreal in New York, to the extent of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), such amount to be charged against the proposed sub-appropriation.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable

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

(1,637.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th December, 1869.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize you to draw on the Agents of the Bank of Montreal at New York, in such amounts as may be necessary, to the extent of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

When drawing on New York you will have the goodness to notify me of the fact, stating the amount for which you have drawn.

I enclose a printed copy of certain Rules of the Treasury Board, and have to request that you will be good enough to mail to me, before the 20th of each month, an estimate of the expenditure for each of the next three months, connected with the Government of the North-West Territories, exclusive of the amount required for surveys, roads and other matters under the control of the Department of Public Works; in order that I may be able to supply the Board with the statement required by the latter portion of the fifth Rule.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable

Wm. McDougall, C.B., &c., &c.

O. S. S. P., 28th December, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that a Warrant may issue in my favor for the sum of \$186 35, to enable me to pay Captain James Ermatinger for certain services rendered by him, and travelling expenses incurred by him in connection with the North-West Territories.

The above amount to be charged against the sub-appropriation for the Government of the North-West Territories, under the Order in Council of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

The Auditor General.

O. S. S. P., 31st December, 1869.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find a cheque on the Bank of Montreal, payable to your order, for the sum of \$186 35, being the amount of your pay (while acting under orders in connection with the Red River trouble), \$150 from the 2nd to 31st December (inclusive), 30 days at \$5 per day, together with the amount of your account, \$36 35 sent with your letter of the 24th instant, for expenses while at Ottawa, and from Ottawa to Simcoe.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

Captain James Ermatinger, Simcoe.

In accordance with Mr. Howe's suggestion, the account below, for one month's pay, has been made out for the same pay I have been receiving as valuator on the Intercolonial Railway, beginning from 2nd December, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

To James Ermatinger.

To 30 days' pay @ \$5 per diem, from 2nd December to 31st, both days inclusive, \$150 00.

The expenses incurred for my trip to this place are to be added to the above as soon as I can ascertain the exact amount. An account for the same shall be sent from Simcoe.

Approved.

JOSEPH HOWE.

4th December, 1869.

O. S. S. P., 15th February, 1870.

SIR,—As Captain Ermatinger's services are not likely to be required, at least for some months, in connection with the North-West Territories, the Secretary of State is desirous of coming to an equitable settlement of accounts with him as soon as possible.

Under these circumstances I am directed to request you to inform me whether it is proposed to employ Captain Ermatinger again upon the Intercolonial Railway as valuator, and if so, from what date; if not, you will please date the time up to which Captain Ermatinger would probably have been employed by the Commissioners had he remained at Rimouski.

Mr. Howe was given to understand that Captain Ermatinger, even if he had not been summoned from Rimouski by the Government, would have been obliged to proceed to Simcoe, about the time he came to Ottawa, in order to attend to his official duties at that place. Can you inform me if such is the fact?

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

A. Walsh, Esq.,
Chairman of I. R. Co.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
16th February, 1870.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., stating that as Captain Ermatinger's services are not likely to be required at least for some months in connection with the North-West, the Secretary of State is desirous of coming to an equitable settlement with him; asking, whether it is intended to employ Captain Ermatinger further upon the Intercolonial; and also, whether, had he not been summoned to Ottawa, Captain Ermatinger would have been obliged to proceed to Simcoe about that time to attend to his official duties. In reply to your enquiries I beg to inform you, that Captain Ermatinger was written to on the 14th inst., that he is at liberty to return and complete the work upon which he was engaged upon the Intercolonial. From information received from the Paymaster it is probable that this work will be completed by about the 15th of next month. I have also to inform you that at the time Captain Ermatinger was summoned to Ottawa, he was about leaving for Simcoe to attend the sittings of the County Council of the County of Norfolk, of which he is clerk.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) A. WALSH.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

O. S. S. P., 11th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will pay to the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, by a *cheque in favor of Captain James Ermatinger*, the sum of \$155, for certain services rendered by that gentleman in connection with the North-West Territories.

The above amount to be charged against the sub-appropriation for the Government of the North-West Territories, under the Order in Council of the 8th December last.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

The Auditor General.

O. S. S. P., 17th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a cheque for the sum of \$155, being the amount which you agreed in your letter of the 5th instant, to accept as payment in full for your services in connection with the recent difficulties in the North-West Territories.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

James Ermatinger, Esq.,
Simcoe, County of Norfolk, Ontario.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th, February, 1870.

SIR,—Mr. Walsh, the Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, has notified me that on the 14th instant, he wrote to you, informing you that you were at liberty to return to Rimouski, to complete the work in connection with the Railway on which you were engaged when summoned to Ottawa last December, in reference to the difficulties of the North-West Territories.

As there does not at present appear to be any probability of your services being required by the Government in the Territories, I am to intimate to you that, so far as the Government is concerned, you may consider yourself perfectly free to accept the offer of the Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners.

Mr. Walsh also states in his letter that at the time when you were summoned to Ottawa, you were about leaving Rimouski, to attend the sittings of the County Council of the County of Norfolk, of which you are Clerk.

Your services, connected with the North-West, being no longer required, the Government is desirous of compensating you for your temporary detention at Simcoe; and it is proposed to do so, by paying you at the rate of \$5 a day during the whole of the month of January, in addition to the amount already received for the month of December.

As the Government did not, in fact, avail itself in any way of your services, and as your travelling expenses from here to Simcoe (which would otherwise have been paid by yourself), were defrayed by the Government, you will, it is hoped, feel satisfied with this settlement of your claim.

Upon your intimating to me that you consider the proposal satisfactory, as a final settlement of your claim, a Warrant for the sum of \$155 will be ordered to be issued in your favor.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

SIMCOE, 5th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours, of the 16th February last, in which you state, Mr. Walsh to have informed you that I was at liberty to return to Rimouski, &c., to finish the work for which I was originally appointed. The offer was made and respectfully declined on the grounds contained in the accompanying copy of a letter to the Secretary. I will accept the offer contained in yours of 16th February, i.e., \$5 per diem for the whole month of January, at the same time stating, that it is a matter of regret to me that I was not re-instated as soon as it was ascertained that my services were not required for the North-West.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAMES ERMATINGER.

The Honorable Joseph Howe.

(Copy.)

SIMCOE, 5th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th February last, which came to hand on the 18th, and in reply, beg to state that in consequence of Mr. Stevenson's telegram, showing that scarcely a fortnight's work would remain to complete the work for which I was originally appointed, I cannot avail myself of the offer made by the Commissioners to re-instate me in my former position of valuator.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JAMES ERMATINGER.

C. S. Ross, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
8th January, 1870.

The undersigned is desired by the Minister of Justice to request the Under Secretary of State for the Provinces to direct payment, out of the Red River Fund, to the Montreal Telegraph Company, of the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and fifteen cents, being

amount charged against Department of Justice, for Telegrams in relation to the North-West Territories, on business of the same, for quarter ended 31st December, 1869.

(Signed,)

H. BERNARD,
D. M. J.

Approved.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1869.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces

To the Montreal Telegraph Company.

Dr.

To three months' Cable Telegrams relative to North-West Territory \$309 15

Received payment.

(No. 9.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
10th January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that a Warrant may be issued in my name for No. 13. three hundred and nine dollars and fifteen cents (\$309 15) to enable me to pay the Montreal Telegraph Company that sum (by cheque in favor of the said Company), being the amount charged against the Department of the Minister of Justice for Telegrams in relation to the North-West Territories, for the quarter ended the 31st December last.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

The Auditor General.

OTTAWA, 13th January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, statement of "Expense Account" during the time I was absent from Ottawa, endeavoring to carry into effect my instructions to proceed to Fort Garry as Collector of Customs and Inspector of Inland Revenue.

I have not included any amount for outfit or damage done to personal effects, nor for extra writing in transcribing Governor McDougall's Despatches, under peculiarly adverse circumstances, preferring to leave these with the Government, either to allow a bulk sum or a per diem allowance as may seem fit.

The three boxes containing stationery, blank forms, &c., belonging to the Customs and Revenue Departments, are stored in the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, at Georgetown, Minn., subject to my order.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Collector and Inspector of Inland Revenue.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

Alexander Begg, Collector and Inspector, in account with the Department of the
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
October 2nd, 1869	To amount of official cheques advanced		300 00
	Cr.		
do do	By Railway fares to St. Paul, self and son	64 10	
do do	Paid extra baggage to Chicago on stationery boxes	25 00	
do do	Taking luggage to station	1 00	
do do	Hotel bill at Prescott, and omnibus	2 50	
October 3rd, 1869	Meals	3 00	
Oct. 5th, 1869	Hotel bill at Toronto, detained by order of Governor McDougall	8 00	
do do	Expenses at Toronto, removing arms	3 13	
do do	Paid for linen-faced envelopes for Governor	2 25	
Oct. 6th, 1869	Meals and sleeping car	4 50	
Oct. 9th, 1869	Hotel bill at Sarnia, detained for freight to arrive	12 00	
do do	Consul's fees, \$2.50; ferry, \$1.00; Customs charge, \$1.00	4 50	
Oct. 10th, 1869	Meals	3 00	
Oct. 11th, 1869	Bill at Detroit, \$6.00; telegram, 75 cents	6 75	
do do	Sleeping car	1 50	
Oct. 13th, 1869	Bill at Chicago, detained for freight	13 00	
do do	Omnibus, \$1.00; meals, \$3.50	4 50	
Oct. 14th, 1869	Bill at Prairie du Chien, waiting for freight and meals	7 50	
Oct. 15th, 1869	Bill at St. Paul and Omnibus	6 50	
Oct. 16th, 1869	Railway fares to St. Cloud, \$8.00; omnibus, 50 cents	8 50	
do do	Fares to Pembina	84 66	
Dec. 18th, 1869	Expenses at Pembina	35 00	
do do	Return fares to St. Cloud	84 66	
Dec. 30th, 1869	Expenses from Abercrombie to St. Cloud	10 00	
do do	Bill at St. Cloud and omnibus	3 50	
Dec. 31st, 1869	Railway fares to St. Paul	8 00	
Jan. 4th, 1870	Bill at St. Paul, detained for baggage by order of Governor	21 15	
do do	Fares from St. Paul to Chicago	36 00	
do do	Meals and sleeping car	5 00	
Jan. 5th, 1870	Breakfast bill at Chicago and omnibus	6 00	
do do	Railway fare, Chicago to Toronto	31 00	
Jan. 6th, 1870	Pullman sleeping car and meals	4 00	
do do	Meals and omnibus to Rossin House, Toronto	4 50	
do do	Fares, Toronto to Ottawa and sleeping car	18 30	
Jan. 7th, 1870	Meals and sleigh to Ottawa	2 75	
		\$535 75	
	Discount on \$377 gold, \$1.20	63 00	
	Balance	472 75	\$172 75

I have looked over the above, and so far as I can judge the items are reasonable.

(Signed,) WM. McDougall.

Ottawa, January 17th, 1870.

(No. 66.)

O. S. S. P., 8th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will pay to this Department, by cheque in favor of the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, the sum of twenty-four dollars, to repay Mr. Langevin that amount advanced by him in paying for cable telegraph connected with the North-West disturbances.

The amount to be charged against the appropriation made by Order in Council of 18th December for the government of the North-West Territories.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MERIDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Auditor General.

(No. 81.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 15th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that a Warrant may be issued in favor of the Right Reverend Bishop Taché, for the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), to enable him to proceed to Fort Garry on business connected with the North-West Territories.

The above amount to be charged against the appropriation, under the Order of Council of 8th December last, for the government of the North-West Territories.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Auditor General.

(1,173.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 18th February, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Committee advise that authority be given for the payment to his Lordship the Bishop of St. Boniface of the sum of one thousand dollars to enable him to meet travelling and other expenses connected with his journey to Red River, undertaken at the request of the Government,—the amount to be charged to the appropriation of the North-West Territories.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

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

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1870.

Hon. Joseph Howe,

Secretary of the Provinces, &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hon. Wm. McDougall on the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the circumstances under which I went out to the North-West last fall.

Unfortunately Mr. McDougall became ill, soon after my letter was written, so that instead of receiving a letter from him I received a note from his daughter, Miss Maria McDougall, informing me of her father's illness, and of his inability to answer my letter until his recovery. Being now in Ottawa I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy of the above letter, respectfully requesting your consideration of the matter referred to therein.

I may state that going out I paid my own expenses to Fort Abercrombie; that I went with Mr. McDougall's party from the latter place to Pembina and back, sending my baggage by another conveyance; that I paid my expenses the greater part of the time we were at Pembina, and all the way home from Fort Abercrombie.

You will observe from my letter that I am out of business, waiting to know what disposition is to be made of me.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

A. N. RICHARDS.

BROCKVILLE, 28th February, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I have not as yet received anything on my salary or to cover my expenses to the North-West and back, except the two hundred dollars received from you at St. Cloud.

My expenses were near five hundred dollars.

When at Ottawa on Friday last I expected to see you about the matter, but there was so much confusion about the levee and reception that I gave up hopes of being able to accomplish anything. I wish to put myself in communication with the Government, but before doing so I would feel very much obliged to you if you would write me setting forth the circumstances under which I left for the North-West, so that I may use it as a voucher if necessary.

You will recollect our first conversation was in August at my office, when you were on your way to Lake Superior, and that you stated that it was to be understood that gentlemen going out to become Members of the Council should cut off all communication with Canada, in order fully to identify themselves with the interests of the country, and that adventurers to go out, make money and return were not desired, and that I expressed a willingness to go on these terms.

After your return you addressed me a note from Ottawa, wishing to know if I were still willing to go, to which I replied in the affirmative. The next communication was from Toronto, and I went up and met you at the Rossin House, and in conversing with you, you stated I was to hold the office of Attorney General, and as such would be expected to give my professional services to the Government, and that my salary ought to be three thousand dollars, and you also spoke about my practising my profession, so that I would not be confined to an income of three thousand dollars.

The next day or two I met you and Sir John at the same place, when his views were given as to the system of legislating for the country, and upon other matters. Sir John intimating that I had better take all my text books and Ontario reports with me. You are aware that I took my books, and that they are now at Georgetown, and that on my way back I asked you at Georgetown what I should do with them, whether make arrangements to have them returned to Canada or leave them where they were till something definite turned up, and you recommended the latter course to be pursued.

When I left Brockville I resigned the Solicitorship of the Bank of Montreal and the office of Notary for the same Bank, dissolved partnership with my partner, sold out my business for a small consideration, covenanting not to go into business here again, and leased my office-stand. So that on my return I found myself completely out of business, and unable to go into it again here or any where else, whilst my looks were on the banks of the Red River. I have no communication in writing from any one but yourself on the above subject, and trust I am not asking too much in requesting from you a statement corroborating the above facts.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. N. RICHARDS.

O. S. S. P., 14th March, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., 28th Feb., 1870. covering a copy of a communication addressed by you to the Hon. Mr.

McDougall, setting forth the circumstances under which you went last fall to the North-West Territories, and calling attention to the fact, that up to the present time you have not received anything, either in the way of salary or towards the payment of the expenses of your journey to and from the Territories, with the exception of \$200 00.

I am, &c.,

J. H.

A. N. Richards, Q.C.

BROCKVILLE, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to call your attention to my letter to you on the 11th March last, and the copy of my letter to Hon. Wm. McDougall, enclosed therewith. The above mentioned copy contained the statement that my law books (seven cases) were at Georgetown, Minn. As these books were bonded, I was on or about the 2nd July last, requested by the Express Company to see about having them exported to save the bond, and again to-day I have been applied to by them on the same subject, *vide* enclosed letter of 2nd July last and 6th inst., from the Company to their agent here. It is, therefore, necessary to save duties or perhaps the seizure of the books that I should remove them, or see about renewing the bond again without delay, and in this I must be governed by the decision of the Government as to whether I am to return or not to the North-West.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. N. RICHARDS.

The Hon Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, July 2nd, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—Our bond given at Port Huron last fall for goods, addressed, Hon. Richards, Red River, remains unsettled, I think the goods are at Georgetown. I presume Mr. Richards may be in the vicinity of Brockville. Be good enough to ask him what will be done with the goods.

If they remain there until communication is opened, I presume they will be sent forward, unless otherwise ordered.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

G. CHENEY.

Mr. Murray, Agent,
Brockville.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, September 6th, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I wrote you some time since requesting you to see Mr. Richards and learn if possible the whereabouts of his goods which we bonded from Port Huron last fall.

The time for the bond having expired, and been extended, it will expire again soon. He must do something with the goods or pay the United States Customs duties.

Please attend to it at once and let me know.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

G. CHENEY.

Mr. Murray, Agent,
Brockville.

O. S. S. P., 12th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., referring to your communication of the 11th March last, and requesting to be informed as soon as practicable whether it is the intention of the Government that you should return in an official capacity to the North-West.

On the return (which is looked for during the present week) of Sir John A. Macdonald to the seat of Government, I shall bring your letter under his notice and communicate to you again upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

J. H.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C.,
Brockville.

OTTAWA, 8th March, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Hon. Wm. McDougall on the 28th ultimo, to which I have received no answer, owing to his illness, except a note from Miss Maria McDougall, acknowledging its receipt and stating her father would answer it on his recovery.

As the matters referred to in that letter relate wholly to my interests, I take the liberty of bringing them under your notice.

Very truly yours, &c.,

A. N. RICHARDS.

Sir John A. Macdonald,
Ottawa.

BROCKVILLE, 31st October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., informing me of the appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council to consider and report upon the claims of myself and others who proceeded to the North-West Territories.

On the 11th March last I addressed a letter to the Hon. Jos. Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces, enclosing a copy of a letter from me to the Hon. Wm. McDougall, setting forth the circumstances under which I went to the North-West (which have been substantially confirmed by Mr. McDougall in a report made to the Treasury Board in the early part of June last), and also stating my situation here which is still the same.

I expected a salary of £750 as the said letter and report will shew, and having waited all summer without being informed whether I was to return or not, I addressed a letter to the Hon. Jos. Howe, on the 27th inst., to the effect that unless notified to the contrary within a fortnight from that date, I should consider myself relieved from any further engagement with the Government.

My salary should date from 1st October of last year up to the fortnight from the 27th inst., or to the time I am notified I am not to return. I received \$200 from Hon. Mr. McDougall at St. Cloud, and \$1,000 from the Government on 9th June last, and my expenses were \$500 leaving \$700 to apply on salary.

Should I not be sent back I will expect to be indemnified for my losses. Having been in practice here for twenty years as a barrister and attorney, I gave it up for a small consideration, agreeing not to go into practice here again, and I now find myself obliged to leave and commence again in some other place. It will take some years to get into as good a practice, if I ever should. I may state, that for some years my business was worth a thousand pounds per annum, although lately it fell below that amount owing to the temporary depression of law business. I gave up the solicitorship of the Bank of Montreal and the office of Notary to that Bank, and as that Bank is the only Institution doing business here, their professional business here is worth quite a sum. I therefore submit that two years' salary would not be too much for this item of claim in addition to the salary for the past year.

I cannot say what the expense of bringing back my books will be, but when returned I can furnish the the Government with a memorandum of the amount.

Messrs. Senkler & Senkler, Barristers, &c., of this place, who were connected with me professionally for fifteen years, can vouch for the statements in the matter of income if desired.

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

Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.,

Minister of Customs and Inland Fisheries, Ottawa.

A. N. RICHARDS,

BROCKVILLE, 28th February, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have not as yet received anything on my salary, or to cover my expenses to the North-West and back, except the two hundred dollars received from you at St. Cloud. My expenses were nearly five hundred dollars.

When at Ottawa on Friday last, I expected to see about the matter, but there was so much confusion about the levee and reception that I gave up all hopes of being able to accomplish anything. I wish to put myself in communication with the Government, but before doing so, I would feel very much obliged to you if you would write me, setting forth the circumstances under which I left for the North-West, so that I may use it as a voucher, if necessary.

You will recollect our first conversation was in August, at my office, when you were on your way to Lake Superior, and that you stated it was to be understood that gentlemen going out to be members of the Council should cut off all communication with Canada, in order fully to identify themselves with the interests of the country, and that adventurers to go out, make money, and return were not desired; and that I expressed a willingness to go upon these terms. After your return you addressed me a note from Ottawa, wishing to know if I were still willing to go? To which I replied in the affirmative. The next communication was from Toronto, and I went up and met you at the Rossin House, and in conversing with you, you stated I was to hold the office of Attorney General, and as such would be expected to give my professional services to the Government, and that my salary ought to be three thousand dollars. You also spoke about my practising my profession so that I would not be confined to an income of three thousand dollars.

The next day or two I met you and Sir John at the same place, when his views were given as to the system of legislating for the country, and upon other matters; Sir John intimating that I had better take all my text books and Ontario reports with me. You are aware that I took my books, and that they are now at Georgetown, and that on my way back I asked you at Georgetown what I should do with them—whether make arrangements to have them returned to Canada, or leave them where they were until something definite turned up, and you recommended the latter course to be pursued. When I left Brockville, I resigned the Solicitorship of the Bank of Montreal, and the office of Notary for the same Bank, dissolved partnership with my partners, sold out my business for a small consideration, covenanting not to go into business here again, and leased my office-stand, so that on my return I found myself completely out of business and unable to go into it again here, or anywhere else, while my books were on the banks of the Red River. I have no communication in writing from any one but yourself on the above subject, and I trust I am not asking too much in requesting from you a statement in writing corroborating the above facts.

Very truly yours, &c.,

A. N. RICHARDS.

Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., Ottawa.

BROCKVILLE, 11th October, 1870.

SIR,—On the 1st inst. I forwarded to your address by post, a letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed marked No. 1, which letter enclosed a letter from Messrs. Hill, Gregg

& Co., of St. Paul, Minn., to me, a copy of which is also enclosed herewith, marked No. 2.

On the third instant I called at the office of your Department in Ottawa, and learned that the above letter had not been received there. Not having had the receipt of this letter acknowledged I fear it has miscarried. I therefore take the liberty of sending you a copy of the same, with its enclosures. When in Toronto last week, I addressed to Messrs. Hill & Gregg a letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked No. 3.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. Jos. Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

A. N. RICHARDS.

(No. 1.)

BROCKVILLE, 1st Oct., 1870.

SIR,—I beg again to bring under your notice the matter referred to in my letter to you on the 9th ultimo. Last evening I received a letter (herein enclosed) from Messrs. Hill, Gregg & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., informing me that the bond given by them for the purpose of passing my books through American territory to Fort Garry could not be renewed again, and that the books must either be sent forward or duty on them paid. As the matter is of considerable importance to me, I take the liberty of asking an answer to the enquiry in my letter above mentioned, in time to enable me to act so as to save the duties, which would be quite a sum; the value of the property being upwards of five hundred pounds, if not more.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. N. RICHARDS.

Hon. Jos. Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 2.)

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 22nd, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge yours of the 12th inst. The bonds have been extended from time to time, and we have been notified that they cannot be extended any longer. It will be necessary to pay duty or have them go through to Red River, and we think the latter the cheapest. We should be glad to see you out this way again as matters are all settled amicably.

Yours, truly,

(Signed,)

HILL, GREGG & Co.,

A. N. Richards, Esq., Brockville, Ont.

(No. 3.)

TORONTO, 6th October, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of yours of 22nd ultimo, informing me that the bond given to pass my books through American Territory, from Port Huron to Pembina, cannot be again extended. I have not yet been informed by the Government whether I am to return or not, and cannot yet say whether I will want the books sent forward or returned. Should I not go out, I want the books returned. My brother, who is well acquainted with your Consul at Montreal, has written to him, asking him to have the time extended for three months, as I will certainly know in that time what I am to do.

Should the application through the Consul fail, I suppose the cases, seven in all, had better be sent forward to Fort Garry, as I do not want to pay duties on them; and in case I do not go out, they can be brought back. I would, therefore, like to have them kept at Georgetown as long as they can with safety; but if they must go forward, you will please see that safe men are engaged to take them on. I suppose the charges from

Georgetown will not be heavy. I do not know any person at Fort Garry to whom they could be consigned, other than Mr. Smith, the Governor of the Company. Probably he would have no objection to direct some of the warehousemen of the Company to store them in a safe place for a short time, until I know what I am to do. Be good enough to let me know the latest time they can remain in the United States as the Bond now stands. I write this from Toronto, but you can communicate with me at Brockville.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed,) A. N. RICHARDS.

Messrs. Hill, Gregg & Co.,
St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.

O. S. S. P., 13th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your letter of 1st Oct., 1870. the 11th inst., covering a copy of a letter addressed by you to this Department, but not received here—with a copy of a letter to you from 22nd Sept., 1870. Messrs. Hill, Gregg & Co., of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a copy of your 6th Oct., 1870. reply to that communication.

All the correspondence above referred to, will be brought under the early notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with your previous letter of the 9th ultimo.

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

The Hon.
A. N. Richards, Q.C., Brockville.

BROCKVILLE, 27th October, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to bring under your consideration the fact, that as yet I have only received seven hundred dollars on my salary as one of the Members of the contemplated Government of the North-West Territories, under the Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 32 & 33, Vic., cap. 3. I was led to believe my salary would be £750 per annum, *vide* the report of the Hon. W. McDougall in June last to the Treasury Board, upon the enclosure in my letter to you of the 11th March last, and on the 1st inst. one year was up. To the three thousand dollars may be added five hundred for expenses, and from the aggregate should be deducted \$200 received from the Hon. W. McDougall at St. Cloud, Minnesota,—and \$1,000 received from the Government on the 9th June last, leaving a balance of twenty-three hundred dollars due me. My letter to you of 11th March explained my position, and as I have not received any official notice of my services not being further required, I have not commenced practice again; but as I think I ought not to be idle any longer, and as peace is restored in the North-West, and the Government are, I presume, in a position to decide whether I am to return or not, I take the liberty of informing you, that unless notified to the contrary, within a fortnight from this date, I shall consider myself relieved from any further engagement with the Government, and will then attempt to have my library returned from the Red River, and establish myself in business somewhere outside of these counties, as I am virtually turned out of them as explained in my letter above mentioned.

Should my services not be required, I will expect to be indemnified for losses sustained.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. N. RICHARDS.

Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa.

O. S. S. P., 29th October 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and have laid it before a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, which has been charged to investigate the claims of the gentlemen who accompanied Mr. McDougall to the North-West. I am in hopes that their report will not be long delayed.

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C.,
Brockville.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th March, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, the Committee advise the issue of an accountable Warrant, in favor of Captain Donald Roderick Cameron, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be charged against the sum set apart for the re-organization of matters in the Red River Territory.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th April, 1870.

On a report, dated 5th April, 1870, from the Director of Militia Stores, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee advise that a sum of \$57,207 be placed at the credit of that Department, to enable them to meet the liabilities incurred for commissariat supplies for the North-West route, as stated in the said report; such amount to be charged to the vote "for opening communication with the North-West Territories, establishing Government, and for providing for settlement thereof."

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 5th April, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in a letter dated 21st ulto., covering copy of an Order in Council relative to the furnishing of commissariat supplies for the North-West route, at an estimated cost of \$75,410, I have now the honor to direct your attention to the contracts entered into for pork, flour, hay and oats, to the probable amount of \$57,207. These are now in the course of delivery, and as it is indispensable that prompt payment should be made, as the several articles are received, I have now the honor to request that a sum, equal to that amount, be placed at credit of the Department of Militia and Defence, to meet the demands that are likely to accrue within the next ten days or a fortnight.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th April, 1870.

On the recommendation, dated 9th April, 1870, of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that he be authorized to expend a further sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) in the purchase and transport of, say, 35 boats for Government service on the water portion of the route between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlements.

Certified.
(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd April, 1870.

On a Memorandum dated 20th April, 1870, from the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, representing that as a temporary expedient it is found necessary to provide a scow for use at the head of the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids, on the line of communication with the Red River, to serve the purposes of a wharf, the construction of which would be a work of time and considerable expense.

That it is also essential that temporary huts and stables for the storing of provisions, &c., and the accommodation of 160 horses, should be built at Thunder Bay and Shebandowan Lake.

That the cost, of the scow, with expense of management for a limited period, is estimated at \$700, and that the erection of huts and stables will entail an expenditure of about \$4,100. The Minister therefore recommends that an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) be made for the above purposes.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

[OTTAWA, April 22nd, 1870.]

SIR,—According to the instructions of the Honorable Mr. McDougall, when he left Pembina, in December last, I remained at that place as long as I believed that it could be important for the Privy Council to get from me some information, that perhaps it would have been difficult for them to get from other sources, concerning the late events in the Red River Settlement.

After the desire formally expressed by the insurgents to negotiate with the Canadian Government, and the sending of delegates, coming here to represent their views and their interests, I thought that my presence at Pembina was useless, and I came back to Ottawa to wait here for new instructions that I might receive from you.

At my departure from Ottawa in October last, I received from your Department two hundred dollars (\$200), and another sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) has been paid to my credit at the Banque de Peuple, at Montreal, in January last, and I received from the Honorable Mr. McDougall, all my expenses since his departure and on my way back.

My expenses necessarily connected with that journey up to the time of the departure of the Honorable Mr. McDougall from Pembina, and what remains to be paid to bring back my books and other articles left behind, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars, leaving

a balance of eight hundred dollars in my favor, outside of my salary from October last, the amount of which is at the discretion of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. A. N. PROVENCHER.

To the Hon. Mr. Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

(No. 210.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 27th April, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst., reporting your return from Pembina to Ottawa, giving also a statement of the expenses connected with your journey to and from Pembina, and submitting a claim of \$800 on account of such expenses, irrespective of any salary which the Government may see fit to allow you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

J. A. N. Provencher, Esq.,
Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. McDougall to the Auditor.

TORONTO, 4th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st June, enclosing communications from Mr. A. N. Richards, and Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, on the subject of their claims against the Government for salary and expenses in respect of their services in connection with the attempt to organize the Government of the North-West Territories under the Act of 1869. You inform me that you were directed by the Chairman of the Treasury Board to forward to me "for examination and report," the claims of these gentlemen.

I beg to observe that as they have not apparently submitted statements detailing the actual expenditure and losses they have sustained in connection with the public service, it is impossible for me to "examine" or "report" for the information of the Board, except in the most general terms.

The nature of the employment, and the circumstances under which these gentlemen were selected to undertake it, are as well known to the Treasury Board as to me. The cause of their return to Canada I need not report to the Board, and their present *status* or relations with the Government, as well as their expectation of employment in the future, are points upon which I can offer no information.

With respect to the statement of Mr. Richards, in his letter to me of the 28th February (a copy of which you have enclosed), as to the conversations which took place between us prior to his departure from Canada, and also with the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, I beg to say that, substantially, the statement is correct. It is my duty to remark, however, that when I spoke of Mr. Richard's salary as Attorney General under the new Government, I expressed my own opinion merely. Mr. Richards understood that I had no authority at that time to bind the Government of the Dominion. He had a right to expect, no doubt, that I would, as Governor, endeavour to secure for him the salary of \$3,000 per annum, which I said he "ought" to receive. I was authorized by the Premier to open communication with Mr. Richards, and it was understood by all

parties that his appointment would be confirmed as soon as my commission came into force.

I paid Mr. Richards at St. Cloud, \$260 American currency, on account of his expenses, he joined me at Fort Abercrombie and travelled with me to Pembina and back. He lived a part of the time at Pembina at lodgings, and if he only expended \$500 beyond the sum advanced by me, he must have practised reasonable economy.

In respect to the question of salary, and the claim which Mr. Richards suggests for the consideration of the Government, on account of loss of business by reason of his acceptance of employment in the North-West Territory, I respectfully submit that I am not in a position to assist the Treasury Board, even by the expression of my opinion. These are matters which, as it seems to me, belong exclusively to the Government, to be dealt with in its discretion, and in view of all the circumstances which have attended this unfortunate and exceptional service.

That Mr. Richards has sustained great loss and injury in his business, I believe; that he performed such duties as were required of him, willingly and ably, and that his life was in imminent danger for weeks I can attest; that we did not succeed in establishing the authority of the Canadian Government in Rupert's Land, may or may not be deemed our fault, but whoever is to blame, I have no doubt, for my part, that Mr. Richards can in no sense be held responsible for the failure.

The case of Mr. Provencher is so far different from that of Mr. Richards, that I am unable to report anything as to the circumstances under which he was induced to leave Canada. I had no communication with him until he joined me at Fort Abercrombie. Sir George Cartier or Mr. Langevin can probably inform the Board as to what arrangements or promises were made in his case.

Understanding that it was the wish of the gentleman named that he should be appointed to the office of Secretary, under the new Government, I received him in that character, and provided for his expenses as stated in his letter.

The amount claimed by Mr. Provencher on account of expenses (seeing that he admits payment by me of his expenditure at Pembina, from the date of my departure until his arrival at Ottawa), seems relatively much larger than that claimed by Mr. Richards, and I would therefore suggest, that he be asked to submit a statement of account in the usual form, giving credit on the one side for all moneys received, and on the other, the heads or items of expenditure. He acknowledges the receipt of \$700 from the Government, and he received from me in cash \$550, besides the proceeds of some Government property sold by him at Pembina. Mr. Provencher remained at Pembina, with my approval, to watch the course of events, and to render all the assistance in his power to the Canadians who might escape from the "massacre" with which Father Ritchot threatened them. (See the letter of this person at page 91 of the North-West "correspondence and papers.") I have reason to believe that Mr. Provencher did good service in helping these unfortunate loyalists, and he must have expended some money in that service; but until his account is submitted with fuller details than I find in his letter, I am unable to report further upon it.

I will add, in conclusion, that I was well satisfied with Mr. Provencher's zeal and courage under all the difficulties we encountered in our attempts to proceed to Fort Garry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

W. McDougall.

John Langton, Esq., Auditor, &c.

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1870.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., I have the honor of sending you, for the information of the Treasury Board, a statement of account, showing, as far as possible, details of sums received and expended by me on service of the Dominion.

The house that I kept at Pembina, from the 18th December, 1869, to the 23rd of March, was used, of course, as a stopping place by all the Canadians going out of the Red River Settlement, and to a great many of them I had to give provisions. That will account for the comparatively large item of my expenses during that period.

In the meantime the nature of those expenses and the way the money was paid do not leave any possibility of filing vouchers, or even giving full particulars.

Under the item of general expenses incurred for the expedition, I include the preparations for the journey, and that part of the fitting arrangements to live in the North-West, that is a plain loss to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,

J. A. N. Provencher, in Account with the Dominion.

			\$	cts.
11th October, 1869.—Cash from the Department of the Secretary for the Provinces.....			200	00
— January, 1870.—Paid at La Banque du Peuple			500	00
16th Dec., 1869.—Two cheques of \$100 each from the Hon. Mr. McDougall		\$200	00	
7th February, 1870.—Cheque on Hon. Mr. McDougall, paid at St. Paul.....		200	00	
23rd March do —Furniture sold		73	00	
do do —One horse sold		45	00	
do do —One waggon sold		25	00	
28th March do —Cash from Col. de Salaberry		100	00	
12th April do —Cash on order of Mr. McDougall, at St. Paul.		342	10	
	United States Currency.....	985	10	
			738	58
21st May do —Two horses sold, U. S. Cy.....		182	42	
			159	31
3rd January do —Cheque on Hon. Mr. McDougall paid by Hon. Mr. Tupper.....		£32	0 0	
15th do do —Cheque on Col. de Salaberry		13	0 0	
	Cash for two waggons.....	20	0 0	
		£65	0 0	
			325	00
			\$	1,922 89

Cr.

	\$	cts.
Expenses from Montreal to Pembina.....	200	00
Expenses from Pembina to St. Norbert and back.....	30	00
Remaining at Pembina from 4th Nov. to 16th Dec....	70	00
Express charges for carrying books, &c., part belonging to Government.....	110	00
To have part of same brought back	90	00
Various expenses incurred for the Expedition.....	1,000	00

<i>Cr.</i>		\$	cts.
	Paid to Servants at Pembina, from 16th Dec. to 12th April.....	85	00
	Customs duties.....	40	00
	Given to three Canadians to help them on their journey.....	\$30	00
	Travelling expenses from Pembina to Ottawa, with Servant.....	550	00
	United States Currency.....	\$ 580	00
	Other expenses at Pembina.....	435	00
		503	58
		\$ 2,563	58
		1,922	89
		\$ 640	69

OTTAWA, June 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—In reference to the Statement of Account that I have had the honor of sending you yesterday, I beg you to add the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400) that I received from the Receiver General's Department, 4th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. A. N. PROVENCHER.

NICOLET, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 22nd Oct. 1870.

MY DEAR BEGG,—Mr. McDougall just telegraphs to me that he has sent to you or to my address at your care, that famous draft of Larose. Will you please to try to have it paid by the Government? You may believe that the amount would be just as well in my pocket as in Government's.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

PROVENCHER.

(Memorandum.)

Herewith you have the draft referred to. Mr. Provencher's note will explain what he requires. I believe this amount is not included in Mr. McDougall's statement.

(Signed,)

A. BEGG.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Assistant Secretary of State.

(£12 3s. 6d.)

PEMBINA, 3rd Dec., 1869.

Pay to the order of Frank Larose, the sum of Twelve pounds, Three shillings and Six pence, and charge to account of contingencies.

(Signed,)

WM. McDOUGALL.

To D. A. Grant, or

Col. Dennis, Fort Garry.

IN COMMITTEE.

12TH MAY, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Committee advise that an accountable Warrant for the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400) issue in favor of Lieut. Colonel Charles de Salaberry, for service in connection with the disturbances at Red River Settlement.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

HAMILTON, 20th May, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to letter of our Mr. James Turner, dated 28th April, we are this day in receipt of letter from Dr. Lynch (copy enclosed) in reference to claim of Messrs. Bannatyne and Begg, from which you will notice, Minister of Finance has authorized payment of their claims—kindly inform us if we should pass draft through Bank of Montreal as before, and if papers sent you on 28th ult., are now in hands of Finance Minister, thus rendering it unnecessary to attach them to our draft; of course if it is premature to draw, say so, and we will delay.

Our Mr. James Turner is from home at present, but we expect him to return next week, when he will probably write.

We are yours truly,
(Signed,)

JAMES TURNER & Co.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 18th May, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I have only to day received the assurance from the Minister of Finance that Messrs. Bannatyne and Begg's claims, chiefly comprised of orders signed by myself, would be paid; but I am happy to say that it has at length been arranged, and I have been authorized to convey that information to you. I shall be leaving Ottawa for Montreal on Saturday, and if, in the meantime, I can do anything further in this matter, I shall be glad to do so.

Please acquaint Messrs. Bannatyne and Begg of the result.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JAMES LYNCH.

Mr. Turner.

(No. 264.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 21st May, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—I received this morning your letter of the 20th inst., covering a copy of a letter addressed to you by Dr. Lynch, and am to state in reply to No. 255. Ottawa, 18th May. the enquiry made respecting the Accounts transmitted with Mr. Turner's letter of the 28th April last, that, I am advised that the Finance Minister (to whose Department as you are aware the Accounts were transferred) has the account in question under consideration, but that some days will probably elapse before he will be in possession of the necessary information to enable him to dispose of them.

I am also to inform you, that so soon as the Accounts are passed, you will be officially notified of the fact by the Finance Department, and instructed as to how the money will be paid.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

Messrs. James Turner & Co.,
Hamilton.

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

(Copy.—Canada.—No. 129.)

DOWNING STREET,
26th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, the enclosed copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Hudson Bay Company and this Department, respecting the despatch of stores to the Red River Settlement, and the claim of the company to indemnity in case of their suffering loss with respect to these stores, owing to the disturbances in the settlement.

H. B. Co., 13th May, 1870.
C. O. to Co., 17th May.
H. B. Co., 20th.
C. O. to Co., 26th May.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General, The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart.,
G. C. B., G. C. M. G., &c., &c.

Sir C. Lampson to Sir F. Rogers.

(Copy.)

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE,
LONDON, 13th May, 1870.

SIR,—I am desired by the Committee of this Company to communicate to Her Majesty's Government a Despatch, which has just been received from Mr. Wm. McTavish, dated Fort Garry, 6th April, as the Committee deem it of the utmost importance that Her Majesty's Government should be made acquainted with the results which are arising from the proceedings adopted by the Government of Canada, and which alone have led to the formation of the so called "Provisional Government."

The Committee abstain from entering at this moment into the general question of the proceedings taken by the Canadian Government, or into the question as to who is to be held responsible for the damage and injuries they will have produced, but they are desirous to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to one point of a most pressing character, the solution of which may involve the preservation or destruction of a large portion of the population.

Her Majesty's Government are probably aware that up to the present time both the inhabitants of Rupert's Land, as well as the Indian population, have been mainly dependent upon the supplies sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company for their maintenance and subsistence.

It will be seen from Mr. McTavish's report that considerable inroads have already been made upon the supplies which have remained in the Company's stores, and it will be also seen that Mr. McTavish expresses very strong doubts as to the expediency of this Company, in the present state of the Territory, sending out any further supplies.

Should this Company act upon that suggestion, the almost certain result would be that the Indian population will be deprived of the means of obtaining food, and the rest of the population either left in the same predicament, or at all events subjected to great loss, privation and inconvenience in procuring the means of subsistence, either from Canada or the United States.

The period is now fast approaching when the Company's supplies should be sent out, and as the question is one of a public nature, the Committee beg to enquire whether Her Majesty's Government, will give an engagement to this Company to indemnify them against any loss or damage they may sustain from their stores upon their arrival at the Company's posts or stations, being interfered with by the agents of the Provisional Government, or by any of the disaffected population. As it is necessary that the Committee should come to a decision on the subject without delay, the Committee will be glad to receive a communication from Her Majesty's Government at their earliest convenience.

I should mention that the value of the supplies usually sent out at this period of the year, is about £80,000.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. M. LAMPSON,

Deputy Chairman.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., Colonial Office.

Extract of a letter from Governor McTavish to W. G. Smith, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated Fort Garry, Red River, 6th of April, 1870.

"I beg to forward for your information the following general outline of events which have occurred here since I last addressed you on the 12th of February.

"I then mentioned, that on the evening of the 10th February, a Provisional Government had been formed, of which Mr. Louis Riel was acknowledged President by the Congress of Representatives from the various parts of the Settlement.

"On the forenoon of the 14th of February, it became known at Fort Garry, that a party of Canadians and others from Portage La Prairie had arrived at Headingly, on their way to this place, with the avowed object of liberating the prisoners and overthrowing the French party,

"Simultaneously with this movement a general rising took place in the lower part of the Settlement, in the Parishes of St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, from which a multitude of several hundred men came to Frog Plain, when they were joined by the party of more than one hundred men from the Portage.

"Headingly is about 12 miles from Fort Garry, situated on the Assiniboine; Frog Plain is about five miles from Fort Garry, situated on the Red River. In order to form a junction with the party from the lower settlements, that from the portage passed within sight of this Fort on the night of the 14th. The moon was bright, and they were expected by the French, who manned the bastions and walls and fired several shots, apparently as a salute. The Portage party in passing through the village of Winnipeg, surrounded and searched a house in which Riel sometimes slept, though without finding him.

"The party from the Lower Settlement were led by Dr. Schultz, and on their arrival at Frog Plain they billeted themselves in the Scotch Church at that place. They sent a messenger to Fort Garry demanding the liberation of the prisoners which had been promised by Riel on the formation of the Provisional Government, but had been only partially fulfilled. The French party had collected to the number of about 700 men and were prepared to defend the Fort. On the evening of the 15th the last of the prisoners were set at liberty.

"After remaining in a disorderly crowd at Frog Plain, debating the best course for them to pursue, the greater number of the English party separated for their various homes on the evening of the 16th February.

"On the morning of the 17th a number of men belonging to the portage party passed Fort Garry on their way home from Frog Plain to Portage La Prairie. Riel immediately

despatched a party of Frenchmen to intercept them, which was effected without a shot being fired. The number of prisoners so taken was 47. They were nominally under the command of Captain Boulton, late of the 100th Regiment. A Canadian gentleman wintering in the settlement who had connected himself with Colonel Dennis' operations last Autumn.

"Four of the prisoners were condemned by Court Martial to be executed, but in consequence of earnest representations Riel pardoned three of them, refusing however to interfere in favor of Captain Boulton. Late on the evening of the 19th, a few hours before the time fixed for the execution, Riel consented to respite Boulton on the condition that Mr. Smith, the Canadian Commissioner, should make a tour through the Settlement, and induce the inhabitants of the disaffected parishes to support the action of their representatives and acknowledge the Provisional Government.

"Mr. Smith, accompanied by Archdeacon McLean, visited the various districts referred to, and finally the number of English delegates required to complete the "Legislative Council" were elected and returned.

"I regret to say that during the time occupied by the proceedings of the assemblage at Frog Plain, a young Scotchman, named John Hugh Sutherland was shot by a Frenchman who had been taken prisoner. Sutherland was in no way connected the movement, the person who shot him did so in the course of a futile effort to regain his liberty.

"I also regret to state that a prisoner, named Scott, was shot by order of a French Court Martial on 4th March. His offence was, I believe, insubordination.

"Dr. Schultz with some difficulty made good his escape, and has recently been heard of as having reached Superior City *via* Fort Francis and Vermillion Lake. He was escorted by Joseph Monkman who it is said holds a Commission from Mr. McDougall to visit the Indians in that quarter, with what object I have been unable to ascertain.

"Appended to the Commission, Monkman also carried a general order addressed to the Company's officers, directing the latter to supply him with supplies, for the re-payment of which the Canadian Government would be responsible. This order Monkman showed to Chief Trader Taylor, who, having received no advice thereof from the Company's Officials, declined to comply with it. The Commission which was attached to the order Monkman refused to show, asserting that it was private.

"The first meeting of the Legislative Assembly took place on 9th March. Bishop Taché arrived on the 10th, and was present at the second meeting of the Assembly on the 15th. He begged that the prisoners should all be liberated. Half their number were at once set free and the remainder on the 20th March, the reason alleged for their protracted detention being that the popular excitement in the settlement had not yet quieted down.

"Judge Black, the Rev. Mr. Richot, and Mr. Alfred H. Scott, who had been appointed delegates from the people here, left the settlement for Ottawa on or about the 24th March.

"Mr. Black had acted as delegate from one of the parishes in the settlement at the Convention which sat to frame the Bill of Rights, and form a temporary Government, which would be acceptable to all sections of the Colony. This Mr. Black did most reluctantly and only on account of representations that his presence might be of essential service. The Convention elected Mr. Black as its Chairman. When requested to go to Ottawa as a delegate he refused for a long time, and was with much difficulty ultimately prevailed on to go by Bishop Taché. He left on 24th ultimo with his sister. Captain Boulton returned along with him to Canada.

"Chief Factor Smith, accompanied by Chief Trader Hardesty, left this place for Canada on 19th ultimo, and Mr. de Salaberry followed on the 23rd. The Rev. Mr. Thibeault will remain to reside in the settlement.

"With regard to the present situation, as respects the Company's operations in a commercial point of view, I beg to enclose copy of propositions made to me by Riel, by conceding which the Company would be permitted to resume business. The conditions bear very heavily upon us, but compliance was inevitable.

"Fort Garry had been entirely taken from our hands by the French half-breeds party, the leaders of which had with violence seized the keys of all the shops, stores and warehouses within its walls, and have for months past been carrying away the Company's property of all kinds in vast quantities without let or hindrance.

"As you are aware a large quantity of valuable furs have remained in store here since last autumn. These along with everything else have been seized, and we find ourselves perfectly powerless to repossess ourselves of them, without the permission of Riel and his people. Our servants have been expelled from their houses and obliged to live outside the Fort, to provide accommodation for the half-breeds. Our officers have been, as a special mark of favor, permitted to retain their houses with the exception of Dr. Cowan whose entire house has been seized by Riel and used as "Government House." The outpost of White Horse Plain has been seized in like manner, and occupied by a large guard of half breeds. The cattle belonging to its farm have been appropriated, and as a sample of the damage perpetrated I may mention that by latest advices 70 of the best working oxen have been slaughtered and eaten.

"The small station at Oak Point on Lake Manitoba was seized and Chief Factor Deschambeault compelled to leave it. Riel, however, has since disclaimed the latter outrage as unauthorized by him, and the post is said to have been restored to the Company by his orders. In a former letter I mentioned that our store at St. Boniface had been sacked by a portion of half breeds opposed to Riel.

"Pembina, Lower Fort Garry, and Portage La Prairie, have been visited from time to time throughout the winter by armed flying parties, and business of all kinds has been long entirely stopped in this district.

"Respecting the outside territory communication with inland districts has been impeded by the impossibility of our sending packets without first obtaining passes from Riel to enable the bearers to pass his scouts stationed on all the roads. Threats were also held out that parties should at once go West with instructions addressed from the Provisional Government to the half-breed population in Swan River and Saskatchewan districts, directing them to seize the Company's posts in these places, and after having seized all the provisions and furs in the stores, bring them to Red River in spring.

An armed party was also to have visited Portage la Loche in summer, with the object of possessing themselves of the returns of Arthabasca and MacKenzie River districts, and of plundering every Fort along the route.

These threats were not vain. In fact, even had the Company's people been able partially to evade the consequences of such steps, the result must have been ruinous in any case, as the interruption to the traffic would have prevented our getting returns to York in time to go home by the ship.

Our returns throughout the North would have been seized and appropriated by the French, and Forts would have been taken, and our people, cast adrift in the country, would have been compelled to shift for themselves as best they could.

It is now fully three weeks since rumours first reached me that the time had been fixed at which, in the event of non-compliance with the terms to be proposed by Riel, the Company's people in Red River District were to be turned out of their Forts, and all property, whether personal to themselves or belonging to the Company, confiscated. Since then I have had repeated interviews with Riel, and after much delay the enclosed list of conditions has been completed. I am unable to say whether it will be respected, under all contingencies, by the half breeds, but at present I think they mean to abide by their promises, and I feel that my compliance with their demands, on behalf of the Company affords our only chance of avoiding immediate inevitable destruction.

Enclosed is also letter from Thos. Bunn, "Secretary of State," which was elicited by a request of Mr. John H. McTavish, the Accountant, that the upper story of the building, the lower part of which contains the Company's public office, should be restored to us, it being the residence of the clerks, some of whom have been compelled to leave the Fort, but will now I hope return to resume their duties.

The lower story of the house in question we have been permitted to retain throughout the winter, and have consequently been enabled to preserve our books.

We hope within a few days to be enabled to recommence business throughout the district, and when the proper time arrives to send perhaps eight boats to Portage La Loche instead of the usual number of fifteen. I shall, as soon as practicable, forward the furs in store here to Saint Paul. We hope to be able to carry on our summer trade, but in consequence of the dreadful pillage we have sustained we shall do so in a very crippled condition. Indeed we shall probably require to import some articles during the summer, of which we have been rendered destitute by the drain of the past winter. These articles may, however, be obtained at St. Paul.

I hope soon to be able to address you finally on a few matters affecting the trade. I have felt unwilling to do so for some time past, as the mails are known to have been unsafe. This deficiency has now, I think, been got over. This letter I forward to St. Paul by Mr. Hill of that place, who has been here on a visit for a few days and returns to-morrow. Meanwhile I may say I consider the position of the Company in this country to be most critical, and I cannot advise the Board to allow any fresh importations of merchandise until some guarantee shall have been obtained from the English or Canadian Governments for our protection. The arrangements just concluded may enable us to export our returns and pursue the more necessary business of the approaching summer, but beyond that time the prospects are quite impenetrable and even during its continuance they are very uncertain.

Mr. Malmross, the American Consul, on quitting this place, lately appointed Mr. Henry M. Robinson, ex-editor of the *New Nation*, as Vice-Consul. In handing over the newspaper business to Mr. Thomas Spence, the new editor, some difficulty rose which induced Riel to send for Robinson who refused to answer his summons. Finally, after undergoing an act of violence at the hands of the person sent to apprehend him, Robinson came to the Fort, and after about one hour's detention was suffered to depart. The Vice-Consul now asserts he has reported the matter to his Government in a manner which will secure the presence of American troops at Pembina for the protection of Americans and their property against more serious outrages in summer.

To Mr. Wm. McTavish,

[*Translition.*]

Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the North-West.

SIR,—With reference to our conversations in relation to the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in this country, I beg to assure you that my great desire is to re-establish as soon as possible, in the interests of all parties, a free course of trade.

The people, by rallying to the Provisional Government with unanimity of sentiment, prescribe to both of us our course.

The Provisional Government, based upon justice and reason, will accomplish its work.

The Hudson's Bay Company in its commercial interests may be spared, but that is your business and depends entirely on the company itself. I have had the honor to state to you that arrangements were possible, and they are so on the following conditions :—

1. That the whole Hudson's Bay Company in the North-West acknowledge the Provisional Government.
2. That you subscribe, in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, to a loan to the Provisional Government of the sum of £3,000 sterling.
3. That on the demand of the Provisional Government, in the event of the arrangements with Canada being impeded, you shall guarantee a supplement of £2,000 sterling to the sum above mentioned.
4. That there be granted by the Hudson's Bay Company to the military department of the Provisional Government, provisions and merchandize to the value of £4,000 at current prices.

5. That the Hudson's Bay Company shall immediately put their notes again in circulation.

6. That the Hudson's Bay Company relinquish a specified quantity of merchandize, which the Provisional Government would reserve to itself in case of an arrangement.

On accepting these conditions the Company shall open its stores under the protection of the Provisional Government. Fort Garry shall be opened, remaining at the same time the seat of Government under a small guard of fifty men.

Such, sir, are the conditions which the situation imposes upon us. I shall not shrink from the performance of my duty; you have a proper sense of your own, and I am confident your decision will be favorable.

Permit me to express to you here the sentiments of sympathy I feel for you in the bad state of your health, and my sincere wishes for your speedy recovery.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LOUIS RIEL.
President.

Office of the Provisional Government,
Fort Garry, 28th March, 1870.

[Translation.]

Wm. McTavish, Esq.,

Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the North-West.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that you shall have the whole of the house called the office, but that we shall take the yellow storehouse, which stands first on the right of your residence.

I have also the honor to inform you that we shall require from £2,000 to £2,500 in provisions, the remainder to be given in merchandize.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed,)

THOMAS BUNN,
Secretary of State.

Government House, 5th April, 1870.

(Copy.)

In the name of the Hudson's Bay Company in this country, I accept and agree to fulfil all the above conditions and propositions. Witness my hand, this fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Red River Settlement.

(Signed,)

WM. MCTAVISH.

Signed in our presence, the day and year above written.

(Signed,)

THOMAS BUNN,
Secretary of State,

(Signed,)

N. B. O'DONAGHUE,
Secretary.

Mr. Holland to Sir Curtis Lampson.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 17th May, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enquiring whether Her Majesty's Government would give an engagement to the Company to indemnify them against any loss or damage in respect of certain stores which the Company contemplate sending to Rupert's Land.

Lord Granville desires me to state that before the goods arrive in Rupert's Land, the responsibility for the peace of the Country will probably have passed to the Canadian

Government, to whom any proposal of this kind, which the Company may think requisite, had better be made by telegram without loss of time.

I am to add that the presence of Sir Stafford Northcote at Ottawa, appears to afford peculiar facilities for this course of proceedings.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. T. HOLLAND.

Sir Curtis Lampson, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.,

Sir C. Lampson to Mr. Holland.

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE, LONDON, May 20th, 1870.

SIR,—I am favored with your letter of the 17th instant, in answer to mine of the 13th, and very much regret that Lord Granville should not have seen the necessity of giving the Hudson's Bay Company the indemnity they asked for.

It is too late now to communicate with the Government of Canada on the subject. No satisfactory result could be arrived at by telegram, besides which Sir Stafford Northcote has now left Canada, and will sail from New York by the steamer of the 25th.

Under these circumstances the Committee of this Company have come to the determination, at all events, of not running the risk of the Indian, and other population of the Districts, being left without the means of subsistence, and they will, therefore, despatch the Stores as usual, but in adopting this step the Committee adhere to their opinion that the Government ought to have undertaken the responsibility; and should any damage or loss occur by the proceedings of the Provisional Government, they will still look to Her Majesty's Government for the indemnity, should the Canadian Government decline to take it upon themselves.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. M. LAMPSON,
Deputy Governor.

H. T. Holland, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to Sir Curtis Lampson.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 26th May 1870.

SIR,—With reference to that part of your letter of the 20th instant, respecting the despatch of stores to Fort Garry, in which it is stated that should any damage or loss occur by the proceedings of the Provisional Government, the Company would still look to Her Majesty's Government for indemnity, should the Canadian Government decline to take it upon themselves, I am directed by Earl Granville to repeat that Her Majesty's Government do not accept that liability.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

F. ROGERS.

Sir Curtis Lampson, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 31st May, 1870.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, the Committee advise that a Warrant issue in favor of Mr. Joseph Monkman, for the sum of five hundred

and ninety dollars (\$590), being for his services and expenses in connection with the Red River difficulties, the same to be charged against the vote for opening communication with the North-West Territories.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable,

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on 23rd June, 1870.

The Committee have had before them the extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Honorable the Treasury Board, held on the 7th June, 1870, and on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, they respectfully advise that the said Minutes be approved, and the several recommendations therein submitted adopted and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable,

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

Extracts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa on the 7th day of June, 1870.

(Copy—No. 211.)

The Board took into consideration (*inter alia*) the following accounts in connection with the recent disturbances in the North-West, together with Mr. McDougall's report thereon of the 30th May :—

A. N. Richards, Q.C.—Recommended that a sum of \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) be paid Mr. Richards on account, pending the illness of the Hon. the Minister of Justice.

A. Boyd.—£700 3s. 2d. approved and recommended for payment; directed that instructions be given to the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces to make due inquiries about all stores placed in charge of officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Bannantyne & Begg.—\$963 58 certified as correct by Dr. Lynch, and recommended for payment.

McArthur & Martin.—£343 10s. certified by Dr. Lynch. The Board recommend that payment of this amount be made, less £33 5s. 6d. charged by Mr. McArthur as expenses from the settlement to Montreal and Ottawa, to collect acceptance against the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

Treasury, Ottawa, 7th June, 1870.

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS.
Chairman.

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st July, 1870.

Read the annexed extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 27th June, 1870, and submitted for your Excellency's approval.

The Committee advise that the Minutes submitted be approved, and that the recommendations of the Treasury Board, in the several cases therein mentioned, be carried into effect.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

Extracts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 27th June, 1870.
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Examined the Bills amounting to £110 for medical stores and provisions furnished to the prisoners at Fort Garry from the store of Dr. Schultz.

The Board recommend to Council that payment be made to Dr. Schultz of £110.

Also, examined the accounts furnished by Mr. J. A. N. Provencher.

The Board recommend to Council that a payment, on account of \$750, be made to Mr. Provencher.

Submitted by direction.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Chairman.

Treasury, OTTAWA, 28th June, 1870.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th August, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 25th day of August, 1870, and on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Finance, they respectfully advise that the several recommendations submitted in the said annexed extract be approved and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Clerk.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

RED RIVER ACCOUNTS.

Examined the following accounts:—

Charles Mair.—The Board recommend that the sum of \$236 26, advanced by Mr. Mair, in cash and supplies, be refunded to the Department of Public Works in discharge of Mr. Mair's drafts, and that the sum of \$60 87, advanced to the Prisoners in Fort Garry, on his own authority, be reimbursed by him.

E. M. Hopkins, Attorney for James McKay.—The Board recommend that this amount, \$37.50 for hire of a horse and cutter used by Col. Dennis, and certified by that gentlemen as correct, be paid.

Dugald McTavish.—The Board recommend that the account for supplies furnished by the Hudson's Bay Co. to the Hon. Wm. McDougall, certified as correct by that gentleman, and amounting to \$247 49, be paid.

James Turner & Co., Hamilton, Attorneys for E. L. Barber.—Supplies furnished to Volunteers, amounting to £25, certified by Dr. Lynch. The Board recommended payment of this sum.

Col. Dennis.—Examined the accounts and vouchers furnished by this gentleman. The Hon Wm. McDougall, to whom the accounts were submitted, together with the vouch-

ers, in a letter dated the 30th ultimo, addressed to the Auditor, states, that he considers them objectionable. The Board, therefore, recommend, that in accordance with a report of the Assistant Auditor who has examined the claim, that after deducting the balance due to the Public Works Department, certified by that Department, amounting to \$2,114 47, and a payment of \$125 lent to one Jas. H. Ashdown for a month, the sum then remaining \$1,092 69, be paid to Col. Dennis.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
30th August, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed orders we have received from one of our friends in the Red River Settlement, and have taken the liberty of asking you to have them placed in the proper channel for collection.

Messrs. Turner & Co., of this City, have had similar drafts which have been duly honored; should there be any objections respecting these, you might call the attention of our friend the Hon. Peter Mitchell, or perhaps, the Hon. Mr. Howe, either of the two we have no doubt will be willing to give their assistance.

We are, yours truly,

Per pro Sanford, McInnes & Co.,

(Signed,)

H. G. RITCHIE.

Thomas Vaux, Esq., Ottawa.

Memorandum by Mr. McDougall.

TORONTO, December 8th, 1870.

In accordance with the request of the Chairman of the Treasury Board, I have examined the within accounts, and not being aware of any authority to Mr. John O'Donnell to give orders in the name, or on account of the Canadian Government, and further, being unaware of any "Winnipeg Volunteers," except those of the "Provisional Government" to whom such orders could be given, since the 1st week in December, 1869, I venture to express the opinion that the "claim" of Mr. F. C. Mercer is one which the Government of the Dominion ought not to pay.

(Signed,)

WM. McDUGALL.

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa on the 16th day of December, 1870.

(No. 313.)

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 414.)—Considered claim of Messrs. Sandford, McInnes & Co., Hamilton, on behalf of F. C. Mercer, for supplies furnished Volunteers, and the report of the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., thereon.

The Board are of opinion that the account cannot be paid, and that Messrs. Sandford, McInnes & Co., be informed of the same.

(The papers herewith.)

Treasury, Ottawa, 6th February, 1871.

For the Secretary.

(Signed,)

J. M. COURTNEY,

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(No. 67.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 8th February, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you, that the Government has had under No. 414. consideration certain accounts submitted by you, on behalf of Mr. F. C. Mercer, of Winnipeg, amounting in all to the sum of £26 9s. 0d. sterling, for goods said to have been furnished to certain parties, by order of Mr. John O'Donnell, procurator for Dr. James Lynch, in his capacity of Captain of the Winnipeg Volunteers.

I have now to state, that inasmuch as it does not appear that any authority was given, either to Mr. O'Donnell or Dr. Lynch to order the goods in question, the claim of Mr. Mercer for the payment of his account cannot be entertained.

It will be for Mr. Mercer to look to the above named gentlemen for payment.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

P.S.—Mr. Mercer's Accounts are herewith returned.
Messrs. Sanford, McInnes & Co., Hamilton.

C. M. Hopkins, Esq.
Governor Archibald's Outfit to Red River
Bought of Charles Macdonell.

1870.

			\$	cts.
August 10th.	2 barrels Pork, "Extra Mess," at.....	\$28 00	56	00
"	3 do Cabin Biscuit { ^{83 1/2} _{84 1/2} } 243 lbs., at.....	0 06 1/2	15	80
"	3 barrels, at.....	0 25	0	75
"	1 do Coll'd Mills Flour, at.....	6 50	6	50
"	12 lbs. Black Tea, at.....	0 85	10	20
"	1 box Crushed Sugar.....		7	25
"	Paid making Sockets for Pikes.....		1	50
"	do Board of 8 Iroquois.....		11	00
September 7th.	Bank Commission, 1/2% 27 cts., and Stamp, 6 cts		\$ 109	00
			0	33
			\$ 109	33
	Cr.			
"	By draft on Montreal at 3 days' sight.....		\$ 109	33

Collingwood, Sept. 8, 1870.

E. & O. E.,

(302.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 14th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, (No. 290.) covering a duplicate of an account amounting to thirty-seven dollars and (\$37 50.) fifty cents, for services rendered to Lieut. Colonel Dennis, at Red River settlement, by Mr. James McKay, and to acquaint you that it has been transferred to the

Honorable the Minister of Finance, whose Department is charged with the settlement of the accounts connected with the Red River Expedition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. M. Hopkins, Esq., Montreal.

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa, on the 10th day of November, 1870.

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Submitted, for consideration, the following accounts in connexion with the Red River Expedition.

(No. 304.)—Claim of Daniel S. Cameron, of Ailsa Craig, for work done to Government House, Fort Garry, and other expenses.

The Board recommend to Council that the sum of (\$10) ten dollars (approved by Col. Dennis), being for payment for work done to Government House, be paid to Mr. Cameron.

Claim of Dr. Schultz for amounts paid by his agent, Mr. Bird, at Portage La Prairie, aggregating \$298 62.

The Board recommend to Council that payment of the amount be made.

Claim of Major Wallace, Whitby, for remuneration for services performed during the Expedition.

Recommended to Council that in accordance with the Report of the Assistant Auditor \$72 50 be paid to Major Wallace.

Claim of John McIntyre, Fort William, for amount of supplies furnished to W. M. Simpson, Esq., M.P., for voyage to Fort Francis, and for presents to Indians, \$1,214 66, and

Letter from the Secretary, Public Works Department, enclosing letter of S. J. Dawson, with accounts of D. M. Blackwood, for articles given Indian visitors, on arrival of Red River Expedition at Thunder Bay, \$267 30.

The Board recommend that these two last amounts be paid, and charged to the Expedition.

Also, claim of J. W. Simpson, Montreal, on behalf of E. M. Hopkins, for \$109 33, for amount of goods purchased for outfit of Lieut. Governor Archibald.

The Board recommend payment of the account, charging the same to organization.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 21st November, 1870.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

(655.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 21st December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that a Warrant may be issued to this Department (No. 509.) by check in favor of J. W. Simpson, on behalf of E. M. Hopkins, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars thirty-three cents (\$109 33), being the amount of an account for goods purchased for outfit of Lieut. Governor Archibald on his journey to Red River, the said sum to be charged to organization, in terms of the Order in Council of the 21st ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State.

To the Auditor, Public Accounts.

(657.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 24th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a cheque received this day from the Receiver General's Department, payable to your order, for the sum of (No. 509.) one hundred and nine dollars thirty-three cents (\$109 33), being the amount of an account for goods purchased by Mr. E. M. Hopkins, for the outfit of Lieut. Governor Archibald, on his journey to Red River.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

J. W. Simpson, Esq., Montreal.

(No. 284.)

TREASURY BOARD, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 7th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, papers in relation to the claim of Daniel S. Cameron, Ailsa Craig, for work done to Government House, Fort Garry, and other expenses; also, claim of Messrs. James Turner & Co., Hamilton, on behalf of John Higgins, Winnipeg, for £12 17s. 1d. goods supplied the Prisoners at Fort Garry.

Of the first claim \$10 has been allowed, on the recommendation of Col. Dennis, for the work done at Government House, but with the other part of the claim, and the second claim the Treasury Board have resolved that in these and similar instances, that before the matter can be entertained by the Dominion Government the papers must be submitted to the Local Government for consideration and report.

(Signed,)

J. M. COURTNEY,
For the Secretary.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(625.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 9th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury Board, together with the accounts therein referred to, and to request that you will have the goodness, in accordance No. 531. 7th Dec., 1870. with the wish of the Board, to cause these accounts to be examined, and a report thereon to be transmitted to this Department for their information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

(647.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 17th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that a warrant may be issued to this Department by check in favor of Daniel S. Cameron of Ailsa Craig, for the sum of ten dollars (\$10), the amount of an account rendered by him for work done at Government House at Fort

Garry, the payment of which has been recommended by the Treasury Board, as appears by the letter of the Secretary of the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor, Public Accounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 19th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a warrant has been issued in favor of Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the sum of \$10.00, pay cheque in favor of Daniel S. Cameron, for work done Government House, Fort Garry.

The warrant will be delivered to you, or to your Attorney, at the office of the Receiver General of Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM DICKINSON,

Deputy Inspector General.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(654.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 21st December, 1870.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you, herewith, a check payable to your order for the sum of ten dollars (\$10), being the amount of your account for work done to No. 531. Government House at Fort Garry.

The remaining items of your account are still under the consideration of the Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Mr. Daniel S. Cameron,
Ailsa Craig.

(No. 79.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, December 26th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 625, of the 9th instant, transmitting me copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury Board, together with the accounts referred to, and requesting me to cause these accounts to be examined and reported upon.

I shall give the matter early attention, and transmit a report thereon to you for the information of the Board.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st July, 1870.

On a Despatch, No. 129, dated 26th May, 1870, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting copies of a correspondence between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Colonial Department, as to the liability for the losses sustained by the Hudson's Bay Company, from the acts of the self-styled Provisional Government of the Red River Territory.

The Honorable the Minister of Finance, to whom the above Despatch was referred, reports, that he is of opinion, that there is no practical question raised by that correspondence, which requires any immediate action on the part of the Government of the Dominion.

That in a letter dated 18th of May, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company transmitted to the Colonial Department an extract from a Despatch from Governor McTavish, dated Fort Garry, 6th April, 1870, containing a narration of events which had occurred in the Red River settlement subsequent to his previous Despatch of 12th February.

After reporting a series of outrages committed by the insurgents, Mr. McTavish proceeds to acquaint the Chairman and Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company that their position is most critical, and that he cannot advise the Company to send out fresh supplies of merchandize "until some guarantee shall have been obtained from the English or "Canadian Government for their protection."

That in pursuance of the advice given by Governor McTavish, Sir Curtis Lampson, Deputy Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, enquired whether Her Majesty's Government would enter into an engagement to indemnify the Company against loss or damage in case they should send out the merchandize, which they stated was urgently required. Mr. Holland was instructed by Earl Granville, to acquaint Sir Curtis Lampson, that, before the arrival of the goods, the country would probably have passed to the Canadian Government, and to suggest to him to apply to that Government for an assurance of indemnity in case of loss. Sir Curtis Lampson, in reply, pointed out the impracticability of entering into any negotiation with the Canadian Government under the circumstances, and added, that the Hudson's Bay Company had determined to despatch their stores as usual. He further expressed the adherence of the Company to their opinion, that the Imperial Government ought to have undertaken the responsibility, and added, that in case of damage or loss occurring, they would look for indemnity to Her Majesty's Government, should the Canadian Government decline to take it upon themselves.

Sir Frederic Rogers was instructed to acquaint Sir Curtis Lampson, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government do not accept the liability.

Earl Granville's Despatch to your Excellency bears the same date as Sir Frederic Rogers' letter, so that it is not improbable that there may be some further remonstrance on the subject from the Hudson's Bay Company.

That it is, however, clear that Her Majesty's Government have determined not to assume any liability for future losses on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company.

That, in the present state of affairs at the Red River, he, the Minister of Finance, is of opinion that it would be inexpedient for the Canadian Government to assume the liability demanded by the Hudson's Bay Company, but he thinks it highly improbable, that the Company will be exposed in the future to the acts of rapine and plunder, to which they have been recently subjected.

The Minister of Finance states that he would have been inclined to close his remarks here, but for some observations in the letter of Sir Curtis Lampson, dated 13th May, which, in his opinion, ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Sir Curtis Lampson states in that letter that he deems it "of the utmost importance" that Her Majesty's Government should be made acquainted with the results which are "arising from the proceedings adopted by the Government of Canada, and which alone "have led to the formation of the so called Provisional Government."

He then proceeds to state, that "the Committee abstain from entering at this moment into the general question of the proceedings taken by the Canadian Government, or into the question as to who is to be held responsible for the damage and injuries they will have produced."

The Minister of Finance, does not feel called upon to enter into a defence of the Canadian Government against such vague accusations as those which he has cited from the letter of Sir Curtis Lampson, but that "Damage and injuries have been sustained, not only by the Hudson's Bay Company, but by a considerable number of Her Majesty's subjects in the Red River Territory, and that claims will be hereafter presented for such damages and injuries;" it may be proper to take the present opportunity of disclaiming, on the part of the Government of the Dominion, any responsibility for the acts of the self-styled Provisional Government of the Red River Territory.

The Committee concur in the report of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and advise accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

The Honorable

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

(Copy.)

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE,

LONDON, 29th November, 1870.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company to address you on the subject of the representations which the Committee have recently made to Her Majesty's Government, with respect to the loss and damage which the Company have sustained in consequence of the late disturbances at Fort Garry, and the delay which took place in the completion of the transfer of their territorial rights to the Dominion.

It appeared to this Committee, that, inasmuch as the communications connected with the transfer of the North-West Territory had all been carried on through the Colonial Office, it would be most proper for them to forward their present claim through the same channel, leaving it for Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of Canada to decide in what manner the claim should be investigated, and by whom it should be met. The Earl of Kimberley has, however, expressed his desire that I should address myself to the Government of the Dominion, which is the occasion of my now communicating with yourself.

As Lord Kimberley states that he has already forwarded to the Canadian Government a copy of my letter of the 1st instant, in which the nature of the Company's claim is set forth, it is unnecessary that I should take up your time by recapitulating it. I have only to say that since it was written, the Committee have satisfied themselves that the stocks of furs, seized by the so-called Provisional Government, and afterwards put by them to ransom, have been restored intact. The Company's claims are, therefore, limited to the amount of the interest on the purchase money, the ransom paid in money and in goods for their stock of furs, the damage done to buildings, and the amount of stores taken out of their storehouses, which they have proposed to leave to be ascertained by Commissioners.

The Committee trust that you will kindly bring this matter under the consideration of the Dominion Government. They have sent a copy of the correspondence to Mr. Cyril Graham, and have instructed him to seek an interview with you, in case of your thinking a personal conversation desirable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,

Governor.

The Honorable Joseph Howe.

(No. 639.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., on the subject of the representations made by the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty's Government, with respect to the loss and damage which the No. 536. Company allege they have sustained, in consequence of the late disturbances at Fort Garry, and the delay which took place in the completion of the transfer to the Dominion of the territorial rights of the Company.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

Sir S. H. Northcote,
Governor Hudson's Bay Company,
Hudson's Bay House, London, England.

(No. 640.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 16th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, a copy of a communication from the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company on the subject of No. 536 the loss and damage which the Company allege they have sustained in consequence of the late disturbances at Fort Garry, and the delay which took place in the completion of the transfer to the Dominion of the territorial rights of the Company.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

(Copy.—No. 84.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, January 3rd, 1871.

SIR,—I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 64) under date of the 16th ult., enclosing copy of a communication from the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company on the subject of the representation made by the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty's Government, with respect to the loss and damage which the Company allege they sustained in consequence of the late disturbances at Fort Garry, and of the delay in the completion of the transfer to the Dominion.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

TORONTO, November 2nd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th ultimo, informing me that a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, of which you are chairman, has been appointed to consider the claims, of whatever nature, which I and the other

gentlemen who proceeded to the North-West Territories, may have against the Dominion Government. You state that you will be happy to receive and lay before the Committee any statement or claim I may think proper to submit.

In reply, I beg to say, that I have never made, or intimated an intention to make, a "claim" against the Dominion Government in the character of an employé, or subordinate officer of that Government, as I have never had the honor to hold that position. I went out to the North-West with a commission in my pocket, which was to come into force upon an event which did not happen during the existence of the Commission. But I continued to hold the office of Minister of Public Works until the 9th day of December, at which date I was making preparations to return to Canada.

My case is, therefore, essentially different from that of the "other gentlemen" alluded to in your note, and I am disposed to think it ought not to be included in the same category. Such a course might prejudice their claims, resting on different grounds from any I could prefer, and would not, probably, be of any service to me.

I have had the honor to report for the information of the Government, on all the accounts and claims arising out of the recent troubles in the North-West, which have been sent to me for that purpose, and of which I had any knowledge as Minister of Public Works; but I have declined to submit "vouchers" or information, at the demand of subordinate officers of other Departments of the Government, as to the details of my own disbursements. You will understand, and I trust acknowledge, the propriety of my declination, when I remind you that these disbursements were made while I was a Minister of the Crown, or in respect of engagements entered into, or for services authorized by me, while holding that position. I am not aware that a responsible Minister is bound to account in the same manner as a subordinate employé of the departments. It is presumed, I believe, that a man who is fit to be entrusted with that high office, will not appropriate the public money to any private or personal object. I may add, that having held office in every Administration in Canada since 1862, I have never known a Minister in all that time, to be asked for *vouchers* of his expenditure, even when acting as a Commissioner, or delegate, or representative of the Government. His simple statement has been deemed sufficient. I object, therefore, on principle, and in defence of the honor and credit of the Ministerial functions, to become the exception, and to establish in my own case, a derogatory precedent.

But I admit at once, without question the right of my late colleagues, who were jointly responsible for my acts, to be put in possession of all needful information. Accordingly I send you herewith a *statement* of my disbursements from the time I left Ottawa, and if you require them, I will send you, for the use of the Privy Council, such vouchers as I have, which cover all but the last item in the statement. The circumstances in which I was placed, often without writing material at hand, dealing with people, *en route*, or in the dark, or under suspicion, or apprehension of danger, made it impossible to exact receipts; and as, during the whole period of my absence from Canada, I did not expend, myself, or allow others to expend public money for any but public purposes (according to the best of my judgment) I was not so anxious to secure vouchers, as I would have been, if I had supposed that the Audit Department of the Government would be instructed to call me to account, as in the case of a subordinate officer.

Acting on your invitation, I submit along with this "statement" a memorandum of actual and direct losses sustained by me in attempting to perform the special duty assigned to me, of introducing and establishing the authority of the Canadian Government in the North-West. The indirect and consequential losses have been very much greater, but as it seems to me that such losses would not be a fit subject for the consideration of the Government, in the official investigation with which you are charged, I have not attempted to estimate them.

Whether the Government will consider that under all the circumstances I am entitled to be reimbursed the losses stated in my memorandum, I do not know, and shall leave entirely to their discretion.

I enclose the Auctioneer's account of the proceeds of the sale of the horses, &c.,

brought back to St. Paul, and also the account of the person I left in charge of them. They were much injured by the hardships and exposure of the journey, and realized quite as much as I expected.

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

W. McDougall.

Honorable S. L. Tilley, C. B.,
Minister of Customs and Chairman Sub-Committee of Council.

MEMORANDUM of Expenditure made by (and under authority of) Honorable William McDougall, as Minister of Public Works in 1869; and also, of expenses incurred, and payments made, in consequence of a Commission to him, as Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories.

		\$	cts.
October 1st, 1869.....	By amount paid for horses, waggons, &c., American currency.	1,376	70
Oct. & Dec. 2nd 1869..	do to Mr. McCauley, at Fort Abercrombie for supplies, lodging, &c	520	40
November 3rd, 1869...	Amount advanced to Thompson & Atkinson, for services, &c	30	00
October 4th, 1869.....	Amount paid for two horse buggy (covered)	380	00
November 5th, 1869...	Amount paid for transporting arms and furniture, &c., to St. Cloud (gold)	1,290	00
December 6th, 1869...	Amount paid for transporting arms, &c., from St. Cloud to Georgetown.....	562	65
" 7th,	Amount to Major Wallace for purchase of horses, waggons, supplies, &c., at St. Paul	1,455	00
Oct. & Dec. 8th, 1869..	Amount advanced to A. N. Richards, Esq.....	260	00
" 9th, "	do do Captain Cameron	200	00
" 10th, "	do do J. A. N. Provencher	742	10
" 11th, "	Amount paid W. J. Fonseca, account, freight on furniture	658	66
December 12th, 1869..	Amount paid J. Ormand, for freight on Luggage, from Pembina to Fort Abercrombie.....	125	00
" 13th, "	Amount paid duties on goods at Pembina.....	126	10
" 14th, "	" drafts of C. Mair at St. Paul	290	00
" 15th, "	" for supplies to prisoners at Fort Garry.....	121	62
" 16th, "	" to J. S. Settler, for hire of horse for Colonel Dennis	63	20
" 17th, "	Amount paid to William Druver for services	49	00
" 18th, "	Amount reimbursed to Dr. Jukes, for pistols, blankets, &c., given to Indians, and for medical services.....	234	50
" 19th, "	Amount paid on account of wages of man to bring horses from Fort Abercrombie and prepare them for sale	122	00
Oct. & Jan. 7th, 1870..	Amount paid as <i>General Expenses</i> of expedition, including railway fares, hotel expenses, telegraphing, building houses and stables at Pembina, wages of workman and servants, freight on goods brought back to Canada, supplies used and left at Pembina, provender for horses, and <i>Secret Service</i> , in all	3,750	00
		\$12,356	93

MEMORANDUM of proceeds of Drafts on Canadian Government, received by Mr. McDougall, at St. Pauls.

		\$	cts.
October, 1869	To proceeds of two drafts, (American currency)	4,975	00
December, 1869	Gold draft in favor of Hill, Griggs & Co., (gold).....	1,290	00
January, 1870.....	Proceeds draft on New York, (American currency)	4,000	00
April, 1870.....	Proceeds of sale of horses, &c., at St. Paul, by auction	934	87
		\$11,199	87

NOTE—Five new waggons uninjured were left by me at Pembina in charge of Mr. Provencher, one two horse buggy (somewhat injured), with H. C. Burbank, Esq., at St. Cloud, the property of Government.

W. M. D.

MEMORANDUM of actual losses sustained by Mr. McDougall, in preparing for, and endeavouring to execute his commission in the North-West.

		\$	cts.
September, 1869	By loss on hurried sale of household goods and furniture, carriages, harness, &c.	700	00
December, 1869	Loss of two carriage horses, one poisoned by a French half-breed at Grand Forks, the other sold with other Government property at St. Cloud, and credited to Government	600	00
	Value of books and other property, seized and appropriated by the rebels	475	00
	Expenses in Ottawa after return to Canada and before meeting of Parliament	140	00
	Canada currency	\$1,915	00

ST. PAUL,

March 3, 1870.

ACCOUNT sale of property of Hon. Wm. McDougall, sold at auction by H. S. Temple, Auctioneer.

No.		\$	cts.
1	Brown horse	85	00
2	Black "	111	00
3	Bay "	112	00
4	Grey "	130	00
5	Black "	82	00
6	Grey "	51	00
7	1 pair bay horses	250	00
8	1 roan horse	98	00
9	1 black mare	151	00
10	1 bay mare	200	00
11	1 bay mare (crippled)	87	50
	1 wall tent	6	00
	1 "	8	25
	1 "	10	00
	1 " (large size)	20	00
	5 waggon covers (damaged)	22	00
	3 buffalo robes	16	50
	11 pair blankets	68	00
	1 tarpaulin	1	50
	12 horse blankets (damaged)	13	15
	1 set double harness	10	00
	1 "	28	00
	1 "	23	00
	1 "	24	00
	1 set double carriage harness	25	00
	1 " single "	14	00
	4 pairs whipple trees	8	00
	2 neck yokes	2	55
	1 pair bobs, box and cover	33	00
		\$1,690	45
	Less Commission 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	46	48
		\$1,643	97

(Signed,)

H. S. TEMPLE.

Hon. WM. McDougall, In account with F. McDougall.

		Dr. \$ cts.	Cr. \$ cts.
1870.			
January 3	By cash, per check 1st Nat. Bank.....		92 75
" 19	To railway fare from St. Paul to St. Cloud	4 00	
" 21	" " " returning.....	4 00	
February 5	To subscriptions for St. Paul papers and postage	6 10	
" 5	By cash, per check 1st Nat. Bank.....		150 00
" 7	To railway fare from St. Paul to St. Cloud.....	4 00	
" 9	Stage fare to Abercrombie	21 00	
" 17	Road expenses for four horses, from Abercrombie to St. Cloud	10 09	
" 19	Railway fare from St. Cloud to St. Paul.....	4 00	
" 24	" " " returning to St. Cloud	4 00	
" 25	By cash—sold waggon box		9 00
" 28	To road expenses for twelve horses from St. Cloud to St. Paul	12 00	
" 28	Cash paid man for assistance in driving horses, including his expense back	10 00	
March 4	Paid D. M. Robbins, bill for livery, advertising, and barn service	42 20	
" 4	Paid D. McCauley's bill	*100 74	
" 4	" H. C. Burbank's bill	+239 57	
" 4	" Hill, Griggs & Co.'s bill	79 74	
" 4	Railway fare from St. Paul to Toronto.....	33 50	
" 7	64 days' hotel expenses at \$2 50	160 00	
" 7	'Two months' salary at \$113	226 00	
	By receipts of sale.....		1,643 97
		\$960 85	1,895 72
			960 85
	By balance due W. McDougall, United States Currency ...		\$934 87

* For keep of four horses left for use of Canadian prisoners at Fort Abercrombie.

† For feeding and attending balance of horses at St. Cloud, preparatory to sale.

OFFICE OF MINISTER OF CUSTOMS,
December 8th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Customs, to forward to you the enclosed letter of claim for losses sustained at the North-West which he lately received, and am desired to request that you will bring the same to the notice of the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

CHARLES P. BLISS,
Secretary.

Mr. Meredith,
Assistant Secretary of State for the Provinces.

FORT GARRY, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
October 13th, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Tilley.

DEAR SIR,—You were kind enough to give me, last year, a letter of introduction to Governor McDougall, on my departure for this Country from Ottawa. I now write you on the subject of compensation for losses sustained, acting under the orders of that gentleman. You doubtless remember, that Colonel Dennis arrived in the settlement about December the first, armed with full power to crush the revolt. He called upon the

loyal to join him, and I immediately enlisted in Captain Lynch's Company, from which I was transferred to Kildonan, to act as drill instructor to that Company, while I was appointed Captain of the St. Paul's Company in the next Parish. I worked eight days under Colonel Dennis' order at these places, and then was ordered to bring in stores under my charge to Lower Fort Garry. This I did, and was then informed by Colonel Dennis that we were not to continue drill until further orders. He then requested me to go to St. James, and send down William Hallet to him. As I was preparing to start, he came to me, and said, that he did not wish me to be seen armed, after he had issued his Proclamation for a suspension of active measures, and promised me, that, if I would leave my arms in his charge, that they would be sent to Archdeacon's McLean's the following day. The duty of attending to which he entrusted to Captain Jury. The Rifle (a Balad breech-loader), belt, pouch and dirk, costing, complete, \$50, were stolen from there the following day, so of course I did not receive them. My luggage, left at Colonel Dennis' office to be forwarded to the lower fort, according to orders issued, was taken by Captain Lynch's orders to Dr. Schults' to obtain some three hundred rounds of ball cartridge that it contained; on the surrender of that place, it of course fell into the hands of the rebels, thus leaving me with only what I stood in, of all my outfit that I brought from Canada. I had expected that a compensation office would have been opened here, that the losses sustained by us while acting under the orders of a Canadian Minister might have been enquired into and compensation made. As this has not been done—and I, for one, am short of funds—I write enclosing you a list of the losses sustained, at Canadian prices, and hope that you will use your influence to get for me an early settlement, as it is now nearly twelve months since the losses were sustained.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) COPLAND COULARD.

1 pair blankets	\$5 00
1 great coat	16 00
1 rifle, dirk, belt, and pouch	50 00
300 ball cartridge.....	6 00
Wearing apparel, books, medicines.....	25 00
Drill, 10 days in service, captain's pay, at \$4 per day	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$142 00

P.S.—I was an officer five years in England, and held a certificate from the Royal Marines, Plymouth, as drill instructor.

(635.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th December, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter from one Copland Coulard, submitting a claim
No. 532. for losses said to have been sustained by him during the late disturbances
13th Oct., 1870. at Red River, and I have to request that you will have the goodness to cause enquiry to be made into the matter, and report the result of such enquiry for the information of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

(636.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 13th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Bliss' letter of the 8th instant, covering a letter from one Copland Coulard, submitting a claim for losses said to have been sustained during the recent disturbances at Red River, and to inform you that the matter will receive consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable the Minister of Customs.

(No. 87.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, January 4th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 635, of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Copland Coulard, submitting a claim for losses said to have been sustained by him during the late disturbances at Red River, and requesting me to enquire about, and report upon the same.

I shall make it my business to do so, and to transmit you the result at an early day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

ST. PAUL'S, MINNESOTA, UNITED STATES,
January 4th, 1871.

SIR,—I beg to make a claim on the Canadian Government, particulars of which you will see expressed on the enclosed receipt. I only yesterday arrived at this place from Winnipeg, where I have been staying since the latter part of July, 1869. In prefacing my remarks I will state I am English, and from my perfectly neutral conduct during the late outbreak, was one of the few who escaped without any molestation from Riel's party. In reference to my present claim, it will no doubt be in your knowledge, that Mr. McDougall, the Governor appointed by Canada for the North-West, issued a proclamation, authorizing Colonel Dennis to do several acts towards crushing the rebellion; amongst those acts, that of purchasing fire-arms, &c., for the account of the Canadian Government. I had a gun and case for sale at the gunsmith's at that time, and it was sold to Dr Lynch, on behalf of the Government, on his giving the enclosed receipt. Dr. Lynch refers me to the Canadian Government for payment. The sum is small to a Government, but of *immense importance* to me, as without it I am unable to stir one step, and cannot pay for my board at the end of the week. I should feel obliged by your ordering the immediate payment, and pardon the liberty I take in making the request.

Address—Post Office, St. Paul's.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. STEELE.

The Honorable Joseph Howe,

Ottawa, Canada.

TOWN OF WINNIPEG, December, 3rd, 1869.

Received from Mr. Steel, a double-barrelled gun, case, &c., valued at £12 sterling.

(Signed,)

JAMES LYNCH, M.D.,

Acting for Col. Dennis,

Stuart D. Mulkins.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 12th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, submitting a claim for the sum of twelve pounds sterling (£12 sterling), being the value of a gun purchased from you by Dr. Lynch, at Winnipeg, in the month of December last.

In reply, I have to inform you that your claim is one which cannot be recognized by the Government. Dr. Lynch was in no way authorized by the Government to contract liabilities on their behalf. The transaction to which your letter refers must therefore be considered as a private one between that gentleman and yourself.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(26.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 18th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that a warrant may be issued to this Department, by check in favor of Mr. Frank W. Johnston for the sum of three hundred (No. 443.) and twenty dollars (\$320), in payment of his services as Assistant in charge of Government stores at Oak Point, Red River settlement, in 1869-70, and for actual travelling expenses—the amount to be charged against the appropriation for the opening up of the North-West Territory, as per Order in Council of 16th instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Auditor of Public Accounts.

(450.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 16th January, 1871.

On a Memorandum dated 14th January, 1871, from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, stating that he has had under his consideration a claim by Mr. Frank W. Johnston for payment of services rendered as Assistant in charge of Government stores at Oak Point, Red River Settlement, in 1869-70, and that in his opinion Mr. Johnston is entitled to be paid for same at the rate of \$1 50 a day, and for his actual travelling expenses—the whole amounting to the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars (\$320), to be taken from the appropriation for the opening of the North-West Territory.

The Committee submitted the above recommendation for your Excellency's approval. Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable

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

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that a warrant has been issued in favor of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the sum of \$320, by cheque in favor of Frank W. Johnston for services at Oak Point, Red River

The warrant will be delivered to you, or to your Attorney, at the Office of the Receiver General of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Deputy Inspector General.

E. A. Meredith, Esquire,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(39.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 25th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a sum of three hundred and twenty dollars (\$320) be paid to you for your services as assistant in charge of Government Stores at Oak Point, Red River Settlement, in 1869-70, at the rate of \$1.50 a day, and for your travelling expenses.

A cheque for the amount is transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Frank W. Johnston, Esquire,
Oak Point, Manitoba.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st September, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Honorable the Treasury Board, held on the 14th September instant, and on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance they advise that the several suggestions made by the Board be adopted and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held at Ottawa, on the 14th September, 1870.

Red River Accounts—Examined the following accounts:—

McArthur & Martin, (Peter McArthur) £19 8s. 0d., W. G. Fonsica, £197 11s. 4d.

These accounts have been submitted to the Honorable Wm. McDougall, who recommends, that in accordance with the report of the Assistant Auditor, that the first amount should be paid, and that of the second a sum of £49 4s. 9d. be struck off, leaving then an amount of £148 6s. 7d.

McArthur & Martin—(Sundry claims.)—These have also been submitted to Mr. McDougall, who recommends that the charges allowed by Col. Dennis be paid.

The Board concur in the above, and recommend the payment of the same to Council. Respectfully submitted,

Treasury, Ottawa,
16th September, 1870.

(Signed,)

F. HINCKS,
Chairman¹

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

(Copy—Canada—No. 297.)

DOWNING STREET, 21st November, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to your lordship the enclosed copy of a letter from the Hudson's Bay Company, together with a copy of the answer which I have caused to be returned to it, respecting the claim of the Company to compensation for losses sustained in connection with the disturbances in the Red River settlement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General the Right Honorable

The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Sir Stafford Northcote to Sir F. Rogers.

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE,

LONDON, 1st November, 1870.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company to request that you will submit to the Earl of Kimberley, that the time appears now to have arrived for the consideration of the Company's claim for compensation in respect of the losses sustained by them in the course of the disturbances at the Red River, now happily at an end.

The Committee do not think it necessary to trouble his lordship with a recapitulation of the lengthened correspondence which led to the arrangements for the transfer of the Company's territorial rights to the Dominion Government, or of the circumstances under which the completion of those arrangements was arrested at the very moment when they were about to take effect, neither do they now desire to enter on the question, how far the disturbances which led to the suspension of the transfer were due to the action of the Dominion Government or its representatives, nor on the further question how far that suspension was, under the circumstances of the time, justifiable? It is sufficient for them to point out, as a matter of fact, that the Company have, in consequence of it, sustained very heavy pecuniary loss, and to submit to Lord Kimberley, that they have a fair right to ask Her Majesty's Government to take the proper steps for getting that loss made up to them.

The losses which the Company have sustained are of various kinds. In the first place they were kept out of the purchase money, which it had been stipulated that they should receive, for more than five months. The inconvenience occasioned by this delay was much greater than the mere loss of the interest of the money. The Government having officially informed the Committee that the money would be paid on the 1st December, the Committee communicated that information to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Company on the 7th of November, when arrangements were made on the faith of this announcement which had afterwards to be disturbed to the inconvenience of individual shareholders, and somewhat to the discredit of the Company.

Secondly, the Company were injured by the plunder of their stores and goods at Fort Garry. This loss was sustained by them in consequence of the absence of any proper authority in the settlement, from the time when the Government of the Company was virtually put an end to by Mr. MacDougall's proclamations of the 1st and 2nd December, 1869. The persons actually in power calling themselves the Provisional Government, drew largely upon the Company's stores, of which they had taken forcible possession, and which they are said to have claimed as public property, besides seizing and putting to ransom a great quantity of valuable furs, admittedly the private property of the Company. The amount of ransom demanded and paid is stated at £5,000 in cash, and goods to the amount of £4,000.

The Committee have not yet learned whether the whole of the furs seized have been returned, or whether a further loss has been sustained, and they are not yet able to state the amount of the goods taken out of the storehouses. They expect shortly to receive information on these heads. Lastly, there can be no doubt that the Company have sustained very heavy loss by the disorganization of their trade, and the interruption of business throughout the country in consequence of these disturbances.

They found no claim on this loss, but think it right to refer to it as strengthening the equity of their case.

The Committee abstain from entering upon the question of the source from which the compensation they ask for should come. They think that is a question more properly left to Her Majesty's Government through whom these communications have from the first been carried on. They content themselves with submitting their case to Lord Kimberley, and with indicating the amount of the compensation to which they consider the Company to be entitled. They ask for interest at £5 per cent. on the purchase money (£300,000), from the 1st December, 1869 to 11th May, 1870, the day on which the principal was paid. They ask to be reimbursed the amount exacted from them as ransom for their stock of furs, together with the value of any furs which may be proved to have been carried off; and with regard to the pillage of their stores, they ask that a commission may be appointed to enquire into the amount of loss sustained, and to determine on equitable principles the amount of compensation which should be paid in respect of it.

They trust that Her Majesty's Government will assist them to obtain an early settlement of these claims.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,)

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.
Governor.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., &c.,
Colonial Office.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir H. Northcote.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 21st November, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, bringing under consideration the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company to compensation for losses caused by the recent disturbances at the Red River settlement.

As the Committee state that they abstain from entering upon the question of the source from which this compensation should come, and that they think this is a question more properly left to Her Majesty's Government, it is necessary briefly to recall your attention to the position occupied by Her Majesty's Government in relation to the transfer of the Company's territories to Canada.

By the British North America Act, 1867, 30 Vic., cap. 8, sec. 146, Her Majesty was empowered by Order in Council to admit Rupert's Land into the Union, on such terms and conditions as were expressed in addresses from the Canadian Parliament and as Her Majesty should think fit to approve.

But though by this Act and the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, Her Majesty was empowered to complete the formal transfer of Rupert's Land to the Dominion, Her Majesty was advised that Her approval could be properly given to such terms and conditions only, as were agreed upon between the two real parties to the negotiation, viz.: the Canadian Parliament and the Hudson's Bay Company. Her Majesty's Government, therefore confined their action to the suggestion of such terms as they thought might be acceptable to both parties.

Lord Kimberley desires me to refer you to two letters addressed by the direction of Lord Granville to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 22nd of February

and 9th March, 1869, in which the position of Her Majesty's Government in respect to these negotiations is carefully defined. It was a source of great gratification to Her Majesty's Government when the terms of arrangement proposed by Lord Granville in the last of these two letters were, with some slight changes, adopted both by the Canadian Government and the Hudson's Bay Company. Her Majesty's Government were in no way responsible for the unfortunate disturbances in the Red River Settlement, which occasioned the delay of the actual surrender and transfer of the Company's territory, and they readily lent their aid towards the restoration of order in the disturbed district.

Lord Kimberley therefore desires me to say, that he cannot admit any liability on the part of Her Majesty's Government to make good the losses of the Hudson's Bay Company. If the Company consider that they have claims against Canada, they must represent their case to the Canadian Government, but Her Majesty's Government do not feel called upon to interfere in respect of such claims.

A copy of your letter and of this answer will be transmitted to the Governor General of Canada.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Right Honorable

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, &c., &c., &c.

[*Translation.*]

Statement of Account from Colonel De Salaberry in relation to his mission to Red River on behalf of the Government of Canada :

All expenses, including the giving up of house at Montreal ; travelling and hotel expenses, &c., between Montreal, Ottawa and Fort Garry, and return ; the cost of provisions and articles necessary for the journey ; outlay incurred in respect of mission at Fort Garry ; board at Fort Garry and at Ottawa ; \$180 paid to Mr. Provencher, &c..... \$2,329 50

Cash received :—

On leaving Ottawa,.....	\$1,000 00	
At Fort Garry, from the Hudson's Bay Company.....	500 00	
At Fort Garry, from the same,.....	250 00	
		<hr/> 1,750 00

		<hr/> \$579 50
On return to Ottawa (13th May),.....		400 00

Balance due Colonel De Salaberry.....		<hr/> \$179 50
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N. B.—I have in my possession receipts for a great part of the above disbursements, which I can produce in case of need. With respect to the other items I was unable to obtain receipts, it being naturally impossible for me to do so.

OTTAWA, 13th May, 1870.

CHAMBLY, 10th December, 1870.

Memorandum furnished to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, from Colonel Charles De Salaberry, in relation to his mission to Red River :—

Part I.—Being a general statement of expenses incurred in connection with the journey, going and returning, from Ottawa to Fort Garry ; having left Montreal on the 1st December, 1869, and returned on the 13th April, 1870, viz. :—

Expenses of outfit.....	\$200 00
" " journey going.....	509 00
" " returning.....	509 00
Board at Fort Garry and Ottawa.....	244 00
Expenses incurred for the carrying out of my mission	267 50
Leaving my house at Montreal, the rent of which I had to pay, and which I had to keep heated and occupied ; servants' wages, &c....	400 00
Paid to Mr. Provencher,.....	180 00
 Total expenditure.....	 \$2,309 50

Part II.—Being a statement of the sums furnished to me in connection with the said mission :—

On leaving Ottawa, I received.....	\$1,000 00
At Fort Garry I received from the Hudson's Bay Company.....	500 00
Further from Mgr. Taché.....	250 00
Further from V. G. Thibault.....	300 00
On my return to Ottawa.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,450 00

I leave to the Government to decide what remuneration it may desire to give me for my services, from the day of my departure to that of my return, as stated above, I having subsequently returned to Ottawa at the request of the Government, and remained there until the 13th May, 1870.

(Signed,)

CHARLES DE SALABERRY.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
14th December, 1870.

(637.)

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th December No. 537. instant, enclosing a Memorandum in relation to your mission to Red River, together with copies of two other documents mentioned in your letter.

I shall submit your letter and the other documents hereinabove mentioned, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Lieut. Col. Charles De Salaberry,
Chambly.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have given their consideration to the Annexed Report of the Sub-Committee, to whom were referred the claims of Officers who were appointed to proceed to the North-West Territories, in the Autumn of 1869, and for the reasons given in the said Report, they recommend that the following amounts be allowed and paid to the parties hereunder named, respectively, viz.,

Hon. Wm. McDougall.....	\$2,956 35
Hon. A. N. Richards.....	3,800 00
Mr. Alexander Begg.....	503 33
Mr. J. A. N. Provencher	1,671 39
Colonel de Salaberry.....	641 50

Certified.

(Signed,)

Wm. H. LEE,
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable

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

 PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OTTAWA, 10th January, 1871.

The Sub-Committee to whom was referred the claims of the Officers who were appointed to proceed to the North-West Territories in the Autumn of 1869, submit the following Report :—

1st. Hon. Wm. McDougall, charges for disbursements and moneys paid to Captain Cameron, Mr. Richards, Mr. Provencher, and others. American Currency	\$11,066 93
Less 10 per cent.....	1,106 69

Canada Currency	\$9,960 24
Also in Canada Currency	1,290 00
For loss on sale of household furniture, carriages, &c., books and other property seized, loss of span of horses, and expenses in Ottawa after his return to Canada. In Canadian Currency...	1,915 00
	<hr/> \$13,165 24

He credits as received from the Dominion Government, and proceeds of sale of horses &c., \$9,909.87 American Currency..	8,918 89
And in Canadian Currency	1,290 00
	<hr/> \$10,208 89

This would show a balance due Hon. Wm. McDougall in Canadian Currency	2,956 35
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The amounts credited by Mr. McDougall appear to be correct by Comparison with the accounts of the Auditor General. The Committee therefore recommend payment of the above balance.

2nd. Hon. A. H. Richards, claims as expenses	\$500 00
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And Salary at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, from 1st October, 1869, to the middle of November, 1870, with two years' additional Salary for loss of Practice, and Freight charges on his books, to be returned from Fort Garry.

The Committee recommend that he be allowed his claims for expenses	\$500 00
One year's Salary	2,000 00
And in compensation for loss of Practice	3,000 00

Making a total sum of	\$5,500 00
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He Credits as received from Dominion Government, in Canada Currency	1,700 00
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Leaving a balance due him of	\$3,800 00
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Which the Committee recommend to be paid to him in liquidation of
the above and all other claims connected with the expedition.

3rd. Mr. Alexander Begg, charges loss of Salary owing to absence from Ottawa	\$103 33
Extra Services rendered Hon. Wm. McDougall at Pembina.....	300 00
Loss of increase of Salary.....	24 00
Expenses of his son, who accompanied him to the North-West	300 00
For outfit, clothing and other losses, consequent upon his leaving home at that season of the year.....	525 00

Making a total claim of	\$1,252 33
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The Committee recommend that the following sums be allowed, and
paid Mr. Begg :—

Loss of Salary consequent upon his absence.....	\$103 33
Outfit and losses connected with the expedition.....	400 00

Total	\$503 33
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4th. J. A. N. Provencher Esq., claims expenses from Montreal to Pembina, from thence to St. Norbert and back, and expenses at Pembina, to 16th December.....	\$300 00
Freight and expenses on books, papers &c., to Pembina and back...	200 00
Servants at Pembina, from 16th December to 12th April	85 00
Customs Duties	40 00
Given to Canadian Refugees, and travelling expenses from Pembina to Ottawa with servants.....	435 00
Mr. McDougall, draft to St. Croix House.....	48 70
And other expenses at Pembina	503 58
Sundry other expenses, including outfit	1,000 00

Total expenses claimed.....	\$2,612 28
From which the Committee recommend to be deducted 159 days' board at Pembina, at \$2.....	\$318 00
From charge for outfit, books, &c.....	300 00
	\$618 00

Leaving a balance for general expenses	\$1,994 28
To which they recommend an addition for one year's Salary of	2,000 00

Making a total sum of	\$3,944 28
Mr. Provencher credits, as received from the Dominion Government and from Hon. Wm. McDougall, Colonel de Salaberry, and the Hon. Dr. Tupper, and proceeds of sales of carriages, waggons, horses and furniture, in Canada Currency	\$2,322 89

Leaving balance due him of \$1,671 39

Which the committee recommend for payment.

5th. Colonel de Salaberry charges for equipment.....	\$200 00
Expenses to Fort Garry, at the Fort, and back to Ottawa	\$1,262 00
Presents to persons connected with the Expedition.....	267 50
Expenses of house in Montreal during his absence, heating, caretaking, &c.....	400 00
Paid to Mr. Provencher.....	180 00
Total	<u>\$2,309 50</u>

The Committee recommend that he be allowed :—

Equipment.....	\$200 00
Travelling expenses to and from Fort Garry, and while there.....	1,044 00
Presents to persons connected with the Expedition	267 50
House expenses in Montreal	400 00
Payment to Mr. Provencher.....	180 00

Total expenses	\$2,091 50
To be added for his services.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

\$3091 50

He credits as received from Dominion Government, Hudson's Bay Company, Bishop Taché and Father Thibeault	2,450 00
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Leaving a balance due him of.....	<u>\$641 50</u>
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Which is recommended for payment.

6th. James E. Ermatinger

It appears from the accompanying papers, that this Gentleman has
 been paid in full.

(Signed,)

”
”

S. L. TILLY.

A. CAMPBELL.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

No. 62.)

O. S. S. P., 2nd February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General
No. 586 has been pleased, to direct that the sum of \$2,956 35 be paid to you, to cover the
amount claimed by you in your letter of the 2nd November last, referring to your
journey to the North-West, and addressed to the Minister of Customs.

A Warrant for the above amount has been ordered to be issued, and will be handed
to you or your Agent, at the Office of the Receiver General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

The Honorable

W. McDougall, C. B.,
Toronto.

O. S. S. P., 2nd February, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under consideration in Council certain claims preferred by you, for services, expenses and losses connected with your journey to the North-West Territories, in the Autumn of 1869.

(53.) 586. The Hon'ble A. N. Richards, Brockville.

(54.) A. Begg Esq. In R. Dept.

(55.) J. A. N. Provencher, Montreal.

(56.) Lt. Col. de Salaberry, Quebec.

A Warrant for the amount of \$—— has been ordered to be issued in your favor in full Settlement of your claims above referred to. The Warrant will be handed to you or your Agent at the Office of the Receiver General.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

O. S. S. P., 2nd February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that Warrants may be issued in favor of the Undermentioned Gentlemen, for the amounts set opposite their respective names, in payment of expenses, &c., incurred by them in proceeding to the North-West Territories in the Autumn of 1869, in terms of the Order in Council of the 26th instant, viz :—

(No. 51.)

(No. 586.)

Hon. W. McDougall	\$2,956 35
Hon. A. N. Richards	3,800 00
A. Begg	503 33
J. A. N. Provencher	1,671 39
Lt. Col. C. de Salaberry	641 50

The above named gentlemen have been advised that the above Warrants have been ordered in their favour respectively.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State.

To the Auditor, General Accounts.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th March, 1871;—For a Return shewing the quantity of coal, coke, wheat, corn and other grain, wheat and rye flour and meal, imported into each of the Provinces of Ontario Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively, from the 7th April, to the 31st December, 1870; the amount of duty collected on such articles, respectively, in each Province; also the quantity of such articles, on which duties were paid or received, which were afterwards shipped from each of the said Provinces, either in bond, or subject to a drawback of such duties; also the quantity of such articles being the produce of any one of the Provinces which was shipped therefrom to each of the other said Provinces between the dates above mentioned; and the countries from which they are imported.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1871.

(No 12.)

OTTAWA, 27th March, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Return called for by the enclosed Address from the House of Commons, bearing date the 16th instant, as far as the Returns to this Department will permit.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

The Hon. J. C. Aikins,
Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity and value of the undermentioned Articles entered for consumption in the several Provinces of the Dominion, from the 7th April to the 31st December, 1870; also the amount of Duty collected thereon.

Articles.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Coal and Coke.....Tons	138407	637328	69,203 68	187041	627721	93,820 98	2631	10443	1464 88	15900	58712	7950 33	344879	1234204	172439 87
Wheat.....Bushels	520891	509439	20,835 64	111760	111019	4,470 40	1706	2136	68 24	.....	.....	.....	634357	622594	25374 28
Grain—all other.....do	753447	461188	22,604 23	83078	55640	2,492 60	58204	50795	1746 08	21544	19672	646 39	916273	587205	27489 30
Flour of Wheat and Rye.....Brls.	2216	11251	554 47	40673	190275	10,168 32	86442	490352	21610 62	78676	470806	19668 73	208007	1162684	52002 14
Flour and Wheat—all other. do	1622	5523	244 13	186	900	27 95	12534	56214	1879 21	11541	48137	1731 44	25883	110774	3882 73
Totals.....	.....	1624729	113,442 15	.....	885555	110,980 25	.....	669940	26769 03	.....	597327	26696 89	.....	3717331	281188 32

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 27th March, 1871.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
 Commissioner of Customs.

RETURN

To an Address of THE SENATE, dated 10th May, 1870; for Copies of all Correspondence which has taken place since the 1st of January, 1869, between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and between the latter and any of the Imperial Military Departments or Authorities, on the subject of withdrawing all or any portion of Her Majesty's Troops from service in this Dominion; also, Copies of all similar Correspondence on the subject of transferring to the Dominion Government, all or any of the Fortified Places now occupied by Her Majesty's Troops in this Dominion, with the Munitions of War contained therein, or elsewhere.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, 16th March, 1871.¹

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, December 2nd, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your Order of Reference of the 12th May last, on an Address from the Senate, dated the 10th May, I have the honor to transmit herewith Copies of Correspondence, as per Schedule, on the subject of the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Troops from the Dominion of Canada, and the transfer of Fortified Places to the Canadian Government.

I beg to return the Address, as requested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. TURVILLE,

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable

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

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CANADA, AND THE TRANSFER OF FORTIFIED PLACES TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

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

No. 65.....	April 14th, 1869.
No. 152.....	August 7th, 1869.
No. 40.....	February 12th, 1870.
No. 41.....	February, 12th, 1870.
No. 113.....	May 12th, 1870.

Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 113.....	October 28th, 1869.
No. 124.....	November 9th, 1869.

[This Despatch was laid before the House of Commons, by Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of 11th June, 1869. It is included in this Return for better information.]

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 65.)

DOWNING STREET, 14th April, 1869.

SIR.—1. Her Majesty's Government have had recently under their consideration the distribution of Her Majesty's Troops among the British Colonies, and the rate of contribution to be paid to the Imperial Exchequer by the Colonies in which they are placed.

2. As nearly one-third of these troops were till lately stationed in Canada, it need hardly be said that it became, in the first instance, necessary to consider what force should at present be retained in the Dominion, and on what terms.

3. In determining these questions, their attention has been particularly directed to the Despatch, No. 95, of the 17th of June, 1865, in which Mr. Cardwell conveyed to Lord Monck the decision of Lord Palmerston's Government on various questions of importance respecting the defence of the then Province of Canada, and also to the Minutes of Committees of Council, transmitted respectively in Lord Monck's Despatch, No. 96, of January 2nd, 1868, and in your Despatch, No. 9, of January 21st, 1869. The former of these minutes relates to the naval force then in Canadian waters, the latter to the withdrawal of troops. In both it is urged that an exceptional amount of military and naval assistance is due to Canada, as being exposed to danger, not from any Colonial cause, but from the desire of persons called Fenians, to obtain some basis of operations against Great Britain.

4. Her Majesty's Government trust that the annoyance arising from the organization of Fenianism in the United States is fast disappearing. This organization, founded on the hostile feelings entertained by numerous Irishmen in the United States against Great Britain, derived its substantial importance from the circumstance that large armies had been recently disbanded, and were not yet thoroughly absorbed in the pursuits of peace. Such a state of things must always contain elements of danger to a neighbouring country, and so far as the Canadians suffer from it, they suffer not so much from their connection with Great Britain as from an unhappy—I hope a passing—accident of their geographical position.

5. With this observation, which I am by no means inclined to press too far, I

proceed to the various matters on which I have to convey to you the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government.

6. In the Despatch to which I have already alluded, Lord Monck was informed that if the Province of Canada undertook the primary liability for certain works of defence there indicated, Her Majesty's Government would apply to Parliament for a guarantee of the sum required for that purpose; but that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any such application should be made.

7. At the wish of the Canadian Ministers the matter was reserved for the Parliament of the Dominion, which has now passed an Act authorizing the Governor to raise a sum of £1,100,000 for the proposed purposes, and under the Imperial guarantee.

8. Without anticipating any arrangements of detail which may prove necessary, I will only here say that the present Government are prepared to redeem the pledge of their predecessors, and will introduce into Parliament a Bill authorizing the contemplated guarantee.

9. But they are also of opinion that the military and naval assistance hitherto given to Canada, under circumstances which they hope are now passing away, must at once be very largely reduced. The conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived you will find in the annexed extracts from a letter which I have received from the Secretary of State for War.

10. In the course of the summer, therefore, it is intended to withdraw from Ontario and Quebec, one Regiment of Cavalry, three Batteries of Field and three Batteries of Garrison Artillery, and three Battalions of Infantry, and from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, two Battalions of Infantry and one Field Battery.

11. Halifax will be considered as an Imperial Station, and for its defence about 2,000 men will, for the present, be left in Nova Scotia.

12. About 4,000 men will, for the present, be left in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. But this must be considered a temporary arrangement, and I am disposed to concur with Mr. Cardwell in the opinion that it will soon become unnecessary to maintain any British force in those Provinces, beyond what may be required for the training of the Militia and Volunteers and the maintenance of Schools of Instruction. The terms on which any of H. M.'s Regiments can be retained in the colony, for this or any other purpose, will be a matter for future consideration. Meantime the Secretary of State for War informs me that Colonial Governments will receive all possible assistance in obtaining, at their own charge, the services of such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as they may desire to employ for the organization or instruction of any local force, for the construction, inspection or maintenance of fortifications, or for any other matter connected with Military defence. The War Department will also be ready, when practicable, to furnish them at cost price with such arms, ammunition and military stores as they may need; and, though the matter may be of less interest to Canada than to some other Colonies, I enclose a copy of regulations under which well-conducted privates will be allowed to take service as policemen, or otherwise, if required, in the Colonies in which they have been stationed.

13. I have further to point out to you that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for War, any body of men, who are to be a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer, ought to be a body raised for the general service of Her Majesty, and not limited either by the conditions of enlistment or by practical necessity to a particular Colony. The Canadian Rifles do not, as you are aware, satisfy this condition, and Mr. Cardwell is accordingly about to reduce four companies of that corps, and to take measures to relieve the Imperial Treasury from the cost of supporting it. It becomes matter for the consideration of the Local Government, whether that corps, or any part of it, useful as I believe it to be for local purposes, shall be maintained at the expense of the Colony.

14. Lastly, I have to refer to the naval force to be maintained during the ensuing summer on the Canadian lakes and the St. Lawrence.

15. In the Despatch of the 17th of June, which I have already cited, and to which Lord Monck's Executive Council refers, Mr. Cardwell observed that, "apart from any

"question of expediency, the Convention subsisting between this country and the United States, rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace."

16. The number of armed British vessels on the lakes, with the concurrence of the Government of the United States, has, as you are aware, been in excess of the number allowed by the arrangement of 1817. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the time has arrived, or may very shortly arrive, when there would be no sufficient reason for expecting the acquiescence of the United States in this state of things. They consider, therefore, that the vessels of war on the lakes, which now on both sides exceed the number allowed by the Convention, should, within a reasonable time, be reduced to those numbers.

17. Her Majesty's Government are willing that the three Imperial gun-boats should, if the Canadian Government desire it, be replaced this summer on the lakes or on the St. Lawrence, and it will be for them to consider what further armed naval force, not prohibited by the terms of the arrangement, should be kept up in Canadian waters, but Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that this must now be done entirely at the expense of the Dominion.

18. With regard to the observations contained in the Report of the Committee of the Privy Council that Canada has no power to commission vessels of war, I would call your attention to the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1865, which was intended to provide against that difficulty. The Council do not state in what respect it is found to be imperfect.

19. I have to request that you will lay this Despatch before your ministers. They must be fully aware of the principles which parliament will require to be applied to Imperial expenditure for the defence of the Colonial Empire. In the gradual, if not tardy, application of these principles to British North America, they will, I hope, recognize the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to do justice both to the exceptional circumstances which have hitherto existed in that part of the British Empire, and to the admirable spirit which has been shown by the Government and country of Canada in providing for their own protection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General

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

Extract of Letter from Mr. Secretary Cardwell to Earl Granville.

WAR OFFICE, 25th January, 1869.

"In looking at the document, of which I enclose a copy, entitled 'Distribution of Regimental Establishments, 1868-9,' I find that of the whole number of men voted for the current year, 50,025 are entered under the heading 'Total for the Colonies,' which includes the force in Japan; of this number, viz., 50,025, no less than 16,185 are entered for British North America, under the several heads of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland."

"Of this last number, 3,592 have already been recalled, and I have had submitted to me a Letter from the Colonial Office, dated the 8th ultimo, stating that in the opinion of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, a further reduction of the troops serving in the Dominion of Canada might take place, so as to leave—

5,000	men in	Quebec and Ontario.
2,000	do	Nova Scotia.
1,650	do	New Brunswick.

"I also learn that in pursuance of a pledge given by the Government of Lord Palmerston in 1865, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government would ask Parliament to guarantee a loan, of which the Colonial Government would undertake the primary responsibility, and which was to be raised for the purpose of defraying the cost of certain works of fortification required for the defence of the Dominion, an Act was passed in the month of May last, by the Legislature of Canada, for raising a loan of £1,100,000 accordingly.

"This Act is still under the consideration of H.M.'s Government, but the pledge of the Imperial guarantee having been given upon the supposition that greater exertions than heretofore would be made by the Local Government to provide for the military defence of the Dominion, thus relieving the Imperial Exchequer from financial liability in this respect to a greater extent than has as yet been accomplished, I cannot but think that when this guarantee is called for by the Dominion, especially considering the existing friendly relations between ourselves and the Government and people of the United States, Her Majesty's Government ought to effect a larger reduction of the force than is contemplated in the Duke of Buckingham's letter.

"In the year 1851, Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, addressing the Governor General of the British North American Provinces, wrote as follows:—'Canada (in common with the other British Provinces in North America) now possesses in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible that she should enjoy it, the advantage of self-government in all that relates to her internal affairs.

"It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this advantage ought to carry with it corresponding responsibilities, and that the time is now come when the people of Canada must be called upon to take upon themselves a larger share than they have hitherto done of expenses which are incurred on this account, and for their advantage.

"Of these expenses, by far the heaviest charge which falls upon this country, is that incurred for the military protection of the Province.

"Regarding Canada as a most important and valuable part of the Empire, and believing the maintenance of the connection between the mother country and the Colony, to be of the highest advantage to both, it is far from being the view of Her Majesty's Government that the general military power of the Empire is not to be used in the protection of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

"But looking to the rapid progress which Canada is now making in wealth and population, and to the prosperity which she at this moment enjoys, it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a large proportion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a Colony now well able to do much towards protecting itself.

"In adopting this principle, I need hardly observe to you that Her Majesty's Government would merely be reverting to the former Colonial policy of this country.'

"Again in 1853, the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, acquainted the Governor General that Her Majesty's Government thought it necessary to reduce the force then in Canada, that is to say, in the present Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from 4,110 to 3,170 bayonets; and pointed out to him that in doing so, they were only reducing the garrisons of Canada to the establishments of 1792 and 1822.

"Very exceptional circumstances have no doubt prevented the application of these principles to the British North American Provinces during the last few years; but these circumstances have in my opinion ceased, and I am not aware of any sufficient reason which should prevent our returning to the policy laid down in the Despatches to which I have above referred.

"The Government of the new Dominion has displayed an anxiety to improve the organization of its own defences, which is deserving of encouragement on our part; and, in doing so, has availed itself of the assistance of some of Her Majesty's regiments in training the officers and men of its own volunteers and militia. The reductions which I now propose to your Lordship will not interfere with these arrangements.

"I shall be glad, therefore, to be favored with your Lordship's opinion, whether it is necessary that any portion of Her Majesty's troops should be left in the Dominion of Canada, beyond such as it may be deemed expedient to retain with a view to the training of the militia and the volunteers, and the maintenance of the Schools of Instruction."

"This number would be sufficient, in any case of emergency, to furnish the garrison of Quebec."

"Upon the whole, therefore, with a view to the preparation of the estimates for the ensuing year, I should propose that the following troops should be immediately recalled from the Colonies, and that the addition to their number, to those which at present constitute the whole force in this country, should be borne in mind in considering what number it is necessary to include in the votes to be submitted to Parliament, viz:—

From Canada—

One regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry.

From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—

Two battalions of infantry.

"I further propose the withdrawal from Canada of three batteries of field and three of garrison artillery, and from Nova Scotia of one field battery, which will cause a total reduction of 1,124 artillerymen."

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS—EXTRACT.

Canada	12,214
Newfoundland	296
Nova Scotia	3,675

(Copy.—CANADA—No. 152.)

DOWNING STREET, 7th August, 1869.

W. O., July 29th, 1869. Sir,—I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter from the War Office, with a copy of the answer which has been returned to it, C. O., Aug. on the subject of the proposed transfer of the barracks at Fredericton to the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

F. R. SANDFORD,

For Earl Granville.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

Sir H. Storks to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office. •

(Copy.)

WAR OFFICE, 29th July, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to transmit to you for the information of Earl Granville, the accompanying copy of a letter from the General Officer commanding, Halifax, detailing the reasons which had induced him to withdraw from Fredericton all the military force, which he had originally contemplated stationing there.

As Fredericton will thus be divested of troops, Mr. Cardwell would propose to hand over the barracks to the Government of the Canadian Dominion. These buildings consist

of infantry and artillery barracks, built of stone, situated on freehold property in the charge of this Department, which forms a portion of the military reserves in New Brunswick; and Mr. Cardwell would be prepared, with Lord Granville's concurrence, to authorize their transfer to the Government of the Dominion, on the understanding that, should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time (a necessity which, if it ever occurred, would probably be only temporary) the Local Government should undertake to provide the necessary accommodation for the troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

H. K. STORKS.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Major General Doyle to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 15th June, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that I have found it prudent to withdraw all the military force from Fredericton which I had originally contemplated stationing there, and this on the following grounds of economy and military expediency, namely :—

By leaving the Public Buildings at Fredericton under charge of two competent men of the Control Department, and withdrawing all stores from there, a whole company of soldiers becomes available to me, and there is saved to the public all the expense of an additional station, and the expense of keeping look-out parties to prevent desertion; also I shall thus obtain the services of at least fifty-six men for the works of defence of this harbor, at a saving of cost of nearly 3s. 3d. per diem per man, which represents the difference between the cost of civil and military labor. The monthly saving thus effected may be fairly stated at £245 sterling.

Pending your approval I have authorized the Controller to place the Public Buildings in Fredericton under the charge of a steady Barrack Sergeant, with a laborer to assist him; to the Sergeant it will be necessary to grant a commuted allowance in lieu of rations, the laborer is not entitled to rations.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

Major General Commanding.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

P. S. Unless I receive permission to carry out this proposal, the Public Works of Defence in the Harbour must, while the troops are at Rifle practice, be carried on by civil labour.

(Signed.)

H. D.

Sir F. Rogers to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th August, 1869.

SIR,—I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 27th ultimo, stating that in consequence of the withdrawal by the General Officer commanding at Halifax of all the Military force which he had contemplated stationing at Fredericton, Mr. Cardwell proposed to hand over the barracks to the Canadian Government on the understanding

that, should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at a future time, the Local Government would undertake to provide accommodation for the troops.

I am desirous to acquaint you, for Mr. Cardwell's information, that Lord Granville concurs in this proposal.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

F. ROGERS.

The Under Secretary of State. War Office.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 40.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have to communicate to you the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting the Military Force now in Canada, which it will be necessary for them before long to submit to Parliament. They have been adopted after repeated and careful consideration.

Parliament cannot fail to expect that substantial effect shall be given to the policy which it has already approved, and which was stated in my Despatch, No. 65, of the 14th of April, 1869, of reducing the number of Her Majesty's troops in British North America.

On the other hand Her Majesty's Government are desirous of affording the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing such a Military and Naval power as they may consider befitting for a country which has an increasing population of three and a half millions.

With this view Her Majesty's Government are prepared, as they have already informed you, to perform their pledge of proposing to Parliament to guarantee a loan of £1,100,000 for defensive works. But in order to meet objections which are not unlikely to be raised in Parliament, they would be glad to know whether the Government of the Dominion is still in favor of the plan heretofore accepted, and if so, how soon they are prepared to begin and carry out the necessary works.

Meantime, I shall forward to you shortly the draft of a bill containing the conditions of detail on which it is proposed to give the guarantee, and without which it could not be expected to receive the approval of the House of Commons.

The City of Halifax will be garrisoned by about 1,500 British troops of all ranks, as an Imperial station.

Besides supplying this force the Secretary of State for War is desirous of enabling your Ministers, if they should think it requisite, to retain in Canada the services of a small body of regular troops for the instruction of their Volunteers and Militia.

With this view he would be ready to facilitate the formation of a Colonial Regiment, out of Her Majesty's army, by enabling officers and men, now in the Dominion, to accept any offer made to them by the Government for the transfer of their services, and this even though an entire battalion were to volunteer as a Colonial Regiment for service, in Canada, the Head quarters and a small nucleus returning to this country on which the Regiment could be reformed.

What these offers should be, and what arrangements in particular should be made, as to the claims arising out of past service, are matters which will require consideration, in case the principle of the plan is acceptable to the Canadian Government.

Besides the Halifax garrison, Her Majesty's Government propose to leave in Canada, for the present year, a battalion of infantry and one battery of garrison artillery.

This force will be shortly concentrated or have their head quarters at Quebec. The regiment of Canadian Rifles will be disbanded. The rest of the force now in Canada will be withdrawn.

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.

The small arms already issued on loan, consisting, as I understand, of 43,870 rifles and carbines, will become unconditionally the property of Canada, as you have been informed in another Despatch, (this will follow,) but no further issues on loan will be made, except under circumstances of special emergency.

You will take care to explain to your Advisers that the arrangements contemplated in this Despatch, and which are based on principles applicable not exclusively to the Dominion, but to the other self-governing British Colonies, are contingent upon a time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of foreign war.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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

(COPY—CANADA—No. 41.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 124, of the 9th November last, forwarding a communication from the Minister of Militia and Defence, requesting that instructions may be given for the issue to the Canadian Government on loan, under the existing regulations, of the balance, not hitherto issued, of 51,000 Snider rifles, appropriated for the Colonial forces, and urging that the question of the purchase of 25,000 Snider rifles, which it was proposed to withdraw from the reserve in the Dominion, should be allowed to remain in abeyance until the next meeting of Parliament.

It appears that, in October, 1868, Her Majesty's Government having previously authorized the issue on loan of a large number of Snider Rifles for the use of the forces of the Dominion, viz :—

30,000 for Canada,

11,000 for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,

an application was received and acceded to by Her Majesty's Government, that 10,000 more such rifles should be issued on loan for Quebec and Ontario.

I perceive that from the memorandum of the Minister of Militia, dated 14th November, 1869, enclosed in your Despatch, the total number of Snider Rifles had been 40,670.

The 10,000 authorized in October, 1868, and a small portion of those which had been previously authorized, had not therefore up to that time been actually issued from store.

In the meanwhile regulations have been issued by the Secretary of State for War, prohibiting further loans of arms, except on occasions of extraordinary and pressing emergency, and subject to payment if the Secretary of State for War should think fit,

and repeating that arms, guns and other stores, issued on loan under former regulations, are liable to be recalled at any time.

It may be questioned how far the decision of the Imperial Government in 1868, authorizing the issue of 10,000 additional rifles, is to be considered as in force, your Government not having availed themselves of that decision, until the regulations under which it had been made were withdrawn. But whatever the effect of that decision, your Government would, under the new and old regulations, remain subject to an inconvenient liability, to return not only this supply, but all previous issues whenever called on to do so.

I have communicated on the subject with the Secretary of State for War, and I have to inform you that Mr. Cardwell is prepared to agree that your Government should retain as its own property, all the Snider and other breech-loading arms to the amount of 43,870, actually issued, viz :—

40,670 Snider Rifles,
2,000 Spencer „
1,000 Spencer Carbines,
200 Starr „

under the old regulations, but that no further arms should be issued except under the new regulations. It is not Mr. Cardwell's intention to withdraw 25,000 Sniders from the Reserve for the present, but it must be clearly understood, that as soon as the period arrives when they will admit of being sent home, their retention can only be sanctioned, subject to the payment of their value by your Government.

I request that you will submit this proposal for the consideration of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

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

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 113.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th May, 1870.

9th May, 1870. SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office, respecting the proposed transfer to the Government of Canada, of the barracks and lands in the Dominion, now in the occupation of the War Department.

I have expressed my concurrence in the course which Mr. Secretary Cardwell proposes to pursue in this matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

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

Sir E. Lugard to Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy—7,862—416.)

WAR OFFICE, 9th May, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this office, dated 12th February, 1870, (658-149), I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, to state for the information of Earl Granville, that by a letter dated 12th February, 1870, (2,954-70,) 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 inst., to Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. James Lindsay, to effect the transfer in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD LUGARD.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

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

(Copy—No. 113.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1869.

MY LORD,—In reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 152, of August 7th, 1869, with reference to the proposed transfer of the barracks at Fredericton to the Canadian Government, I have the honor to forward a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council, accepting the transfer on the understanding that, should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time, the Government of Canada will return the buildings or provide equal accommodation for the troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Hon., &c., the Earl Granville, K.G., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 12th October, 1869.

On a Despatch, No. 152, dated 7th August, 1869, from the Right Honorable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a letter from the War Office, in which it is proposed, for the reasons therein given, to transfer to the Dominion Government the barracks at Fredericton, N.B., on the understanding that, should it become necessary at any future time to re-occupy Fredericton, the Canadian Government should undertake to provide the necessary accommodation for the troops.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the above Despatch and enclosures were referred, reports in favor of accepting the terms of transfer mentioned therein, namely, that should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time, the Government of Canada will return the buildings transferred to them or provide equal accommodation for the troops.

The Committee advise the acceptance of the transfer on the terms proposed.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, October 6th, 1869.

On the Despatch respecting the proposed transfer of the barracks at Fredericton, N. B., to the Canadian Government, the undersigned respectfully recommends that the terms of the transfer therein mentioned be accepted, namely, on the understanding that should it become necessary to re-occupy Fredericton at any future time, the Government of Canada will return the buildings transferred to them, or provide equal accommodation for the troops.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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

(Copy—No. 124.)

OTTAWA, November 9th, 1869.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward, at the instance of the Minister of Militia and Defence, a statement (enclosed) relative to a requisition which the Canadian Government made in July last, for the issue of 1,000 Snider Rifles for the use of the Volunteer Militia of the Dominion.

The answer to this requisition was that "the 1,000 stand of arms will be immediately issued if the Minister of Militia will accept them, subject to the reply of the Secretary of State for War, to the Deputy Controller"—i.e., subject to the liability of making payment for the arms, if the Secretary of State should so decide.

The issue has not taken place, for the Minister of Militia was not prepared to accept the liability in question, and has drawn up the enclosed statement which contains his views of the subject. He asks that instructions be given for the issue or loan to the Dominion Government, on the existing regulations (i. e., without payment), of the balance not already issued of the 52,000 converted Snider rifles appropriated for Colonial use; and further, he requests that the 25,000 Snider rifles held in store as reserve, (to which alone he considers the question of payment to apply,) may not be withdrawn for the present, nor until after the next meeting of the Dominion Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

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

P.S.—I have received a copy of the Army Circular, (special) War Office, October 12th, 1869, since the above statement and request were conveyed to me by the Minister of Militia, and it seems consistent with paragraph three, that I should "forward them through the Colonial Office for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War."

(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 4th, 1869.

The undersigned, Minister of Militia and Defence, has the honor to submit for the February 11, 1869. consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that in a letter of Sir H. K. Storks to the Under Secretary of State, it is stated that there are appropriated for Colonial Forces :

Converted Snider Rifles - - - - -	51,000
Spencer Rifles - - - - -	2,090
Spencer Carbines - - - - -	1,000
Starr Carbines - - - - -	200
	<hr/>
	54,200
And in Store, as reserve (Snider) - - -	31,000

It is stated also that out of that balance, the Secretary of War contemplated to withdraw 25,000 Snider rifles, but that before doing so, he would be glad to learn if the Government of the Dominion wished to purchase any of that number.

If the withdrawal of the 25,000 had taken place, there would have been a reserve of 6,000 to be left in Canada for the use of the Colonial Forces, in addition to the above 54,000.

On a representation made by Sir Geo. E. Cartier and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, when Delegates in London, by their letter of the 23rd March, 1869, to Sir Frederic Rogers, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, against the withdrawal of any of the Snider rifles or ammunition in Canada, it was intimated in a letter of Sir E. Lugard to Sir Frederic Rogers, of the 20th April, 1869, that no reduction would be made as contemplated, immediately.

The principal reason for urging the non-withdrawal of any of the Snider rifles in Canada, was based on the presumption of active movements on the part of the Fenians during the spring months, and it was intimated that no reduction would take place before the autumn. It is now known to your Excellency that the Fenians are as active as ever, and it would be more than unwise that the reserve of the Snider rifles and ammunition should be reduced in any way during this fall.

The undersigned Minister of Militia and Defence begs also to report to your Excellency, that out of the 51,000 Snider rifles appropriated for the Colonial forces, only 40,670 have been issued on loan to the Canadian Government for the use of the Volunteer forces.

It is of the utmost urgency that a further issue should take place out of the appropriation made for the Colony.

A requisition was made in July last for 1,000 Snider Rifles, but could not be complied with by the Lieut.-General Commanding, unless the Minister of Militia and Defence was prepared to make payment for them, and the issue has consequently not taken place.

The question of the purchase of arms by the Canadian Government, mentioned in the letter of Sir H. K. Storks, of the 11th February last, merely applied to the 25,000 Snider rifles, which it was intended to withdraw, and not to the appropriation of 54,200 arms mentioned in that letter, including the 51,000 Snider Rifles.

The Minister of Militia and Defence respectfully suggests, that the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be informed of the substance of this communication, and should be requested to move the Right Honorable the Secretary for War, that instructions may be sent by him to the Lieut. General Commanding, to issue on loan to the Dominion Government, on the existing regulations; the balance of the 51,000 Snider rifles not issued, and that he be at the same time informed that the question of purchase applies only to the 25,000 Snider rifles proposed to be withdrawn.

The undersigned would also suggest that considering the present state of matters in the Dominion, in connection with threats still made by the Fenians, it would be very unwise that even those 25,000 Snider rifles should be at present withdrawn, and that the question of their purchase should remain in abeyance until the next meeting of Parliament during the coming winter.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1871: For Copies of all Correspondence, not marked "Separate," on the defence of the Country; also, Orders in Council, and other papers relating to the Mission of the Honorable Alex. Campbell to England, and his report thereon.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1871.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 1st, 1871.

SIR,—In conformity with the instructions conveyed on an Address from the House of Commons, dated the 17th instant (enclosed herein), I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the withdrawal of the Imperial Troops from Canada, and the Defence of the Dominion.

That part of the correspondence which has taken place between the Lieutenant General Commanding and the Military Secretary of His Excellency on the same subject, is in course of preparation, and will it is expected be ready in three or four days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. TOURVILLE,
Governor's Secretary.

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

Schedule of Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General on the subject of Defence.

No. 132.....	May,	31, 1870
" 153.....	June,	15, "
" 157.....	"	16, "
" 159.....	"	23, "
" 198.....	July,	27, "
" 220.....	August,	11, "
" 258.....	October,	5, "
" 259.....	"	6, "
" 275.....	"	20, "
" 288.....	November	4, "
" 324.....	December,	31, "
" 328.....	January,	9, 1871
" 335.....	"	19, "

Also, Telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald to the Governor General, September 29th, 1870.

Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(COPY—CANADA—No. 132.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st May, 1870.

SIR,—I sent on the 27th instant, at noon, a telegraphic Despatch to you in the following words :—

" Suspend during continuance of Fenian Raid, all movements for withdrawal of Troops from the Dominion."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,
For Earl Granville,

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

Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

(COPY—CANADA—No. 153.)

DOWNING STREET, 15th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, copies of two 31st May, 1870. letters from the Board of Admiralty reporting the orders given to the 6 June, 1870. Captains of Her Majesty's Ships "Crocodile" and "Tamar" in reference to the embarkation of troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,
For Earl Granville.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c.

Mr. Wolley to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy—M.)

ADMIRALTY, May 31st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint you that the Captain of H.M.S. "Tamar" has been informed of the order given for the suspension, during the continuance of the Fenian Raid, of all movements for the withdrawal of Troops from the Dominion of Canada, and directed, on his arrival at Quebec, to communicate with the Governor General and follow his wishes with regard to the ship's remaining there or at Halifax in readiness to carry out further troop movements that may be ordered.

2. Captain Hickley has also been desired not to proceed from Quebec in execution of his orders, until he receives requisitions from the Governor General or further instructions from their Lordships.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. WOLLEY.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Wolley to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Copy—M.)

ADMIRALTY, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Captain of H.M.S. "Crocodile," under orders to proceed to Quebec, has been directed, on arrival at that place, to communicate with the Governor General of Canada, and follow His Excellency's wishes with regard to remaining there in readiness to carry out any further movements of troops that may be ordered.

2. The "Crocodile" will not leave Quebec in execution of her orders to convey H.R.H. Prince Arthur and troops to this country, until Captain Parkins receives a requisition from the Governor General to that effect or further instructions from their Lordships.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. WOLLEY.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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

(Copy—CANADA--No. 157).

DOWNING STREET, 17th June, 1870.

SIR,—I sent on the 15th instant, at 7.15 p.m., a telegraphic Despatch to you in the following words :—"Deliver following telegram from Mr. Cardwell to General Lindsay, and modify my last instructions by telegram accordingly :—

"Return of Rifle Brigade postponed till return of troops from Red River. Fill up *Crocodile* with invalids and discharged men from Canadian Rifles. Use your discretion as to Artillery."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,

For Earl Granville.

The Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., &c.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 159.)

DOWNING STREET, 23rd June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 99, of the 19th of May, enclosing a copy of a Memorandum by the Minister of Militia and Defence, expressing the views of the Canadian Government with respect to the withdrawal of the troops from the Dominion, and relating to other Military questions.

The sympathy of the Queen, and of the people of this country, with the inhabitants of the Dominion, has been warmly excited by the wanton and inexcusable inroad of the Fenians of the United States, and they rejoice to think that the public spirit, gallantry and military skill which has caused its total failure, has dispelled all idea for the present of serious molestation from that quarter. The measures to be taken with respect to the Red River territory have been the subject of an arrangement, and I hope a satisfactory one, between the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Her Majesty's Government are unable to adopt the proposal that a permanent Imperial Garrison should be kept at Quebec, though as you are aware, they have consented to defer the withdrawal of the Rifle Brigade till the return in the autumn of the troops recently despatched to the Red River, and to station* at Quebec, for the present, part of the Imperial Garrison of Halifax.

The proposal in my Despatch, No. 40, of the 12th of February, that a Colonial regiment should be formed from the Officers and Soldiers of a regiment of the line, has been somewhat misunderstood. It was not intended that the portion of the regiment that might have been retained by the Canadian Government should retain any connection with the head-quarters, which would have returned to this country, but that an wholly distinct regiment should be formed in Canada entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, the Home Government retaining the power to fill up the skeleton which returned home under its old name, and with its old colors and associations. Her Majesty's Government are also willing that any Officers in the British army will be at liberty to engage in the Canadian service, and may do so for a time without forfeiting their rank on coming back to the Imperial service.

The period at which the troops are to be removed has formed the subject of several recent communications, and I need not now refer to it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

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

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 198.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th July, 1870.

SIR,—On receiving from Her Majesty the seals of this office, I took an early opportunity of communicating with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster-General of Canada, who has come to England to place before Her Majesty's Government the views of your Government on various questions connected with the Dominion.

Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the following subjects:—

The first was the protection of the Canadian fisheries from encroachments by foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your Ministers that it would be desirable

that the questions which have been so long in dispute with the United States, as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishing rights of Canada under the Treaty of 1818, should be settled by a joint British and American Commission on which the Dominion should be represented. Her Majesty's Government will propose to the United States Government the appointment of such a Commission.

Now that the instructions given to Her Majesty's citizens and the Government vessels of Canada have been brought into harmony, I do not think it necessary in this Despatch to make any observations on the details of those instructions. I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this subject between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and with this view the regulations to be issued for the fishing season of 1871, should be considered by the two Governments in good time before the season commences. Their nature must of course much depend on the establishment and progress of the proposed Commission, but I shall gladly receive from your Government, at the proper time, any statement on this subject, and shall give it my best attention.

2. The Bill authorizing the guarantee of the Fortification Loan, on which Mr. Campbell expressed some anxiety, is already before Parliament.

3. Mr. Campbell pressed strongly upon me that a representation should be made to the United States Government with reference to the late Fenian incursion into Canada, which has awakened such just feelings of indignation in the Dominion, and he urged the claims of Canada for reparation for the losses which she has sustained by that incursion.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered what steps it would be advisable to take in this matter, and I have to acquaint you that they are of opinion that in the first instance your Ministers should draw up a full and authentic statement of the facts and of the claims which they found upon them. This statement should be transmitted by you to Her Majesty's Government, in order that it may be laid by them before the Government of the United States, and I need scarcely say that whilst it should contain everything which is material to the case, it should be a document of such a character, as may properly be communicated to the Government of a State with which Her Majesty is on terms of amity.

4. Mr. Campbell, whilst stating the entire willingness of the Canadian Government to take measures for the defence of the Dominion, expressed a hope that an Imperial Garrison would be maintained at Quebec. You are so well acquainted with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government as to the distribution of Imperial troops that I need not enter into any further explanation of that policy: and as regards the particular question of the garrison of Quebec you are already aware that it has been decided that a battalion of Infantry and a battery of Artillery shall remain there during the coming winter.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the able and temperate manner in which Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the various questions which have been discussed between us. The opportunity which I have had of explaining to him the views of Her Majesty's Government, has made it unnecessary for me to do more than briefly indicate in this Despatch the course which it is proposed to take.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General the Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 220.)

DOWNING STREET, 11th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 154, of July 6th, forwarding the copy of a minute of your Privy Council, covering certain memoranda which have been given to the Honorable A. Campbell.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

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

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 258.)

DOWNING STREET, 5th October, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting the loan to be raised by
6 Copies. Canada for works of fortification, I have the honor to transmit to you
Chap. 82. six copies of the Imperial Act which was passed at the close of last
Session, entitled "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury to guarantee the payment of a loan to be raised by the Government
of Canada for the construction of fortifications in that country."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 259.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office,
13th Sept., 1870. relating to the claim of that Department to the sums of £6 3s. 3d. and
£13,151 8s. 6d. for stores supplied for the service of the Militia Depart-
ment in Canada, and to the sum of £129 10s. 8d. for iron ordnance supplied for the
Government of Nova Scotia.

These claims have formed the subject of a series of despatches from the Secretary of
State extending over a period of nearly four years, and I request that you will urge on
your Government the necessity of enabling me to answer the repeated applications which
have been made by the War Office on the subject of them.

I enclose a list of the despatches from the Secretary of State written on the various
applications received from the War Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,
For the Earl of Kimberley.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

LIST OF DESPATCHES.

To Government of Nova Scotia, No. 22.....	Oct. 20, 1866
" " Canada, " 67.....	Aug. 3, 1867
" " " No. 187.....	Sept. 25, 1869
No. 136.....	February, 5, 1867
" 3.....	March, 9, "
" 118.....	Nov., 23, "
" 56.....	April, 1, 1869
" 148.....	July, 29, "
" 22.....	Jan., 26, 1870

Under Secretary for War to Under Secretary for Colonies.

(Copy—No. 57—30—16,257.)

WAR OFFICE, 13th September, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from this Department (No. 57—3)—15,506 dated 18th January, 1870, and to previous correspondence respecting the following claims, namely: £6 3s. 3d., and £13,151 8s. 6d., for stores supplied for the service of Militia Departments in Canada, and £123 10s. 8d. for Iron Ordnance supplied for the Colonial Government, Nova Scotia. I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to state what steps have been taken for the settlement of the claims.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

I. C. VIVIAN.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 275.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th October, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 226, of the 29th of September, enclosing a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Lieutenant General Lindsay on his departure from Canada.

I have received, with much satisfaction, this acknowledgment on the part of yourself and of your Government, of the services of the Lieutenant General.

I have forwarded a copy of your Despatch to the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. the Lord Lisgar, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 288.)

DOWNING STREET, 4th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—I referred, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of your Despatch, No. 218, of the 24th September, respecting a battery of seven pounder guns and other stores, which the Dominion Government are anxious to purchase on the same terms as other reserve stores selected by them previously.

Mr. Secretary Cardwell has informed me in reply, that he consents to the sale of the battery and other stores, and will give the necessary orders to the Deputy Comptroller at Quebec.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable,
The Lord Lisgar, G.C.B.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 324.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have received, and have forwarded to the War office a copy of your Despatch, No. 285, of the 7th instant, respecting the re-establishment at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal of the Schools of Military Instruction which were for some time closed in consequence of the departure of the Regular Troops.

I learn with much satisfaction the steps which are being taken for the instruction and training of the Military Cadets.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Governor General,

The Right Hon. the Lord Lisgar, G.C.B.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 328.)

DOWNING STREET, 9th January, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War on No. 211, 14th Sept., the subject of your Despatches, noted in the margin, respecting the 1870. terms of purchase by the Canadian Government of Reserve Military No. 236, 11th Oct. Stores belonging to the Imperial Government, including certain guns and equipment for the Colonial Gunboat "Rescue."

Her Majesty's Government are willing to remit the charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses on these purchases, and to accept payment in three equal yearly instalments, if the Canadian Government should desire it. But they entertain strong objections to a long standing unbalanced account in transactions of this kind, and are unable to consent that the payment should be spread over five years.

The Secretary of State for War cannot consent to a proposal which has been made, that the Canadian Government should be entitled to receive from the Imperial Stores in England any number of rifles of an improved pattern in exchange for the same number of Snider rifles which they may desire to return. Nor can he sanction any further reserve of such rifles being retained in Canada for the Dominion Government, as it

appears that the numbers included in the List of Reserve Stores, which the Canadian Government have applied to purchase, amounts to 31,270, and 43,870 breech-loading Rifles have already been handed over to them from the Imperial Stores as a free gift.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor, the Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c.

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

(Copy—CANADA—No. 335.)

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 283, of the 7th December, respecting the appointment of Lieutenant G. A. French of the Royal Artillery as Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Dominion of Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has informed me, that having communicated with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, he has no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, provided Lieutenant French is willing to be placed on the seconded list.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Right Honorable Lord Lisgar,
Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy of Telegram.)

OTTAWA, 29th September, 1870.

To His Excellency the Governor General.

The Council request you to address an official letter to General Lindsay, thanking him in the name of the Dominion for his services.

(Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Received in Quebec, September 29th, 1870.

Schedule of Despatches from the Governor General, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of Defence.

No.	Date.	Year.
99.....	May 19,	1870
131.....	June 9,	"
142.....	" 23,	"
154.....	July 6,	"
181.....	August 5,	"
186.....	" 25,	"
194.....	" 31,	"
211.....	September 14,	"
218.....	" 24,	"
226.....	" 29,	"
236.....	October 11,	"
280.....	November 30,	"
283.....	December 7,	"
284.....	" 7,	"
285.....	" 7,	"
13.....	January 14,	1871.

(No. 99.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, May 19, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit a Minute of the Privy Council of the 29th May, 1870. The Minute stating that they have had under consideration your Lordship's two Despatches, Nos. 40 and 41, of date February 12th last, and that they entirely concur in the views expressed in the Memorandum (enclosed), of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to whom the said Despatches were referred.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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

(Copy—No. 131.)

OTTAWA, June 9th 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council recommending that the Honorable A. Campbell, the Postmaster General, should be authorised to proceed to England in order "to endeavour to induce Her Majesty's Government to take prompt action in the several matters" which are set forth in the Minute.

2. Mr. Campbell is the Ministerial leader in the Senate, a gentleman of ability and standing and well versed in Canadian affairs. He leaves for England in ten days or so from this date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

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

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

(Copy—No. 142.)

QUEBEC, June 23rd, 1870.

MY LORD,—On the 11th instant I had the honor to send to your Lordship the 11th June. following telegraphic message:—

"MONTREAL, June 11th, 1870.

"To Earl Granville

"The Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, will proceed to England in Despatch dated about ten days to confer with Her Majesty's Government on various 9th June. points of great interest to the Dominion. Despatch on subject sent by to-day's mail."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

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

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

(Copy—No. 154.)

NIAGARA, July 6th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, covering certain memoranda which have been given to the Honorable A. Campbell, for his guidance in bringing under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the present position of the Canadian Fisheries question, and the views of this Government thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

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

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th June, 1870.

The Committee of the Privy Council having recently had under their consideration a number of questions of great importance to the Dominion, among which are the proposed withdrawal of Imperial troops from Canada; the question of fortifications; the recent invasion of Canadian Territory by citizens of the United States; and the previous threats and hostile preparations which compelled the Government to call out the Militia, and to obtain the consent of Parliament to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; the systematic trespasses on Canadian fishing grounds by United States fishermen; and the unsettled question as to the limits within which foreigners can fish under the Treaty of 1818:—are of opinion that it is desirable that their views on all these questions should be personally represented to Her Majesty's Government by a Member of the Privy Council; and they recommend that the Honorable the Postmaster General be requested to proceed to England, and to endeavour to induce Her Majesty's Government to take prompt action in the several matters above referred to, in accordance with the views expressed in the Minutes of Council relating thereto, and in any other Minutes which may hereafter be referred to him.

The Committee of Council are of opinion that the Postmaster General should call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the Reports of the 15th and 20th of December last, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and should urge the importance of securing, with as little delay as possible, the restoration to Canada of the rights which she enjoyed prior to the Reciprocity Treaty, under the interpretation given to the Treaty of 1818, by the Crown Law Officers of England.

The Committee of Council cannot conceal their apprehension that, if the citizens of the United States are any longer permitted, as they have been during the last four years, to fish in waters where, according to our interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, they are trespassers, it may be more difficult to obtain an amicable solution of the point in dispute.

The Committee of Council are fully alive to the importance of taking action at an early period with regard to the construction of a Pacific Railroad through Canadian territory, but they think it better to postpone the consideration of the subject until after the departure of the Delegates from British Columbia, when instructions will be sent to the Postmaster General on this important subject.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

To His Excellency

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Having been in June last requested to proceed to England to make personal representations to Her Majesty's Government on the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, and having discharged the duties entrusted to me, I beg to submit a report of my proceedings.

I found on my arrival in London that the death of the Earl of Clarendon which had occurred whilst I was at sea, rendered a change in the Colonial Office probable, and although Lord Granville was good enough to see me on the subject of my visit, it was not until the appointment of his successor that I had an opportunity of making those full representations which it was the desire of Your Excellency's Government I should submit on the several subjects referred to. Lord Kimberley honored me with repeated interviews, and received my representations with every attention and consideration.

1. *The Fenian invasion and troubles caused by them.*—Upon this subject I pointed out the troubles and losses which, during a number of years, had been caused to Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, by the Fenian marauders; that these men were American citizens, many of them not even Irish by descent; that they were enlisted, armed, and drilled in the large cities of the Union, under the orders of a Fenian Congress and Executive assuming the pretensions of a Government, the drilling occasionally even taking place in company with Militia Corps, under officers believed to hold commissions under the Government of the United States, the United States journals of the day giving the fullest publicity to everything which was being done. I described the Fenian invasions and repulse in 1866, and referred to the representations and the claim for indemnity made by Sir George Cartier and Mr. Macdougall on behalf of Canada to Her Majesty's Government with reference to the losses thereby caused, which were stated in a memorandum furnished to the Colonial Office by those gentlemen as amounting to several millions. I referred to the several alarms which had taken place since 1866, all attended with more or less injury to the country, and with more or less expenditure, and said that early in the present year the threatened invasion and the actual one had injured the country very much; that the loss with regard to industrial pursuits it would be difficult to estimate, and there had been a large expenditure in sending forward Volunteers to meet the invading forces. The number of men sent out was about 6,000 in April, and in May about 12,000—these numbers would be equivalent to calling out 60,000 and 120,000 in England. In answer to an inquiry by Lord Kimberly I said that I could not state the actual military expenditure with any accuracy, but that up to the time I left Canada it was supposed to be somewhere between five hundred and eight hundred thousand dollars, and that whatever it was, it formed but a small portion of the loss sustained by the country. We thought a very strong case might be made out for a demand for indemnity from the United States. Messrs. Cartier and Macdougall had asked that such a demand should be made with reference to the loss sustained in 1866, and we considered that we were entitled to ask for indemnity in reference to all the expenditure that had been since caused to us by the Fenians. Failing the obtaining of such an indemnity from the United States, we thought the Empire should join with Canada in meeting the losses: the Fenian difficulties were not of our creating, but grew out of real or imaginary wrongs that the Empire had in the past inflicted on Ireland, and we were fighting battles which were not ours but those of the Empire. We were quite ready as a portion of the Empire to bear our share of these or any other troubles in which the country might be involved, but it was not fair that we should be allowed to suffer alone all the losses and consequences of the Imperial acts or policy which were complained of, and I strongly urged that for the past and the future, should any further Fenian troubles arise, the Empire, as a whole, should bear the burden of resisting such attacks, and that Canada should only contribute as a portion of the Empire. Lord Kim

berley suggested that the present generation of Canadians were as responsible for the alleged wrongs of Ireland as the present generation of their fellow subjects residing in Great Britain. Admitting this, I urged that the fair conclusion was that all alike, and not Canadians alone, should bear the losses and consequences of the course which had been in the past followed towards Ireland. His Lordship said it was impossible for him to dispose of the question, and he took for granted that I did not anticipate he would, but he would consider it himself and obtain early consideration of it by his colleagues, letting the Canadian Government know what view was taken.

2. *The withdrawal of the Imperial troops and the relations of Canada to the Empire.* On this subject I submitted to Lord Kimberley that when the Confederation of the several Provinces of British North America was suggested, it was agreed on all sides that it was a matter of both Imperial and Colonial Policy, that Canada felt assured in carrying out the scheme that it would have the advantage of the moral and material support of the Empire. We had undertaken the task, and so far, carried it out successfully, but at very considerable sacrifice, and a sacrifice that was likely to be continuous. There was a growing feeling in Canada of distrust in the disposition of the Imperial Government to give us that support to which we thought ourselves entitled. It was somewhat difficult to point out the exact grounds which had occasioned this feeling, but generally it proceeded from the tone adopted by public men, and particularly by members of the Government, in reference to Colonial and Canadian topics. There seemed to us to be a disposition to overlook the exertions we had made for the purpose of preserving the connexion, and to depreciate the strong feeling of attachment which subsisted towards the Mother Country, and we apprehended a tendency on the part of the Government to withhold from us that assistance and support so likely to cement the existing relations.

Lord Kimberley said that his attention had been called to the feeling of distrust to which I had referred, but that he thought nothing had been done by the British Government to afford any grounds for it: there was no desire to separate Canada from the Empire, and so long as we desired to remain connected they could not, either in duty or honor, do anything in the direction of severing the connexion: he thought the feeling of distrust not justified by anything that had occurred. The Government did not wish to interfere with the freedom of Canada's future, but so long as she chose to remain connected with the Empire, so long under all circumstances of foreign aggression was the Empire bound to maintain the Union, and would do so, but in internal affairs it was the duty of Canada to protect herself.

I said that we had for many years undertaken the maintenance of the internal peace of the country, but that we did not consider the Fenian invasion an internal trouble, but one proceeding from Imperial causes, from which the Imperial Government should protect us, or against the expense of which they should indemnify us. I urged that it would re-assure the public feeling in Canada very much if the garrison at Quebec were to be maintained: we did not ask this on account of the number of men which might be placed there, but because their presence would be to us a symbol of the sovereignty of the Empire. Quebec was an Imperial fortress, and the maintenance of the garrison of Her Majesty's troops there would be looked upon as indicating the determination in England to maintain the existing relations, and would have the most useful effect on public feeling in Canada. I pointed out that the argument which had been used that the maintenance of a garrison at Halifax was much the same as retaining one at Quebec, was not just, inasmuch as Halifax was 600 miles from Quebec, and the Railway, which Lord Granville had spoken of in Parliament, was not completed, and would not be for two or three years. I added that the French-Canadian population regarded with particular disfavor the withdrawal of the troops, and expressed a hope that the Government would reconsider the question.

Lord Kimberley said that the matter had been repeatedly and very fully considered, and that the decision that had been arrived at was not likely, he thought, to be departed from, but my representations should be considered.

3. *Fisheries.*—I urged upon Lord Kimberley the great importance to Canada of the fisheries, which employed a large number of seamen, and had many collateral pursuits.

and industries dependent upon them. We possessed the whole of the herring and mackerel fisheries on the Western side of the Atlantic, the Americans having no inshore fisheries of any great value. This possession was of the first importance to us, and we felt exceedingly anxious that it should be maintained in accordance with Treaty rights. Induced by a strong sense of the responsibility involved in the matter, and out of deference to Imperial views we had proposed in 1865 the License System; we had given every possible opening in this direction at a sacrifice of our immediate interests in order that our affairs might not tend to endanger the peace of the Empire. This system had been continued to the present year, and we were satisfied that no advantageous results would be obtained from it.

Lord Kimberley admitted that the time had come when Canadians might reasonably expect that the state of things anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty should be reverted to, or that some other definite arrangements with the Americans, on this subject, should be arrived at. He added that he was glad that I had not mixed up the two questions of Reciprocity and the Fisheries, because he saw no reason to expect a renewal of that treaty: he agreed, he said, that the Fisheries question should be treated by itself. I said that we in Canada had arrived at similar conclusions. The policy of conciliation had been fully tried, and we ceased to expect anything from the Americans from it. We thought the only course now open to us was to ask the Imperial Government to fall back upon the rights which we enjoyed and maintained anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty, and I was directed to request this at the hands of the Government.

Lord Kimberley said there might be some difference with regard to the interpretation of the Treaty as to Bays. I replied that we thought it clear upon that point, but that the suggestion made by Mr. Adams in 1866, and adopted by Lord Clarendon, to have a joint commission to settle on the ground the line within which, under the Treaty, exclusive fishing was to be enjoyed would be a satisfactory mode, as far as the Canadian Government was concerned, of disposing of any difficulty which might exist as to the interpretation of the treaty as regards Bays: but I urged that should a Commission be appointed a representative from Canada should be upon it, and that its sittings should be held in America, and if possible in Ottawa or Halifax.

Lord Kimberley said he concurred in the suggestion for the settlement of whatever doubt might be found to exist as to the interpretation to be put upon the Treaty with regard to Bays; that he merely spoke his own views, however, but that he would bring the matter, at an early date, before his colleagues, and would then give a final answer.

4. *Fortifications*.—I found that the Guarantee Bill was about to be introduced into the House of Commons shortly after my arrival, as it subsequently was, and became law.

I had the fullest opportunity of presenting to Lord Kimberley the views of Your Excellency's Government, on the several questions referred to, and before leaving London he did me the honor to inform me of the conclusions which had been arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the matters which had been discussed. These conclusions were subsequently communicated to Your Excellency in his Lordship's Despatch of the 27th of July, and I need not here, therefore, particularly refer to them. I availed myself, however, of the opportunity afforded by their being communicated to me by Lord Kimberley to press for some indication as to the course Her Majesty's Government would pursue: 1st, in the event of the United States refusing to listen to any claims as to the losses inflicted upon us by the Fenian invasions, would they then, I asked, make the losses as the causes of them were Imperial, and unite with Canada in bearing them. He could not pledge the Government in advance: he did not wish to be understood as dissenting from my argument as to the equity of such an arrangement, nor as assenting to it: they would take it up when the result of their appeal to the Government of the United States should become known. 2nd, as regards the Fisheries—should the American Government refuse or neglect the suggestion for a Joint Commission, would they then fall back on the rights maintained anterior to 1854? He could not commit the Government in advance: they would urge the creation of a Commission in every way in their power. Should they fail they would consult with the Canadian Government, and with them, or

after hearing them, decide as to the course to be pursued, and the instructions to cruisers to be issued another year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By Your Excellency's

Most faithful servant,

Ottawa, 10th September, 1870.

A. CAMPBELL.

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

(Copy—No. 181.)

NIAGARA, August 5th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the Militia Department, from which your Lordship will perceive that I am requested to convey the thanks of the Canadian Government for certain arms and stores which the Imperial Government has handed over to the Dominion free of charge.

Ottawa, August 1, 1870.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

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

(Copy—No. 186.)

QUEBEC, August 25, 1870.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier, I beg to introduce to your Lordship Lieutenant Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, who goes to England to purchase clothing and stores for the use of the Dominion Militia.

Lt.-Col. Powell,
August 24.
Sir G. Cartier,
August 24.

2. Colonel Powell seeks your Lordship's good offices in obtaining facilities for the discharge of the commission entrusted to him, and asks particularly that the Director of Army Clothing and the Superintendent of the Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico be requested to give him information and assistance.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

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

(Copy—No. 194.)

QUEBEC, August 31, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from the Department of Militia and Defence, requesting me to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for four (4) eighteen (18) pounder batteries handed over to the Dominion Government free of charge.

August 20, 1870.
1,598.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 20th, 1870.

With reference, to the letter of the Military Secretary at Montreal, of the 30th ultimo, respecting four (4) eighteen pounder batteries handed over by the Imperial authorities to the Dominion Government, free of charge, the undersigned requests that His Excellency the Governor General will have the goodness to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for the valuable stores above referred to.

(Signed,) GEO. E. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia.

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

(Copy—No. 211.)

QUEBEC, September 14th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter handed to me by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, which conveys a statement of the terms on which the Canadian Government is willing to purchase certain reserves of arms, ammunition, and other stores, described in the Schedule dated Control Office of Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £168,808 11s. 3d. sterling, exclusive of a charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses.

The Canadian Government propose to pay the amount in five annual instalments; and further, that the Imperial Government shall forego the charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses on the value of the reserves now to be handed over, inasmuch as the Canadian Government undertake the care, safe-keeping, and issue of these reserves—*i. e.*, the risk and responsibility for which the charge of 15 per cent., in question is made.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—No. 218.)

QUEBEC, September 24th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith, copies of a correspondence with reference to a battery of 7-pounder guns, the property of the Imperial Militia Department, 25th August, 1870, Government, which the Canadian Government desire to purchase on the same terms as the reserve stores applied for in the letter from the Department of the Minister of Militia, of August 22nd.

2. The Canadian Government also wish to purchase, on similar terms, a supply of 300 iron bedsteads,—(200) two hundred to be delivered at Kingston, and (100) one hundred at Montreal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—No. 226.)

QUEBEC, September 29th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter
 Sept. 29th, 1870. which, with the concurrence of the Dominion Government, I have
 addressed to Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. Lindsay, on his departure from Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant General Commanding.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, September 29th, 1871.

SIR,—On the eve of your return to England, I feel it to be my duty formally to
 express to you my appreciation of the services which you have rendered to the Dominion
 during the term of your brief command.

The arrangements which you directed for meeting the Fenian raid ensured its com-
 plete and prompt repulse at all points.

The organization of the military expedition to Fort Garry, entailed much labor and
 forethought, and involved constant communication with the Government of the Dominion,
 which you conducted throughout in a manner eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

The complete success of the expedition is the surest proof of the ability of the pre-
 vious arrangements.

The changes consequent on the removal of the troops from Canada, and the handing
 over the forts and stores to the Canadian authorities, were also matters which occupied
 much time and attention, and I feel sure that the Ministry of the Dominion are sensible
 of your exertions and assiduity in that respect, as well as of the pains you have bestowed
 on elaborating a scheme for the future defence and Military organization of the country.

These services will, I have no doubt, be fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Govern-
 ment. They will be held in recollection in Canada, and I beg to tender you my thanks
 for the courtesy and frankness which have characterized all your relations with myself
 personally.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Lieutenant General

The Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—No. 236.)

MONTREAL, October 11th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication from
 the Department of Militia and Defence, with reference to the payment for
 27th Sept., 1870. the guns and equipment issued to the Colonial gun-boat "Rescue."

2. These guns were supplied by the Imperial authorities at the time of the late Fenian
 Raid, to meet "an extraordinary and pressing emergency." The Minister of Militia now

states that in his opinion this armament ought to be considered as a reserve, and he therefore requests that the payment may be allowed to be made under the same arrangement as that recently proposed for the purchase of reserve stores by the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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

(Copy.—No. 280.)

OTTAWA, November 30th, 1870.

MY LORD,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 286, of October 31st, 1870, I have the honor to transmit in separate bags, herewith 12 copies of the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, together with 12 copies of several other documents connected with its operations, as per schedule annexed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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

(No. 283.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, Copy of an Order of the Privy Council, adopting the recommendation of the Adjutant-General of Dec. 1st, 1870. Militia, that an artillery officer be attached to the Militia Department of the Dominion, as an inspector of artillery and warlike stores, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia.

I also enclose a copy of a further Order in Council, appointing Lieutenant G. A. French, R.A., to that position, with the consent of the Lieutenant Dec. 1, 1870. General commanding.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) LISGAR.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1870.

On a communication from the Adjutant-General of Militia, dated 14th November, 1870, stating that as the services of an artillery officer to be attached to the Militia Department have now become indispensable, not only to undertake proper charge of the

armament in the various forts recently handed over, and the very considerable amount of artillery stores and material necessary therefor, but to undertake generally the superintendence of all matters connected with the Artillery of the Dominion, and also to be available for the examination and instruction of the Artillery Cadets proposed to be instructed by the Militia Department in those districts where no regular troops are stationed; he, therefore, recommends that an artillery officer be attached to the Militia Department for this purpose; such officer to be thoroughly competent to undertake the duties required, and if possible to have passed through the Artillery School of Instruction at Shoeburyness, and on his appointment that he be nominated Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia, stationed at Headquarters, Ottawa, and attached to the Adjutant-General's Office; and that he should receive the same rate of pay and allowances as received by a Deputy Adjutant-General of a District.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee advise that an officer be appointed, with the rank, salary, &c., suggested in the foregoing Report of the Adjutant-General of Militia.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st December, 1870.

On a communication, dated 28th December, 1870, from the Adjutant General of Militia, referring to certain applications from the officers named in the margin of his letter, and belonging to H. M. Regular Army, to be employed on the Staff of the Militia Department, and submitting for favorable consideration the name of Lieut. G. A. French, R.A., in order that he may be appointed to perform the duties connected with the Artillery Service of the Dominion, in accordance with his Report of the 14th November,

He states that Lieut. French has, it appears, the necessary qualifications for such an appointment, and is strongly recommended by the Lieutenant General in command of H.M. Regular Army.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee recommend that Lieut. French be appointed accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, P. C.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—No. 284.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

Nov. 26th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information, copy of a report of a Committee of the Privy Council of the

Dominion, advising that under the authority of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 40, that Monday, the 9th January next, be appointed for the commencement of the enrolment of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1870.

I have, &c.,

The Right Honorable

(Signed,)

LISGAR.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—No. 285.)

OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

December 1st, 1870. MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, approving a Report by the Adjutant General of Militia, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, relating to the re-establishment, under militia officers, of the Schools of Military Instruction in Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, closed for some months past in consequence of the departure of the regular troops from those towns.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LISGAR.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

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

(Copy—No. 13.)

OTTAWA, January 14th, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 259, of October 6th, 1870, with reference to a claim from the War Office to the sums of £6 3s. 3d. and £13,151 8s. 6d., for stores supplied for the use of the Militia Department, and £129 10s. 8d. for iron ordnance.

2. I beg to enclose a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council covering a report of the Minister of Militia on these claims. Your Lordship will perceive that the Minister is prepared to make arrangements for the payment of the two smaller sums, viz.: £6 3s. 3d. and £129 10s. 8d., but as regards the larger sum of £13,151 8s. 6d. he pleads that the Government of Canada is not indebted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

LISGAR.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Kimberley, &c., &c.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 6th, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I have now the honor to forward, herewith, a copy of the military correspondence relating to the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Troops and the Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. TURVILLE.

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable

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

Schedule of Despatches from the Military Authorities in Canada, relating to the
Withdrawal of the Troops and the Defence of the Dominion.

From whom.	Date.
Lt.-Colonel Earle	May 21 1870.
Lt.-General Commanding	" 27 "
Lt.-Colonel Earle	June 1 "
"	" 8 "
Lt.-General Commanding	" 16 "
"	" 16 "
Lt.-Colonel Earle	July 20 "
Lt.-General Commanding	" 26 "
"	Aug. 4 "
"	" 19 "
"	" 19 "
"	Sept. 9 "
Colonel Hamilton	Oct. 10 "
"	Nov. 19 "
Lt.-General Doyle	" 25 "
"	" 26 "

Colonel Earle to Colonel McNeill.

(Copy—C. 8,877.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 21st May, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letters, (C. 8,680) 29th March, (C. 8,681) 29th March, (C. 8,685) 30th March, 1870, which have never been answered;

I have now the honor to inform you, that the subjects to which they referred were submitted to the Secretary of State for War at the same time in a communication (copy enclosed) upon which in *red ink* are written the Secretary of State for War's instructions thereon.

From it you will learn, 1st that barrack and hospital equipment will be issued only on repayment.

2. That the armament of the works includes everything in R. A. charge, in the event of the equipment being insufficient the Colonel Commanding R. A. will complete it, and has already received orders to do so.

3. That the issue of Reserve Stores will be made only on repayment at the time of transfer.

The Lieutenant General observes, that the decision as to the time of payment for the Reserve Stores has been arrived at without the Secretary of State for War having the views of the Canadian Government before him. Had these views been expressed in reply to my letter, (C. 8,685) of 30th March, and been submitted to the War Office by the officer in command, the decision might have been greatly modified in accordance with them. As it is, the Lieutenant General fears that the decision may interfere with the establishment of a reserve of stores, and that Canada will be thus left without the most necessary munitions of war.

He desires, therefore, to press upon the Canadian Government the necessity of replying at once to the queries in my letter (C. 8,685) of 30th March, and further to ask if the terms offered in the enclosure are accepted.

The importance of establishing a good reserve of stores for the forces of the Dominion is so very great that Lieutenant General Lindsay is prepared to forward any representation the Canadian Government desire to make on the subject, with his strong support.

I am also to request replies to my letters, (C. 8,680) of 29th March, and, (C. 8,681) of 29th March, as to the requirements of the Canadian Government in hospital and barrack equipment and reserves of artillery for the armament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary,

To H. E. the Governor General, &c., &c.

(57—Canada—531—B—477.)

WAR OFFICE, 23rd April, 1870.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER, CANADA.—See the following replies to the questions herein raised by you.

(Signed,)

G. BALFOUR,
For Controller in Chief.

(Copies.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 29th March, 1870.

CONTROLLER IN CHIEF,—Adverting to War Office Memorandum of the 24th ultimo—(Canada, 16—286)—I have the honor to request instructions on the following points :—

1st. As regards the reserve of stores sanctioned to be retained for the Dominion Government, by War Office letter of the 6th September, 1869 (57 Canada—295), it is presumed that concurrently with the withdrawal of the troops from Canada, and the surrender to the Dominion Government of the buildings, &c., the Military Store Establishment will be withdrawn, and that no part of it will be retained in Canada, solely to look after the reserve in question. Under these altered circumstances, it is submitted, that in lieu of the arrangement sanctioned by the above-named War Office letter of the 6th September, the whole of the reserve stores should, in the course of the ensuing summer, be handed over to the sole charge of the Dominion Government, to be paid for by it at such time as may be decided upon, between it and the Imperial Government.

The obvious advantages to the Imperial Government of adopting such a course, would be freedom from all risk, responsibility and establishment in connection with the reserve stores, and from all chance of disagreement regarding the condition or suitability of the stores, when required for use, from time to time, by the Dominion Government?

Ans.—[The reserve of stores may be handed over to the Canadian Government as proposed, but their value must be recovered at the time of transfer.]

2nd. As regards the armament to be handed over to the Dominion Government with the fortifications; what is to be included under the service armament? Are side arms to be included, and if so, to what extent?

Ans.—[The armaments comprise the guns, carriages, &c., on the works, and the ammunition and stores belonging thereto, in artillery charge.]

Are projectiles and ammunition to be handed over, and if so, in what quantities and on what terms? Are any guns to be handed over as a reserve, in addition to those on the works, and, if so, to what extent, and on what terms?

Ans.—[In the event of the stores in artillery charge being insufficient for the equipment of the mounted ordnance, such articles may be issued from stores, as the officer

commanding Royal Artillery may consider necessary to complete the equipment. If any reserve guns are required, the issue may be made on payment.]

3rd. As regards the surrender of the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, is any equipment to be handed over with the buildings, and, if so, upon what terms?

Ans.—[In handing over the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, the buildings and lands only should be transferred free of cost, any equipment, if required, being paid for.]

(Signed.) G. B.

The Dominion Government has been invited to express its views regarding the arrangement suggested in paragraph 1, for transferring to its sole charge the reserve stores, and also its wishes regarding the ammunition, &c., referred to in paragraph 2, and the barrack and hospital equipment, referred to in paragraph 3.

Pending this reply, I am desirous of ascertaining the course which the Secretary of State for War would wish followed, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in dealing with the stores in Canada.

(Signed.) B. H. MARTINDALE.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy—C. 8,900.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 27th May, 1870.

SIR,—In my letter of the 14th April, I had the honor to acquaint your Excellency with the instructions I had received from the Colonial Office, with respect to my giving the Government of your Excellency every assistance in making such military arrangements as they may consider necessary on the withdrawal of the troops.

The points enumerated were—

1st. Facilities were to be afforded for enabling officers and soldiers to take service under the Canadian Government, even to the extent of one entire battalion, the Headquarters returning to England.

2nd. Half-pay officers were to be allowed to take service under the Government of Canada, without forfeiting their rank in the army, and were to revert to half-pay when they ceased such service.

3rd. That Her Majesty's Government expressed themselves anxious to afford the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing such a military and naval power as they may consider necessary.

I requested an early consideration of the question, which could not be postponed, inasmuch as two regiments were under orders to leave the country before the autumn, and another, essentially Anglo-Canadian, was to be disbanded.

I pointed out to your Excellency's consideration that a number of officers and men of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and probably of other corps, would be prepared to transfer their services to the Colonial Government; and in another letter respecting the composition of the force for the expedition to Red River, I also drew attention to the advantage of engaging the services of a portion of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

I have not yet been favored with a reply to my letter of the 14th April, except to one point, viz; that "the Government did not intend to avail themselves of the proffered "services of the men of the Royal Canadian Rifles," and this decision has been still further confirmed by the Adjutant General of Militia, that with regard to the Red River Expedition, the Government would not accept Royal Canadian Riflemen until after they were discharged.

In again addressing your Excellency, I am well aware that the Dominion Government must be the best judges of what their military policy should be, now that they have before them the Imperial policy with respect to Her Majesty's troops. But in pursuance of the instructions I have received, and anxious as I am to give any assistance to the Dominion Government as to any military arrangement which they may think it expedient to make, I think it my duty again to point out to your Excellency the necessity of giving an early consideration to the points hereinafter mentioned.

I do not propose to make any suggestions as to the future military system of these two Provinces with regard to the militia, or the larger question of a standing force, though, if required, I shall be prepared to do so.

There are, however, important military positions which should be occupied, and which must be considered with reference to the military system, viz., Fort Henry, Kingston; Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, and Quebec.

There are also the Seat of Government and the Commercial Capital. The two former are places of considerable importance, and will be evacuated by Her Majesty's troops during this summer.

I am conversant with the military system of the country, and however complete the organization may be, as regards the system laid down, yet there is no provision for the permanent employment of a force for the purpose of forming garrisons.

There is, however, one suggestion which I am again anxious to bring under your Excellency's consideration, viz., that of establishing an affiliated military system with the Mother Country. It seems to me to be worthy of consideration, that the organization of the Imperial and Colonial forces, their staff and control arrangements should be similar, so that they might work together upon one system in the event of war. It appears to me that it would maintain a military connection which would be mutually advantageous. In reference to this subject, I beg to refer you to my letter of the 14th April.

There will be in charge of the Dominion Government expensive armaments upon works at Toronto, Kingston, Isle aux Noix, and Quebec, with side-arms, ammunition and small stores. These will get into confusion, and deteriorate, unless a staff is organized for their supervision. A Master-gunner, or District Clerk, trained in the Royal Artillery, is necessary at each place.

With reference to the above, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I shall be prepared to return to Canada the lands and buildings at Toronto, which already belong to her, as well as the fortifications and armaments, in about a fortnight, and those of Kingston and Isle aux Noix in July.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,
Lt. General.

To His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada, &c.,
Ottawa.

Col. Earle to Col. McNeill.

(Copy—C. S. 915.)

MONTREAL, 1st June, 1870.

SIR,—On the 27th May, the Lt.-General Commanding, received instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Governor General, to "suspend during continuance of Fenian raid, all movements for the withdrawal of the troops from the Dominion."

I am now to enquire whether His Excellency approves of the measures preparatory

to carrying out the original orders of the Government for the withdrawal of troops, such as the sale of Royal Artillery horses, and the return of field battery equipment into stores, being proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. EARLE.

The Military Secretary

Military Secretary.

To His Excellency the Governor General.

Col. Earle to Col. McNeill.

(1596—Copy—C. 8,969—quote.)

MONTREAL, 8th June, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieut. General Commanding, to enclose for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a letter from the War Office, in which the Secretary of State for War declines to accede to the Lieutenant General's suggestion, that two companies of the battalion remaining in Canada during next winter, should be stationed at Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. EARLE,

The Military Secretary

Military Secretary.

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c., &c.

Sir Edward Lugard to the Lieut. General.

(Copy—No. 058—188.)

WAR OFFICE, 26th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have laid before the Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 15th ultimo, E. 2,417, respecting your proposed arrangements in furtherance of the withdrawal of troops from the Dominion of Canada, and I am to signify his approval of them.

Mr. Cardwell has had under his consideration your suggestion, that, during the next winter, two companies of the 60th Regiment should be stationed at Ottawa, the seat of Government, and he desires me to acquaint you that, as Her Majesty's Government are aware of no reason which would render such a measure necessary, he must adhere to the instructions which have already been given for the concentration, during the winter, at Quebec of all the force remaining in that Province and in the Province of Ontario.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD LUGARD.

Lieutenant General Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy—C. 8,999—quote.)

MONTREAL, 16th June, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your Excellency's communication of the 3rd June, 1870, enclosing a reply to my letters of the 14th April and 27th May, 1870; and an Order in Council dated 20th May, 1870, respecting withdrawal of Regular Troops, and Military Policy connected with the Dominion, I have the honor to inform

you, that it will give me much pleasure to have a personal conference with the Minister of Militia on the future Military arrangements of the Country.

The original instruction I received from the Imperial Government, was based upon the expectation that the Dominion Government would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and removal from Canada of several batteries of Artillery, and two Regiments of the Line, to have raised a force of a permanent character for service.

It is, however, evident from correspondence which has taken place, and upon information afforded me, that the plan does not receive favor with the Dominion Government. It, therefore, becomes my duty to consider the question from a different point of view, and as based upon the Militia system as it exists. I, therefore, propose to submit a memorandum to your Excellency upon the subject, making such suggestions as appear to me to be adapted to the circumstances, and still keeping in view the proposed withdrawal of the Regular Forces.

I shall afterwards propose to confer personally with the Minister of Militia and Defence, at such time as we may agree upon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,

Lieut. General Commanding on Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency the Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy—C. 9,000—quote.)

MONTREAL, 16th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that the whole of the men of the Royal Canadian Rifles will be discharged during the month of July. The garrisons of Kingston and Isle aux Noix, are at present occupied by this regiment.

I shall, therefore, be prepared to deliver over the works with their armament, the stores in artillery charge, the land, buildings, &c., at those stations, as well as such reserve stores as the Dominion Government have determined to retain, on the 1st of August, which will give the Government sufficient time to consider in what manner they will assume the charge of these fortified places.

The importance of Isle aux Noix consists in it commanding the river approach to St. Johns, and under the consideration of a predatory and hostile population of Fenians in the United States, I do not think it would be expedient to leave the armament on the works unless there is a garrison of at least 30 men who could be rapidly re-enforced, and I should not think myself warranted in leaving any armament there, unless it be occupied by a garrison.

Though the argument of danger from the same cause may not so justly apply to Kingston, from the proximity of the Fort to the town and the presence of a Militia Force in the city, still I consider that Fort Henry should be garrisoned by a battery of about 50 men.

I do not here touch upon the care of armament and munitions of war, as they will come into the general question of military policy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,

Lieut. General Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General, &c., &c.

Colonel Earle to Colonel McNeill.

(Copy—C. 9,034.)

MONTREAL, 29th June, 1870.

SIR,—The Commanding Royal Engineer reports the final evacuation of the New. A. 13,641. Fort, Toronto, and desires to hand it over as soon as possible to its owners, the Dominion Government. I am to request that an Agent of the Government may be put into communication at once with Colonel Hamilton for this purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

WM. EARLE,

Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

Colonel Earle to Colonel McNeill.

(C. 9,107.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 20th July, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to the last paragraph of my letter to you, C. 7,659 of 18th June, A. 13,741. 1869, I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a War Office letter, (57—Canada—345), of 1st July, 1870, in which the Secretary of State for War has, upon the recommendation of the Lieut. General Commanding, approved of the nine (9) Pounder Field Batteries, certain S. M. Iron Ordnance, and some M. L. Arms, which were issued on loan to the Militia, being made over to Canada free of charge.

I enclose a statement in detail of the Stores thus made a free gift to the A. 13,756. Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. EARLE,

Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

(No. 57—Canada—345.)

WAR OFFICE, 1st July, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10th June, 1870 (B—551), containing the information called for in Minute from this Office to the Deputy Controller, Montreal, dated 14th May, 1870, (57—Canada—339), respecting the 9 Pounder Batteries and other Stores comprised in the list forwarded with the Deputy Controller's letter of 23rd April, 1870 (B—507).

Under the explanation afforded in your letter, Mr. Cardwell sanctions the issue, free of charge, to the Canadian Government, of the 9 Pounder S. B. Batteries with their carriages, waggons and side-arms; and of the S. B. Iron Ordnance and carriages inserted in the list above mentioned; also, of the muzzle-loading arms and swords detailed in the List C, which accompanied your letter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. K. STORKS.

The General Officer

Commanding H. M. Forces in Canada,

Montreal.

STATEMENT shewing the number and description of Stores remaining in possession of the Volunteer Militia in Canada; of those issued on loan between 1856, and March, 1869, and now handed over as a free gift to the Dominion.

DESCRIPTION OF STORES.		Number.
Accoutrements, infantry, buff, sets	- - - - -	70
„ royal artillery, slings, carbine	- - - - -	60
„ cavalry pouch, japanned	- - - - -	30
„ pouches, black, infantry	- - - - -	69
„ pouches, cap	- - - - -	1,575
Augers, fuze	- - - - -	2
Axes, cavalry with caps and strings	- - - - -	8
„ felling	- - - - -	72
„ hand or hatchet	- - - - -	63
„ pick	- - - - -	72
Axletrees, iron, 9 prs.	- - - - -	8
Bags, corn, 2 bushel	- - - - -	112
„ 1 bushel	- - - - -	1
Bags, fuze	- - - - -	6
„ black	- - - - -	16
„ blue	- - - - -	64
Bags, nose	- - - - -	155
Barrels, cartridge, quarter	- - - - -	5
„ powder, whole	- - - - -	1
Bars, splinter, spare	- - - - -	16
Basils, brown	- - - - -	66
Baskets for oil bottles	- - - - -	12
Bayonets, pattern 1853	- - - - -	4
Bellows, smith, small	- - - - -	2
Belts, bayonet, black	- - - - -	77
„ sword, waist, buff	- - - - -	365
Bills, hand	- - - - -	74
Bins, corn	- - - - -	4
Bits, hand service	- - - - -	2
Blankets, barrack	- - - - -	105*
Blocks, anvil	- - - - -	1
Borax lbs.	- - - - -	91 ³ ₁₈
Boxes, fuze, black	- - - - -	28
„ blue	- - - - -	84
Bottoms, wood, for shot, gun, 9-pounder	- - - - -	7
„ „ „ 6-pounder	- - - - -	353
„ „ „ howitzer, 24-pounder	- - - - -	20
„ „ „ 12-pounder	- - - - -	72
Breechings, rope tarred, gun or howitzer	- - - - -	2
Bridles, mouthing	- - - - -	17
„ watering	- - - - -	16
Brushes, armorers, for harness	- - - - -	90
„ harness, hard	- - - - -	122
„ „ soft	- - - - -	21
„ horse	- - - - -	160
„ water	- - - - -	52
Bugles with strings	- - - - -	7

* And 12 unserviceable.

	Number.
Buckles, roller, dozens, brass $\frac{3}{4}$ inch - - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ „ $\frac{3}{8}$ inch - - - - -	1
„ „ „ bright $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch - - - - -	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ „ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch - - - - -	25
„ „ „ „ 1 inch - - - - -	25 $\frac{1}{12}$
„ „ „ „ $\frac{7}{8}$ inch - - - - -	5
Buckets, leather, cavalry - - - - -	144
„ „ fire engines - - - - -	1
Buckets, roller, dozens, bright, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch - - - - -	26 $\frac{11}{12}$
Boxes, fuel - - - - -	3
„ tin tube - - - - -	8
„ tube, Soper's pattern - - - - -	2
Canvas, yards, common - - - - -	18
„ „ packing - - - - -	8
Cans, tin, oil - - - - -	12
Caps, sponge, painted, gun and howitzer : 9 and 6-pounder, 24 and 12-pounder	64
„ „ mortar 10 inch - - - - -	
„ „ gun 32-pounder - - - - -	
„ „ gun 24-pounder - - - - -	
„ „ howitzer 24 and 12 pounds - - - - -	
Caps, percussion - - - - -	3,870
Caps, snap, with patent chain - - - - -	60,683
„ „ artillery pattern, 1853, with steel scabbards and sword bayonets complete	47
„ „ cavalry pattern, '56 - - - - -	500
„ „ Spencer's repeating breech-loader - - - - -	900
Canteens, wood - - - - -	283
Carcasses, round, $4\frac{2}{3}$ inch - - - - -	8
„ „ $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch - - - - -	4
Carriages, travelling, with wheels, gun, 9-pounder - - - - -	25
„ „ „ howitzer, 24-pounder - - - - -	9
Carriages, sleigh, gun, 9-pounder - - - - -	4
„ „ „ howitzer, 24 pounder - - - - -	2
Carriages, ammunition sleigh, gun, 9-pounder - - - - -	8
„ „ „ howitzer, 24 pounder - - - - -	4
Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 32-pounder, 56 cwt. - - - - -	11
Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 24 pounder, 50 cwt. - - - - -	3
Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 12 pounder - - - - -	1
Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, standing with trucks, beds and coins, with elevating screws, 9-pounder - - - - -	1
Carriages, wood, garrison complete, with stands, trucks, with beds and coins, without elevating screws, 24-pounders, 50 cwt. - - - - -	6
Carriages, wood, garrison, complete, with stands, trucks, with beds and coins, without elevating screws, 9-pounders - - - - -	Nil.
Carriages, wood, naval, complete, with coins, linch-pins, beds and trucks, 32-pounders - - - - -	2
Cartouches, canvas - - - - -	378
Carts, musket ball - - - - -	5
Carts, forage - - - - -	1
Cases, cartridge, leather, No. 6 - - - - -	4
„ „ leather, hand-saw - - - - -	33
„ „ packing - - - - -	98

	Number.
Casks, packing - - - - -	231
Cavesons, with cords and trees - - - - -	1
„ and cords - - - - -	1
Cartridges, flannel, empty, gun, 6 pounder, 1½ lbs. - - - - -	899
„ „ „ 9 „ 3 „ - - - - -	403
„ „ „ 24 „ 8 „ - - - - -	3
„ „ „ 32 „ 10 „ - - - - -	6
„ „ „ sort - - - - -	2
„ „ howitzer, 1¼ lbs. - - - - -	600
„ flannel, filled, gun, 12 and 9 pounder - - - - -	931
„ „ howitzer, 24 „ - - - - -	168
„ „ „ bursters, 3½ oz. - - - - -	90
„ musket ball - - - - -	4,000
„ carbine, common - - - - -	750
„ flannel, filled, gun, 6 pounder, 1½ lbs. - - - - -	1,552
„ howitzer, 12 pounder, 1¼ lbs. - - - - -	332
„ „ „ 1 „ - - - - -	49
„ „ bursters, 5 ozs. - - - - -	122
„ „ 4½ „ - - - - -	69
„ „ 2½ „ - - - - -	83
Chalk, lbs., white - - - - -	22
Chest, arm - - - - -	1,293
Cloths, horse, blue - - - - -	30
Colors, camp, red - - - - -	50
„ yellow - - - - -	36
Compasses, with sweeps - - - - -	18
Combs, curry - - - - -	66
„ mane, with sponge - - - - -	77
Copperas, green, lbs - - - - -	11¼
Cords, forage, sets (2 to a set) - - - - -	130
Cords, whip, lbs - - - - -	19¾
Cordage, white yarn, spun, 3 threads, lbs - - - - -	¼
Couples for traces - - - - -	160
Covers, metal, hammer - - - - -	2
„ sight - - - - -	2
Coins, wood of sorts - - - - -	2
Cutters, chaff - - - - -	1
Duck, Russia, yards - - - - -	26
Felloes in the rough - - - - -	10
Fids, wood, gun, 24-pounder - - - - -	1
Files, saw, tenon, sort - - - - -	16
Flints, carbine - - - - -	24
Flock, lbs.. - - - - -	173
Fuzes, spherical, C.D.E. & 1 inch - - - - -	} 646
„ common for shell, 4, 2 & 5 inch - - - - -	
„ „ „ 5½ inch - - - - -	
Glue, lbs. - - - - -	67
Grease, lbs. - - - - -	196
Gins, complete with tackles, triangles, levers, and wood-trucks, 18 feet - - - - -	1
Hair, doe's, lbs. - - - - -	176
Hammers, claw, middling - - - - -	28
„ „ small - - - - -	8
„ wrench - - - - -	5
„ percussion, D.A., gun metal - - - - -	2

	Number.
Handspikes, common, bevelled, 6 feet -	29
„ traversing -	51
Hangers, sergeants -	2
Harness, bridles, heads with bits -	25
„ curb-chain -	245
„ reins, bearing -	45
„ „ leading -	20
„ collars, headstall -	97
„ „ horse -	20
„ chain reins -	96
„ housings, collar -	193
„ buckling, pieces -	51
„ hames, iron, pairs -	15
„ straps, hame -	40
„ cloak case -	210
„ saddles, luggage -	7
„ pannels „ -	10
„ logs, chain -	244
„ cruppers -	Nil.
„ straps, cloak -	424
„ „ flank -	103
„ „ luggage -	273
„ girths, saddle -	10
„ valises, blue cloth -	67
„ breechings, near -	7
„ „ off -	5
„ traces, leading -	13
„ „ wheel -	24½
„ surcingles -	76
„ leggings -	16
„ whips, lounging -	5
„ „ short -	161
„ wallets, pairs -	2
„ skins, sheep, drivers -	15
„ saddles, riding, drill -	40
„ pannels, saddle -	40
„ stirrups, iron -	80
„ leathers, stirrup -	80
„ cruppers -	40
„ girths -	40
Haversacks, white -	392
Heads, spare, rammer, gun, 9-pounder -	28
„ „ „ 6 „ -	13
„ „ „ howitzer, 24-pounder -	15
„ „ „ 12 „ -	4
„ sponge, gun, 9-pounder -	24
„ „ „ 6 „ -	18
„ „ „ howitzer, 24-pounder -	9
„ „ „ 12 „ -	9
„ hides, brown, light -	13½
„ „ „ heavy -	29
„ hides, saddle-seat -	7
„ „ „ white horse -	5½
Hooks, shell, lug-hand -	4

	Number.
Implements, musket, cramps, main-spring - - - - -	333
" " nipples, spare - - - - -	4,392
" " stoppers, muzzle - - - - -	60
" percussion rifle, ball-drawers - - - - -	527
" " cramp, main-spring - - - - -	4
" " jags, brass - - - - -	5,874
" " nipple, keys - - - - -	10
" " " spare - - - - -	67
" " shell and fuze, field service, sets, No. 1 - - - - -	32
" " " " " No. 2 - - - - -	24
" " " " " No. 3 - - - - -	8
" Spencer's rifle, rods, wiping - - - - -	290
" " screw-drivers - - - - -	2,900
" " thongs - - - - -	2,900
Iron, cwt. qrs. lbs., bolt - - - - -	1 0 2
" hoop, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch - - - - -	0 0 22
" old of sorts - - - - -	5 1 12
Irons, priming sets - - - - -	51
Jacks, lifting - - - - -	32
Jars for percussion caps - - - - -	1
Kegs - - - - -	1
Kettles, camp, Flanders - - - - -	32
Kegs, iron, spring lock - - - - -	72
Knives, laboratory, small - - - - -	36
Knots, buff, swords - - - - -	227
Lanyards, friction tube, garrison - - - - -	85
Lassos, with traces - - - - -	10
Leathers, spare, snap-cap - - - - -	104
Levels, spirit - - - - -	9
Lines, cord or Hambro', skeins - - - - -	16
Locks, pad of sorts - - - - -	216
Marline, white, skeins - - - - -	24
Match, lbs. quick - - - - -	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
" slow - - - - -	166 $\frac{1}{4}$
Measures, wood, half peck - - - - -	9
" quarter-peck - - - - -	6
Muskets, extra service, sergeants - - - - -	6
" " privates - - - - -	206
" flint, Indian pattern - - - - -	1
" percussion, altered from flint - - - - -	1
" rifles, muzzle-loading, Enfield pattern, 1853 - - - - -	365
" " " short Enfield pattern, 1856 - - - - -	596
" " " percussion, Lovell's - - - - -	60
" Snider's converted rifles, complete, breech-loaders, pattern 1853 - - - - -	30,500
" " " " " " 1860 - - - - -	2,100
" Spencer's repeating rifle, complete- - - - -	2,000
Nails, iron, lbs., rose, No. 13 - - - - -	64 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " " 14 - - - - -	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " 15 - - - - -	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " 16 - - - - -	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " 17 - - - - -	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
" brad, " 92 - - - - -	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " 93 - - - - -	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " 94 - - - - -	23

	Number.
Nails, iron, lbs., rose, No. 97	104
" clasp, " 31	38
" " " 32	64
" " " 33	78
" " " 34	73
" clout, " 51	26
" " " 52	60
" " " 53	65
" " " 54	70
" " " 55	34
" " " 57	50
" " " 59	32
" " " 61	54
" tacks, " 72	14
" " " 73	17
" " " 74	6
" spikes, 5 inch	59
" horse-shoe	2
Needles, brass, laboratory	64
" worsted	50
Nipples, spare	5,305
Oakum, lbs.	109
Oil, neatsfoot, gallons	75
Ordinance :—	
Bronze guns, 9-pounder	28
" " 6	1
" howitzer, 24-pounder	9
" " 12	1
Iron guns, 32-pounder, 56 cwt.	13
" 24 " 50 cwt.	9
" 12 " "	1
" 9 " 8½ feet	1
Pans, tin, oil	9
Paper, blue, quires, sheets	6.14
Perches, spare	8
" in the rough for Ambulance Waggon	6
Pickets, park	31
Pickers, hoofs	50
Pincers, iron, for fuzes	5
Pins, linch	72
Pitch, lbs.	16
Plummets, lead	2
Pockets, tube, with straps	68
Portfires, L.S.	739
Powder, fine grain, lbs	23
Primers, tin	12
Prolongs	32
Punches, for vent	48
Quadrants, gunner's brass, with case	1
Rammers, gun, smooth bore, 32-pounder	2
" " " 24-pounder	3
Reins, driving, long pairs	6
Resin, lbs.	19
Rods, iron, for pointing mortars, with plank	2

	Number.
Ropes, drag, pairs, light	77½
Rugs, horse	8
Rules, measuring 2 feet	3
Sacks, corn	71
Saddlery, Officers :—	
Saddles, officers	18
Pannels	26
Pads	21
Cruppers	10
Girths, blue	33
Holster, with surcingles	12
Straps, holster	29
Straps, cloak	63
Stirrups, iron	33
Leathers, stirrup	26
Breast-plates	15
Bridles, bridoon	19
Bridles, bit	5
Whips	19
Valises, blue cloth	16
Collars, head-stall	19
Reins, bit	12
„ head-stall	19
„ bridoon	19
Skins, sheep	19
Straps, retaining	22
Saddlery, Non-Commissioned Officers :—	
Saddles	1
Pannels	2
Holster, pairs	5
Straps, long	10
„ short	13
Shoe-pockets	4
Stirrups, iron	4
Leather, stirrup	4
Crupper	1
Surcingles	8
Straps, luggage	39
„ cloak	27
Breast-plate	7
Bridles, bridoon	29
Reins, bridoon	32
Bridles, bit	32
Girths	30
Valises, blue cloth	9
Skins, sheep	5
Straps, retaining	9
Saddlery, Provincial Cavalry, sets	80
Saws, hand	35
„ tenon, iron back	16
Scabbards :—	
Bayonet, pattern 1853	37,680
Bayonet	369
Hangers, sergeants	2

Scabbards—Continued.		Number.
Scimitars	- - - - -	170
Swords:—		
Bayonet, pattern, '56	- - - - -	1,688
Short rifle	- - - - -	55
Heavy dragoon	- - - - -	307
Swords, Brunswick rifle	- - - - -	25
Scales, tangent, brass, gun, 9-pounder	- - - - -	48
" " " howitzer, 24-pounder	- - - - -	16
" " wood, gun, 9-pounder	- - - - -	1
" weighing, copper, pairs	- - - - -	1
Scissors, pairs, horse	- - - - -	53
" laboratory	- - - - -	38
Screws, drawing corks from shells	- - - - -	8
" fixing sights	- - - - -	8
" iron, flat head, dozens, 3 inches	- - - - -	23 $\frac{10}{12}$
" " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	29 $\frac{5}{12}$
" " " 2	- - - - -	30 $\frac{12}{12}$
" " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	21 $\frac{7}{12}$
" " " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - - - -	28 $\frac{5}{12}$
" " " 1	- - - - -	20 $\frac{12}{12}$
" " " $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	23 $\frac{8}{12}$
" " " $\frac{3}{4}$	- - - - -	18 $\frac{6}{12}$
" preserving sights, gun	- - - - -	8
" tangent scale, copper	- - - - -	64
Scrapers, shell	- - - - -	5
Serge, white, yards	- - - - -	65
Shackles, iron, for breechings	- - - - -	2
Shafts, in the rough, pairs	- - - - -	8
" near	- - - - -	8
" off	- - - - -	8
Shells, iron, empty, strapped, howitzer, 24-pounder	- - - - -	64
" " Shrapnel, howitzer, 24-pounder	- - - - -	84
" " " gun, 9	- - - - -	80
Shoes, magazine, pairs	- - - - -	3
Shot, loose, 32-pounder	- - - - -	6
" " 24	- - - - -	3
" fixed to W. B. 9-pounder	- - - - -	528
" tin case, howitzer, 24-pounder	- - - - -	16
Shovel, iron, common	- - - - -	84
Sights, with screws and lead packing, cast iron gun, 32-pounder, fore	- - - - -	2
" " " " head	- - - - -	2
Slings, black, musket	- - - - -	325
" pouch	- - - - -	75
" buff, carbine, with swivels	- - - - -	296
Spades, iron, common	- - - - -	69
Spikes, gun, common	- - - - -	95
" spring, gun, 9-pounder	- - - - -	28
" " 6	- - - - -	3
" " howitzer, 24-pounder	- - - - -	10
Spokes, in the rough	- - - - -	94
Spanners, McMahon's	- - - - -	32
Sponges, with staves, gun or howitzer	- - - - -	40
Spelter, lbs. ozs.	- - - - -	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sponges, pieces, harness	- - - - -	223

	Number.
Spurs, pairs, with straps - - - - -	79
" without straps - - - - -	8
Solder, lbs. - - - - -	13
Staples, side-arm - - - - -	50
Staves, sponge, spare - - - - -	3
Steel, lbs. blister - - - - -	723 $\frac{3}{4}$
" cast - - - - -	821 $\frac{1}{2}$
" shear - - - - -	94
Steelyards - - - - -	5
Sticks, portfire - - - - -	75
Stoppers, muzzle - - - - -	57,952
Straps, canteen - - - - -	283
" tube or fuze box - - - - -	112
Swingle-trees - - - - -	44
Swords, Brunswick rifle - - - - -	25
" cavalry - - - - -	500
" heavy dragoon - - - - -	325
" bayonet, rifle - - - - -	78
" scimitar - - - - -	172
Tackles, luff, tarred, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, with single and double block, 8 inch Admiralty - - - - -	2
Thread, lbs., Dutch, ozs. - - - - -	4
" hemp, collar-maker - - - - -	30
" whited brown - - - - -	7
Thumbstalls - - - - -	85
Tin, sheets - - - - -	74
Tools, chests or sets, collar-makers - - - - -	11
" farriers - - - - -	8
" forge cart - - - - -	6
" smiths - - - - -	6
" shoeing - - - - -	1
Trumpets - - - - -	1
Tubes, quill, detonating, headed - - - - -	120
" fixed - - - - -	5,650
Tubes, veterinary - - - - -	6
Twine, collar, lbs - - - - -	8
Vats, 1 ton - - - - -	26
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " - - - - -	13
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " - - - - -	6
Vices, standing, smiths' - - - - -	8
Wadhooks, complete, gun, 32-pounder - - - - -	2
" " " 24 " - - - - -	3
" " " 12 " - - - - -	1
" " " 9 " - - - - -	28
" " " 6 " - - - - -	10
" " howitzer, 24 " - - - - -	6
" " " 12 " - - - - -	3
Wads, grummet, 32 " - - - - -	6
" " 24 " - - - - -	2
" " 9 " - - - - -	2
Wads, junk, 24-pounder - - - - -	1
" " 12 " - - - - -	3
Waggons, ammunition with limbers, gun, 9-pounder - - - - -	27
" " " " 6-pounder - - - - -	1

	Number.
Waggons, ammunition with limbers, howitzer, 24-pounder - - - -	9
" forge, with limbers - - - - -	8
" small-arm ammunition - - - - -	3
" stove - - - - -	1
Washers, drag, light - - - - -	72
Wax, bees, lbs. - - - - -	61 ¹⁰ / ₁₆
Web, girth, yards, hemp, 3½ inch - - - - -	834 ² / ₂
" " worsted, 3½ inch - - - - -	17 ¹ / ₂
" " " 3 inch - - - - -	24 ¹ / ₄
Weights, brass, flat, 4 lbs. - - - - -	2
" 2 " - - - - -	1
" 1 " - - - - -	1
" 8 oz. - - - - -	1
" 4 " - - - - -	1
" 2 " - - - - -	1
" 1 " - - - - -	1
" ½ " - - - - -	1
" ¼ " - - - - -	1
Wheeler's tools, adzes - - - - -	3
" augers, without thrifts of sorts - - - - -	30
" axes, broad, helved - - - - -	4
" bags, tool - - - - -	4
" bevels, wood - - - - -	4
" brushes, paint 000 - - - - -	5
" " sash-tool - - - - -	10
" buzzes, wheeler's, - - - - -	5
" calipers, iron, pairs - - - - -	3
" chest, tool - - - - -	2
" chisels, firmer, ¾, ½, ¼ inch - - - - -	38
" cramps, carpenter's - - - - -	1
" crows, iron, 1½ feet - - - - -	4
" gimlets, nail - - - - -	12
" " spike - - - - -	9
" gouges, boxing, 2½ inch - - - - -	4
" " peeking, 1 " - - - - -	2
" " " ½ " - - - - -	4
" " scribing ¾ " - - - - -	10
" " turner's - - - - -	10
" hafts for awls - - - - -	10
" handles, auger - - - - -	36
" " with spindles for grindstones - - - - -	3
" holdfasts, carpenter's - - - - -	4
" knives, drawing - - - - -	8
" lines, chalk - - - - -	5
" mallets, carpenter's - - - - -	3
" pincers - - - - -	33
" planes, jack - - - - -	4
" " rebate - - - - -	3
" " smoothing - - - - -	1
" punches, smith's, cold - - - - -	6
" rasps, coarse - - - - -	13
" reels, brass, chalk lines - - - - -	4
" rules, measuring two feet - - - - -	4
" saws, key-hole - - - - -	1

	Number.
Wheeler's tools, saws, tenon, brass back - - - - -	5
„ stones, grind - - - - -	3
„ „ rag - - - - -	10
„ „ turkey, oil - - - - -	1
„ turnscrows, common - - - - -	10
Wheels, spare, gun, 9 pounder - - - - -	} 36
„ 6 „ - - - - -	
„ „ Light - - - - -	
Wire, iron, qrs., lbs., oz. - - - - -	0 27 3
Worsted, oz. - - - - -	411 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wrenches, nipple, T., with cramp - - - - -	882
„ „ without cramp - - - - -	942
„ „ Y., with cramp - - - - -	30
„ „ without cramp - - - - -	9,884

(Signed,)

F. A. GALLETTY,

Assistant Controller.

Control Office, Canada,
Montreal, 31st March, 1870.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy.—C. 9,129—quote.)

MONTREAL, 26th July, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to former correspondence I have now the honor to submit to your Excellency a memorandum on the subject of the military arrangements in Canada necessitated by the withdrawal of the troops.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY.

Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

His Excellency

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Governor General, &c., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 26th July, 1870.

The Canadian Government has not accepted the offer of the transfer of officers and men from the Imperial to the Dominion service, which according to my instructions I made in former communications, but I do not feel myself absolved in consequence from indicating several important points which demand immediate consideration, owing to the altered military circumstances of Canada.

The future arrangements will, I apprehend, be based entirely upon the existing militia system, which was established with great care by the present Minister of Militia, while Colonel MacDougall, who had long experience, was still Adjutant General of Militia.

While I disclaim any wish or intention to dictate respecting, or interfere with, the military system of Canada (of the practical working and application of which to the habits and feeling of the country the Government should be the best judge) I must

express my strong opinion that no system will meet the case unless it is worked in a military manner, and with a view to military efficiency.

The points to which I desire to refer may be stated as follows :—

- 1st. Permanent arrangements necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops.
- 2nd. Special arrangements necessary in consequence of Fenian apprehensions.
- 3rd. The organization of command and administration of the militia.
- 4th. The care of armaments, munitions of war, reserve stores, fortifications, lands and buildings.
- 5th. Military instructions.

1st. The permanent arrangements necessary, consequent on the withdrawal of the troops :

Garrisons must be found for Quebec, Kingston, Isle aux Noix.

If Montreal and St. John, N. B., are to be fortified, they must be held also. The occupation of any other point must depend upon the views of the Canadian Government.

The permanent force to be employed should be artillery, as it is not only the arm most wanted in a fortress, but can most easily receive therein the special and longer training which it requires.

At Quebec the citadel will alone want a garrison. Caretakers must be put into each fort at Point Levis. Some 300 men should suffice.

At Kingston, Fort Henry will take about 100 men, while Isle aux Noix will want a detachment of 30 only.

The necessity for keeping a garrison in this latter place is owing to the danger of Fenians possessing themselves of it. Apprehensions on this score might be removed by the destruction of the works.

The system under which this force shall be provided depends entirely on Government, and may partake of a special and permanent character, or may be engrafted on the militia, and made a means of widely diffusing military instructions.

It appears to me that the latter plan is the most in harmony with the position of Canada.

2nd. Special arrangement necessary in consequence of Fenian apprehensions.

Experience has shown the character of these raids, and what has to be provided against. The frequent alarm and calls to service have interfered with people's occupations more than the actual inroads, and the object should be to give a sense of security which would prevent the militia being concentrated earlier, or in larger numbers than absolutely necessary.

This sense of safety on the water frontier, from Cornwall to Goderich, would be given by three gunboats, well commanded and disciplined, more perfectly and more cheaply than by many batteries of militia. This number of boats therefore should certainly be kept up in a state of efficiency.

But on the 45° parallel, from Huntingdon to Sherbrooke, and perhaps also on the Niagara and St. Clair frontiers, I recommend the establishment of a body of mounted riflemen, who should receive a yearly sum on conditions of attending a certain number of drills, of knowing the use of a rifle and of keeping a good horse to ride.

In each district an intelligent Commander should be named to direct this frontier force and to combine its efforts with the Regular Militia supporting it in rear.

As the troops in garrisons would form the beginning of an artillery force, so the frontier riflemen would supply, eventually, additional cavalry to the army of the Dominion.

Thus future contingencies would be provided against in meeting present requirements.

The defence of the Huntingdon frontier requires the establishment of a communication with that town, via Coteau and Donaghue's Landing or Port Lewis, which should be arranged accordingly.

3rd. The organization of the command and administration of the militia.

There has hitherto been a General Officer in Canada to give advice and assistance in military matters, and to assume command in an emergency. The administrative departments of the army, now consolidated into the Control, have also been available to provide supplies, stores and transport, if necessary, for the Militia.

There is no possibility of dispensing with a commander and with supply officers.

A professional man, whose rank and experience carry weight, is absolutely necessary at the head of a Militia of 40,000. Such a force must entail a large charge upon the country, and unless it is well instructed, disciplined and equipped, and also well commanded and put into vigorous action when necessary, the money spent upon it is thrown away.

I strongly recommend, therefore, that the Canadian Government should ask the Home authorities to send out for service here, a Major General, who would be the Chief Military adviser of the Government; inspect, and when necessary, command the Militia, and undertake all those duties connected with it, which, by a recent Order in Council at home, have been assigned to the Commander in Chief of the British Army in respect to the Reserve Forces.

I believe that all branches of the Militia, Troops, Staff, Control, would gain immensely by such an appointment, and that while the Militia system was being developed in accordance with the wants of Canada, it would thus preserve its connection with the Imperial Army, with which, if circumstances require, it ought to be ready to combine and to serve.

This General Officer should receive the staff pay and allowances of his rank from Canada, and should be appointed, as, in the Regular Army, for five years only. He should be young for his rank, and have had experience in training soldiers.

The tone and weight which service in the army give having been secured in the person of the General Officer, it does not appear to me to be absolutely necessary that the Adjutant General should be an officer still in the army. His duties would be rather those of detail than of general supervision and command, and would require an intimate knowledge of the working of the Militia system. He ought, therefore, to be taken from amongst the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts, but for five years only and subject to re-appointment.

The Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts are most important officers, the whole system hinges upon them. They should be appointed for five years, subject to re-appointment, and be taken from the Brigade-Majors, or chosen from the best Commanding Officers.

Each District should be as complete as possible in itself, with stores, schools, ranges; and the talents of the Deputy Adjutant Generals might well be exercised in studying and preparing the application, to the varying circumstances of their different localities, of the system of expansion which would be adopted in time of war.

The regulations respecting the duties of the Militia Staff appear excellent, and must prove so if effectively carried out under the supervision of superior authority.

I also strongly recommend the immediate organization of a Control Department, upon the plan recently introduced into the English Army, and Commissariat system established whenever troops are in the field.

I do not anticipate that this would lead to much expense, as it would, in the first instance, merely require the careful separation of Staff and Control duties.

Hospitals must not be overlooked. A Medical Department is useless without a store of drugs and instruments, these should be provided.

The Control would of course furnish the equipment, diets, and medical comforts for any Army Hospital that might be opened.

4. Care of armaments, munitions of war, reserve stores, fortifications, lands, and buildings.

These involve, besides the establishment of a control system, or whatever name it may be known by, an engineer and artillery branch. As it seems that works will be erected at Montreal and other points, there will be no difficulty in making the engineer officer employed, inspect and advise upon any point connected with fortifications and military buildings, and he should do all such duties required of him.

Munitions of war, including all combustible stores, arms and ordnance with their carriages, &c., cannot be kept with safety and preserved from deterioration without constant and intelligent care and inspection. This is recognized in the English army by the appointment of a special and highly trained artillery officer in all large commands, whose duty it is to make these inspections both for the Artillery and the Control Department.

I strongly urge that the Militia Department should include such an officer, and recommend that application should be made to the Home authorities to select one of these Inspectors of Warlike Stores, and Fire-Masters for service under the Canadian Government, for the usual Staff period of five years, during which time he should be seconded in the artillery, and receive from Canada the same pay and allowances as he would have received in the Regular Service. After his five years he should return to the artillery, and Canada should get another officer, fresh from the Arsenal at Woolwich.

The expense entailed by one of these officers would be inconsiderable, and would be covered by the saving he would effect by the careful inspection of most perishable stores.

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.

5. Military Instruction, &c.

The system I have advocated in this Memorandum will, under good officers, ensure a nucleus of artillery and cavalry for the Dominion, but the mainstay of an army is its infantry.

It is not to be expected that this branch of the service, or even its Cadres can be kept in permanent service, and this makes it all the more necessary to instruct the officers and regimental staff in their duty, and to teach all ranks the use of their arms.

The Military Schools have done a great deal, but when they shall be re-opened, it will necessarily be in a different form from heretofore. I advise great discrimination in permitting cadets to go through a course. I think nothing can be more advantageous than the yearly repetition of the Camp of Cadets at Laprairie in 1865. The system of moving the Militia into camp for training is excellent and should be generally adopted. Everything depends upon the commanders; they should, therefore, be the most carefully selected. The short time in the annual training that can be spared for musketry instruction should be supplemented by shooting at home. Rifle associations in every District and shooting clubs within every Regimental Division should be encouraged, but it is essential that all men unaccustomed to the rifle should go through a course of target practice every year.

It is impossible for men to march without good boots, and my experience is that the city and town corps have nothing but high-heeled, narrow soled, short, pegged boots. If this cannot be avoided the Militia Department should undertake the supply of good boots.

Nor are Militiamen willing to turn out without good and suitable clothing. A store of it should be kept in each District, for this is a point which greatly affects military pride and feeling.

The power given by the Militia Act to frame Regulations about Billets, impressing horses and transport, should be exercised. The want of these rules has been recently much felt.

It is not necessary for me to bear testimony to the spirit and adaptability to war of the Canadian militia. They are recognized by everybody and shown by the past history of the force.

To give effect to these excellent qualities, discipline and military instruction are required, and as it is impossible to embody the men, these can only be secured by carefully training the officers beforehand.

It is by this previous preparation of the officers, by instilling into them a high sense

of duty, by insisting upon their possessing superior professional knowledge, and by their soldierlike bearing, that, in the social system that prevails in Canada, they can hope to command the obedience, confidence, and respect of their men.

I believe that this previous training of the officers, and the supervision necessary to give impetus to the whole system, can be best secured by the appointment of a general officer of known capacity and force of character; and I, therefore, advocate the measure as one of paramount importance.

In this communication I have not entered upon the necessity for armed vessels in the lakes, particularly in Ontario, which would be necessary in the event of war. Nor have I entered into the defensive points of Canada. These subjects have already been reported upon by superior authorities.

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieutenant General.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy—L. C. 9,171.—Quote.)

MONTREAL, 4th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to refer Your Excellency to my letters C. 9,000, of 16th June, 1870, and C. 9,124, of 22nd July, 1870, in which I stated that if A. 13,874. Isle aux Noix did not receive a garrison, the armament should be withdrawn.

I have received a letter from the Minister of Militia, 2,159, of 30th July, which states that the Fort will not be garrisoned, but that the guns, &c., will be placed in charge of the Garrison Battery of Artillery at St. Johns.

I beg to enquire whether it is intended to withdraw the armament to St. Johns, or to leave it at Isle aux Noix.

If it is intended to leave it at Isle aux Noix without a garrison, I beg to remonstrate against such a proceeding.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,
Lieut. General Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

To His Excellency,

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.,
Governor General, &c., &c.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy—C. 9,220.—Quote.)

MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency *Copies of letters that I have addressed to the Secretary of State for War, and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, enclosing the correspondence that has taken place respecting the future military organization of Canada.

E—*2.
2,937—2,939.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY
Lieut. Gen. Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency,

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor General, &c., &c.

Lieutenant General J. Lindsay to the Secretary of State for War.

(Copy—Canada—E. 2,937.—Quote.)

HEAD QUARTERS,

MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival in Canada, I lost no time in complying with my instructions "to give Canada every assistance in my power, by advice or otherwise, in making such military arrangements as are considered necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops." I have had frequent conversations with His Excellency the Governor General and with different members of the Government on the subject, and the following correspondence has passed :—

- A. 14th April, 1870.—To H. E. Governor General.—Positions and Force—Written in view of likelihood of getting up a Regular Force and using R. C. Rifles.
- B. 14th April " —To H. E. Governor General.—Pay one regiment.
- C. 27th May " —To H. E. Governor General.—Consider early important positions soon to be given up. Affiliated system R. A., and Control wanted.
- D. 3rd June, " —Minister of Militia's reply.
- E. 16th " " —To H. E. the Governor General.—Shall submit memo. of arrangements based on Militia.
- F. 26th July " —To H. E. Governor General.—Memo. on 5 points.
- G. 4th August " —To H. E. Governor General.—Defects in Militia
- H. 19th " " —To H. E. Governor General.—Necessity for Control.

A perusal of it will show you the points that I have urged upon His Excellency's attention, and I trust that before I leave Canada some of my recommendations will have been acted upon.

Of all the subjects that I have advanced I consider those respecting the appointment of a General Officer to command the militia, and the establishment of a Control the most important.

The military efficiency of the militia in my opinion depends upon having a thoroughly competent soldier at its head. His appointment would not only secure this efficiency, but would be a guarantee that the military and defensive forces of Canada, in their natural and gradual development, would be organized upon the same system as those of the United Kingdom.

It is essential, I think, that this unity of military system should be kept up throughout the Empire, notwithstanding the withdrawal of troops from peace service.

This question appears to me to be one that should particularly engage the attention of the War Office, and it presses for consideration now that the policy of withdrawal is being carried into effect.

Should this subject appear to you to merit the importance that I attach to it, and should the means by which I propose to effect the object in view, meet with your approval and with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, I trust that the suggestions and advice that I have offered to the Canadian Government will be pressed upon their attention by all the weight of the Imperial Government.

I need not enlarge upon the necessity of a Control system in the Canadian militia. The appointment of a General Officer, earnest in his wish to make the Dominion forces fit for any service that might be required of them, would solve this question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY.

Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

The Secretary of State for War.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

(Copy—Canada—E. 2,939.—Quote.)

HEAD QUARTERS,
MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, a copy of a letter that I have addressed to the Secretary E. 2,937. of State for War, respecting the future military arrangements in Canada. I presume that the enclosures of that letter, consisting of correspondence with the Canadian Government on the subject, will be submitted to His Royal Highness from the War Office, so, as they are somewhat long, I do not send them.

I earnestly hope that it will not be lost sight of that the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Regular Army from peace service in the Colonies will place Her Majesty's local forces in an entirely different position with respect to the army from heretofore, and that some measures are required now, for the first time, to prevent the possibility of incompatible differences of system, organization, armament, &c., &c., growing up in the military and defensive arrangements of the Empire.

I trust that His Royal Highness will approve of the recommendations that I have made, and that the matter may be recognized (as I believe it to be) as one of high Imperial concern.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,

Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

The Military Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Horse Guards.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 19th August, 1870.

SIR,—When the question of transferring lands, buildings, fortifications, armaments, and reserve stores from the artillery, engineer, and control, to the Canadian Government arose, I called upon the Chiefs of those branches of the service to report shortly, for the assistance of the Militia Department, what measures would be necessary to ensure the property and stores from deteriorating. I have now the honor to enclose your Ex-A. 13,563—13,596 cellency short suggestions on the subject from Colonel Hamilton, 13,804 C.R.E., Colonel Gibbon, Commanding R.A., and Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, Deputy Controller.

All these officers recommend the employment of specially trained officers and subordinates, and at the same time point out that many very good men in the different Departments have lately retired in order to remain in Canada, and that their services would probably be available at low salaries.

They in fact concur in the opinion I have already expressed in my memorandum to your Excellency, C. 9,129, of 26th July, 1870, that an artillery and an engineer branch and a control division should be established in the Militia Department.

The engineer question does not press, but the artillery question is urgent.

The Dominion will run a risk of great pecuniary loss and of some terrible accident, if persons knowing the use and dangers of combustible stores and warlike material are not at once engaged to take charge of the armaments, including guns, carriages, projectiles, ammunition, fuzes, &c., on the works. To keep these men up to their work, and to advise the Minister of Militia on artillery matters, a highly trained artillery officer is indispensable. His services should be secured at once.

The necessity for some system analogous to the control is indispensable, for no Government can administer to the wants of an army in the field, or even to those of the

smallest force in the most peaceable times at all, much less efficiently and economically, without some system carefully and laboriously thought out and established beforehand. There is every facility now for doing this, for the recent Report of and the Minutes of evidence taken before Lord Strathnairn's Committee, on the administration of transport and supply branches of the British Army, upon which the existing control system has been established, go most thoroughly into the whole question.

I recommend, therefore, most strongly, that a serious study of the question of the supply of food, &c., stores, hospitals, barracks, clothing and transport for the Canadian Militia, under all circumstances of peace or war, should be at once undertaken by competent persons.

It would be a very great satisfaction to me if the Canadian Government decided to secure the services of a general officer of mark, as I advocated in my memorandum of the 26th July, in order that he might preside over and direct the enquiries of such a Committee as I propose, and guide their labors in applying well-known principles to the circumstances and requirements of the Canadian Militia.

The more I think of it, the more convinced am I of the primary importance, to the interest of Canada, of appointing a first rate professional man to be head of the Militia, under, of course, the responsible Minister.

A suitable Militia Control System will take some time to elaborate and set in motion.

In the meantime, the Store Department of the Militia is taking over fortifications, buildings, lands, armaments, reserve stores, all in addition to its usual Clothing and Commissariat duties. This Store Department will certainly break down.

The fortifications, buildings and lands ought to pass to the Engineer Branch.

The armaments to be the care of the Artillery.

The reserve stores, which Canada is about to receive, include many articles which cannot be kept like clothing or bedding; costly and special in their nature, they require skilled storemen, with store officers thoroughly acquainted with them and the precautions necessary for their care. They must also be arranged in the most exact and methodical manner, or they will not be ready for issue on an emergency, and no remain or survey of them will be possible.

These considerations move me to forward the applications of several of the Control A. 13,876— Store employes, who, upon the reductions consequent on the withdrawal of 13,885. the troops, have chosen to retire in Canada and seek employment with the Militia.

If my advice is taken these men will be employed at once, or there will be great confusion and loss of stores.

In pressing the employment of these men upon the Government, I am aware that suspicions may arise of the Military Authorities being anxious to pass off their old employes on the Militia.

I disclaim, on the part of the officers who have brought the names forward, any such intentions. Their wish is the same as mine, viz., to assist the Canadian Militia in every possible way.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAS. LINDSAY,

Lieut. General Commanding Ontario and Quebec.

His Excellency Sir John Young,

Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

The Lieutenant General Commanding to the Governor General.

(Copy—C. 9,305.—Quote.)

MONTREAL, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that I propose 'embarking for England on the 1st October next.

I also propose to move the Head Quarters of the troops in Ontario and Quebec, to Quebec, on the 26th September, after which date I request that all communications for the military authorities may be addressed to the Commandant, Quebec, who will be Colonel Hamilton of the Royal Engineers.

I have written to the Field Marshall Commanding in Chief to request that Sir Hastings Doyle may be informed of my movements and I expect that the Lieut. General will leave England so as to arrive shortly after, if not by the time of my departure.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. LINDSAY.

Lieut. General Commanding Ont. and Quebec.

His Excellency Sir John Young,

Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Hamilton to Colonel McNeill.

(Copy.)

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th Oct., 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor 658—263. General, a copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 24th September last, relative to the suggestions made by Lieut. General Hon. J. Lindsay to the Dominion Government on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

W. HAMILTON,

Col. R. E. Commandant.

The Military Secretary, Ottawa.

Sir Edw. Lugard to Lieut. General Hon. J. Lindsay.

(Copy—658—263.)

WAR OFFICE, 24th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, detailing the suggestions which you had made to the Dominion Government, for such military arrangements as might be necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of troops from Canada.

In reply I am to convey to you an expression of Mr. Cardwell's approval of all that you have suggested, excepting that he does not regard it to be the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the Dominion Government should retain, and pay the expense of one or more Regiments of the Line, as proposed in your letter to the Governor General, dated the 14th April, 1870, and marked C. 8,729. Mr. Cardwell considers further that it should be distinctly understood, that in all the arrangements for the command of troops, an undivided responsibility must rest upon the Government of the Dominion, without any of those causes of confusion which in other Colonies have given rise to disputes between the officer in command of Her Majesty's forces and the Local Government.

Mr. Cardwell observes that Major Futvoye, in the closing passage of his letter of the 3rd June, to the Military Secretary to the Governor General, (forming one of the enclosures of your letter under reply) refers to a Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 17th June, 1865, as conveying an assurance that in case of war the Imperial Government would undertake the naval defence of the Dominion; now, whatever obligations that Despatch acknowledges on the part of the Imperial Government, it was not intended to exonerate the Government of the Dominion from any responsibility for taking a share in its own naval defence, either by carrying into effect the provisions of the Colonial Defence Act, or otherwise. On the contrary, all the assurances given in that Despatch on the part of the Imperial Government, were given, as Sir George Cartier observes in his Minute of the 19th May :—

“On the reciprocal assurance given by the Canadian Ministers, then in London, that Canada was ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connection with the Mother Country.”

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

EDWARD LUGARD.

Lieutenant General,

The Honorable J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.,

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

(Copy—D. 1807.)

[(9,308—9,321.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
QUEBEC, 19th Nov., 1870.

SIR,—In reference to the letter from the Department of Militia and Defence of the 27th ult., No. 2423, referred by your Minute of the 29th, ultimo, No. 8,780, I have the honor to acquaint you that Deputy Commissary Miller has been instructed to hand over to Lieut. Col. Wily or his agent at Montreal, 800 iron bedsteads and 800 bed cases.

As regards the sheets and haversacks, the Deputy Controller in Canada has been in personal communication with the Honorable Sir George E. Cartier, who has approved of 3,000 linen sheets being taken instead of 3,000 cotton at Montreal.

Also 500 black rifle haversacks and 890 white canvas haversacks, all that are available in Canada, being taken at Quebec instead of 10,000 demanded.

I am, therefore, to request that Lieut. Col. Wily may be instructed to arrange for taking over the above articles as early as practicable, and especially at Montreal where the Imperial Store Establishment is being broken up.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

R. G. HAMILTON,
Col. Commanding.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

(Copy—57—CANADA—386.)

(9,485.)

WAR OFFICE,
28th October, 1870.

The Secretary of State for War has had under his consideration a letter from the Colonial Office, dated 17th instant, enclosing a Copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, dated 24th September 1870, respecting a battery of 7-pounder guns and

300 iron bedsteads, which the Dominion Government are anxious to purchase on the same terms as the other reserve stores previously selected by them.

Mr. Cardwell has approved of the sale of the battery in question, and of the 300 iron bedsteads on the above terms. You will, therefore, make the issue accordingly, under the orders of the officer commanding the troops.

200 of the bedsteads are to be delivered at Kingston and 100 at Montreal.

(Signed,)

HY. FATUM,
For Director of Artillery and Stores.

Deputy Controller, Quebec.

(Copy.)

(9,321.)

QUEBEC, November 9th, 1870.

In reference to the letter from the Department of Militia and Defence, of the 27th ultimo, No. 2,423, we can supply the 800 bedsteads and 800 bed cases requested.

We cannot supply 3,000 cotton sheets, but we can linen sheets, and 500 black rifle haversacks and 890 white canvas haversacks.

Would you wish to have the linen instead of the cotton sheets, and the number of haversacks we can give?

(Signed,)

B. H. MARTINDALE,
D. C.

Sir G. Cartier.

Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut. General Commanding, to the Governor General.

(Copy—1,724.)

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—Having now concluded my reconnoitering tour of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as far as the lateness of the season will permit, I feel it my duty to submit, for the consideration of your lordship and the members of the Dominion Government, certain points having reference to the defence of those Provinces :—

1st. It is most satisfactory to me to perceive the fine and loyal sentiments that appear generally to pervade the inhabitants, and that as far as numbers are concerned, a considerable army can, at comparatively short notice, be assembled; but it is with regret I learn that a large proportion of the officers are very deficient in military knowledge, and it is needless that I should point out to Your Excellency how much depends upon men being properly led; for without confidence in their leaders the stoutest hearts may fail.

2nd. No means exist at this moment for bringing an army into the field, except in the event of a Fenian raid.

3rd. Should a rupture with the United States occur, when the services of a large army would be required, there is a total want of a Control Department, so essentially necessary for the well-being of the troops, as well as of an efficient provision for their medical necessities. The formation of both these indispensable requisites demands much previous consideration and arrangement. I therefore submit that no time should be lost in providing for their establishment, to be available at the shortest notice.

With regard to the Medical Department, I consider each regiment should be provided with panniers constructed to contain all medical requisites, and tourniquets, &c., should be kept in store, as well as a good supply of surgical instruments.

4th. The necessity of continuous musketry instruction being carried on for each regiment is obvious, and an officer should be selected to conduct it on the same principle as in

the regular forces ; for, although I am quite aware that, as marksmen, the militia are very efficient, they are totally ignorant of the principles of judging distance, which is all important.

5th. I have personally inspected all the arms and appointments in possession of the different regiments, which I am gratified to say I found in very good order, but to my surprise in one regiment only were the Pioneers supplied with the requisite implements for performing their duty, and these were furnished by the officers. I am of the opinion that each regiment should be equipped with their entrenching tools by the Dominion, to enable them to overcome obstacles which may present themselves on a line of march in a thickly wooded country like Canada ; but, I would even go further than this (in consequence of my experience with the American army when on service in the field), to point out the necessity of tools being ready for issue to each regiment to enable them to entrench themselves when necessary. So much importance is attached to the necessity of doing this that the British army are now being instructed in spade drill.

6th. The great and almost entire deficiency of gunboats on the lakes is a most important subject ; a sufficient number of them are absolutely indispensable for the defence of the Dominion, and I would recommend that, with a view to the minor question of a Fenian raid, a small gunboat should be placed on the Welland Canal to keep up a communication with lakes Erie and Ontario (and to guard that frontier), as those on the lakes should be much larger and of greater power than could pass through the canal.

In conclusion, I have only to observe that there are many other important points connected with the militia I should have felt it my duty to remark upon, but as General Lindsay has so fully reported upon them, I think it unnecessary to trouble Your Lordship with any further observations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieut. General Commanding.

His Excellency the Right Honorable

Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut. General Commanding, to the Governor General.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to a conversation I have recently had with Colonel Robertson Ross, upon the subject of his position as Adjutant General of the Militia, in the event of hostilities occurring, if I correctly understand his meaning, he is of opinion that when the Militia is called out he is to retain his present position as Commander of the Militia, acting under the orders of the Lieut. General Commanding ; he exemplifies this by saying that he would then be in the position of a Major General Commanding, under the officer commanding the forces in British North America ; whereas, I am of opinion that his position should then only be that of an Adjutant General, in which capacity no doubt his local knowledge would render his services very valuable, and I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Lieut. General Lindsay in his letter of 14th April last, that a Major General should be selected by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, for the command of the troops in Ontario and Quebec (whose pay and allowances will have to be defrayed from the Colonial revenue), and I am perfectly aware that the Imperial authorities are deeply impressed with the necessity for such an appointment ; and a careful consideration of the whole subject convinces me that such an appointment is indispensable.

I beg to be favored with Your Excellency's decision on this important matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieut. General Commanding.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Schedule of Despatches from the Governor General of Canada to the Lieut. General¹ Commanding, relating to the withdrawal of the Troops and the Defence of the Dominion.

April 18th, 1870.

June 23rd, 1870.

June 23rd, 1870.

July 29th, 1870.

August 24th, 1870.

September 10th, 1870.

Sir John Young to General Lindsay.

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (C. 8,728) respecting proposed Military arrangements on the withdrawal of the troops from Canada.

I have caused a copy of your letter to be communicated to the Privy Council for consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. General the Hon. J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.

Sir John Young to General Lindsay.

QUEBEC, June 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, (N.C. 8,999) and to state that I have forwarded a copy of it for the information of the Minister of Militia.

The personal conference which you propose will, I am persuaded, be of great utility, and many matters of intricacy will be elucidated by the aid of your suggestions and experience.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. General the Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.

Sir John Young to General Lindsay.

QUEBEC, June 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (C. 9,000) of the 16th instant, and to state that I have forwarded a copy of it to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, with a view to his making the necessary preparations for taking over the works and reserve, stores which you propose to deliver over on the 1st August proximo.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Sir John Young to General Lindsay.

NIAGARA, July 29th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, forwarding your memorandum with reference to future military arrangements in the Dominion.

2. I have duly forwarded a copy of this memorandum to the Minister of Militia for the consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. General the Honorable J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.

Sir John Young to General Lindsay.

QUEBEC, August 24th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications (three) of date 19th instant, with their enclosures, and to state that no time shall be lost in bringing them under the consideration of the responsible Ministers of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. J. Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

Sir John Young to General Lindsay.

QUEBEC, September 10th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, informing me that you propose to embark for England on the 1st October next, and that the Head Quarters of the troops in Ontario and Quebec will move down to Quebec on the 26th instant, after which date all communications for military authorities are to be addressed to Colonel Hamilton, of the Royal Engineers, Commandant, Quebec.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Lieut. General the Hon. James Lindsay, &c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, May 19th, 1870.

On the two Despatches of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 12th February last (40—41), to His Excellency the Governor General, the undersigned has the honor to state, that, the reason for not reporting Herewith.

on them at an earlier date, is to be attributed to the expectation of the Despatch containing the Draft of the Bill to authorise the guarantee for the construction of fortifications in Canada, which arrived, accompanied by the Despatch No. 86. of the 7th April last, on which the undersigned reported yesterday to Your Excellency, and which report was embodied in an Order of Your Excellency in Council, agreeing to the provisions of the proposed Bill, with some suggested modifica-

tions. The undersigned, is now in a position to report upon the above Despatches (40-41), and has the honor to state, that, he considers that a Memorandum for the information of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State should embody the following:—

1. With regard to the reduction of troops, the Canadian Government learns, with regret, the determination of the Imperial Government, to withdraw, at so early a date, and in such a sudden way, the greater part of the troops now stationed in British North America.

The same reasons which prompted the Memorandum of the 4th November, 1869, transmitted with the Governor General's Despatch (124), of the 9th of same month, urging the non-withdrawal of arms, on account of the Fenian organization then existing, equally apply against the reduction of troops in the Dominion of Canada, for that body of evil disposed persons is yet in existence, and in full activity, and if the British Government should feel it necessary to withdraw the troops, as they appear to have determined on doing, the Canadian Government trusts such a determination will not be fully carried into execution, until after an entire cessation and disappearance of the hostile feelings shewn by that organization, which the Imperial Government is aware, have not yet taken place.

It is well that the Imperial Government should be informed that the Active Militia, to the extent of several thousand men, at a great expense, have been called out during the past month, and that the continued threats of the Fenian body have induced the Canadian Parliament to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The preparations made by the Canadian Government to resist the threatened attack of that body, may have deterred them from carrying into execution their intentions, but they are, however, reported to be making preparations for an attack upon some part of the North-West Territory.

So long as the Fenian organization exists, it is considered by the Canadian Government, that, as that body is organized, not against Canada but against the Imperial Government, there should be left in Canada a sufficient number of Her Majesty's troops to assist in repelling any invasion from that lawless body.

Another important reason why the troops now in Canada should not be withdrawn, is obviously found in the difficulties which have arisen in the Red River Territory, and still, unfortunately, continue to exist, and which render necessary the presence of a number of Her Majesty's troops in the Dominion of Canada, to be available for service in that territory. If no reply has been made to the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 14th April, 1869 (65), it must not be inferred that the Canadian Government acquiesced in the policy of suddenly withdrawing the greater part of the troops from British North America, as the opinion of the Canadian Government on the subject therein mentioned, has been frequently made known to the Imperial Government, and particularly, by an Order of the Governor General in Council, of the 21st January, 1869, transmitted by Despatch (9) of the same date. Such a course would be impolitic, so long as the organization of the Fenian body continue to exist. Moreover, while the Despatch of the 14th April, 1869 (65), signified to the Canadian Government, the final determination of the Imperial Government to withdraw the troops, yet the terms thereof led the Canadian Government to suppose that the withdrawal of them would not take place at so early a date, and certainly, not so long as the threats of the Fenian body against Canada continued to be made. It must also be remembered, that at the date of writing the Despatch of the 14th April, 1869 (65), the Imperial Government were under the conviction that the Fenian organization would soon disappear. Unfortunately, this expectation has not been realized.

2. If the Imperial policy be irrevocably determined on to reduce in the manner proposed in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 12th February, 1870 (40), the number of regular troops now stationed in the various parts of the Dominion of Canada, notwithstanding the representations herein made, the Canadian Government cannot understand why there should not be continued at Quebec a permanent garrison, such as is proposed to be established at Halifax, and feel it their duty strongly to urge on the

Imperial Government the absolute necessity for a permanent garrison at Quebec, composed of Her Majesty's Regular Troops. It must not be lost sight of that Quebec is the principal fortified place in the Dominion, and forms, as it were, the gate of entrance to the River St. Lawrence, and holds towards that river and the great lakes, about the same position that Gibraltar does towards the Mediterranean. The Canadian Government hope, therefore, that the Imperial Government will be induced to consider favorably these views, and adopt such measures, that, under all circumstances, Quebec continue to have a permanent garrison.

3. As to the formation of a Colonial regiment out of the regulars now in Canada, with their head quarters in England, with a view to afford military Colonial Regiment instruction to the officers and men of the Militia of Canada, the undersigned is not prepared to recommend the adoption of the proposal submitted.

4. With regard to the works of fortification proposed to be constructed, the undersigned would refer to the Act of the Canadian Parliament, authorizing Works of Fortification. the loan, to the Orders of the Governor in Council, on Despatches of 17th May, 1869, and 4th August, 1869 (87, 149), which orders formed the basis of subsequent Despatches from His Excellency the Governor General, of the 28th October, 1869 (110, 111). The undersigned has stated in his place in the House of Commons, that he would recommend that the expenditure on those works should be spread over five or six years, and in about equal proportions, and that the first works undertaken should be at Montreal, Kingston, and St. John, N.B.

With respect to the conditions alluded to in the Despatch of the 12th February, 1870 (40), as to be imposed by the Imperial Government, for the raising of the necessary loan on the Imperial guarantee, the undersigned, as stated above, reported to Your Excellency, yesterday, on the Draft of the Bill, as forwarded with the Despatch of the 7th April last.

5. As to the barracks and fortifications, together with the landed property of the War Department attached to them, and the armament of the fortifications, Surrender of Barracks, &c. 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 of February last (40), 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.

6. The Canadian Government have learned with pleasure, and feel grateful that the Rifles & Carbines. Imperial Government have authorised the small arms, already issued on loan, consisting of 43,870 rifles and carbines, to become unconditionally the property of Canada.

7. For the expressed intention not to withdraw at present the 25,000 Sniders now kept as a reserve in Canada, the Canadian Government offer their thanks.

8. The announcement in the former Despatch of the 12th February last (40), that the arrangements therein contemplated are contingent upon time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of foreign war, is very satisfactory to the Canadian Government, who receive with gladness the reiteration of the assurance conveyed in the Despatch of the 17th June, 1866, that the Imperial Government fully acknowledged the obligation of defending every portion of the Empire, with all the resources at its command, on the reciprocal assurances given by the Canadian Ministers, then in London, that Canada was ready to devote all her resources, both in men and money, to the maintenance of her connexion with the Mother Country.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th May, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the two Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Nos. 40 and 41), dated, respectively, the 12th day of February last, together with the Memorandum thereon submitted by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the said Despatches were referred, and they respectfully report their entire concurrence in the views expressed in the said Memorandum, and advise that a Copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to Earl Granville, as containing the opinion of the Canadian Government on the important questions therein referred to.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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

(Copy—Canada—No. 40.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have now to communicate to you the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting the military force now in Canada, which it will be necessary for them, before long, to submit to Parliament. They have been adopted after repeated and careful consideration.

Parliament cannot fail to expect that substantial effect shall be given to the policy which it has already approved, and which was stated in my Despatch (No. 65) of the 14th April, 1869, of reducing the number of Her Majesty's Troops in British North America.

On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government are desirous of affording the Dominion Government all possible assistance in organizing such a military and naval power as they may consider befitting for a country which has an increasing population of 3½ millions.

With this view Her Majesty's Government are prepared, as they have already informed you, to perform their pledge of proposing to Parliament to guarantee a loan of £1,000,000 for defensive works. But in order to meet objections which are not likely to be raised in Parliament, they would be glad to know whether the Dominion Government is still in favor of the plan heretofore accepted; and, if so, how soon they are prepared to begin and carry out the necessary works. Meantime I shall forward to you shortly the draft of a Bill containing the conditions of detail on which it is proposed to give the guarantee, and without which it could not be expected to receive the approval of the House of Commons.

The City of Halifax will be garrisoned by about 1,500 British Troops of all ranks as an Imperial Station.

Besides supplying this force the Secretary of State for War is desirous of enabling your Ministers, if they should think it requisite, to retain in Canada the services of a small body of Imperial troops, for the instructions of their Volunteers and Militia.

With this view he would be ready to facilitate the formation of a Colonial Regiment out of Her Majesty's Army, by enabling officers and men, now in the Dominion, to accept any offer made to them by the Government for the transfer of their services, and this, even though an entire battalion were to volunteer as a Colonial Regiment for service in Canada. The Head Quarters and a small nucleus returning to this country on which the regiment would be reformed.

What these offers should be, and what arrangements in particular should be made as to the claims arising out of past services, are matters which will require consideration in case the principle of the plan is acceptable to the Canadian Government.

Besides the Halifax Garrison, Her Majesty's Government propose to leave in Canada, for the present year, a Battalion of Infantry and one Battery of Garrison Artillery. This force will be shortly concentrated or have their Head Quarters at Quebec. The regiment of Canadian Rifles will be disbanded. The rest of the force now in Canada will be withdrawn.

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, 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.

The small arms already issued on loan, consisting, as I understand, of 43,870 rifles and carbines, will become unconditionally the property of Canada, as you have been informed in another Despatch,* but no further issues on loan will be made, except under circumstances of special emergency.

You will take care to explain to your advisers, that the arrangements contemplated in this despatch, and which are based on principles applicable not exclusively to the Dominion, but to the other self-governing British Colonies, are contingent upon a time of peace, and are in no way intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of foreign war.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy—Canada—No. 41.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch (No. 124), of the 9th November last, forwarding a communication from the Minister of Militia and Defence, requesting that instructions may be given for the issue to the Canadian Government on loan, under the existing regulations, of the balance of 51,000 Snider rifles, appropriated for the Colonial forces, and urging that the question of the purchase of 25,000 Snider rifles, which it was proposed to withdraw from the reserve in the Dominion, should be allowed to remain in abeyance until the next meeting of Parliament.

It appears that in October, 1868, Her Majesty's Government having previously authorized the issue on loan of a large number of Snider rifles for the use of the forces of the Dominion, viz., 30,000 for Canada, and 11,000 for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; an application was received, and acceded to by Her Majesty's Government, that 10,000 more such rifles should be issued on loan for Quebec and Ontario.

I perceive that from the Memorandum of the Minister of Militia, dated 14th November, 1869, enclosed in your Despatch, the total number of Snider rifles issued had been 40,670.

The 10,000 authorized in October, 1868, and a small portion of those which had been previously authorized, had not, therefore, up to that time, been actually issued from store.

In the meanwhile regulations have been issued by the Secretary of State for War, prohibiting further loans of arms, except on occasions of extraordinary and pressing emergency, and subject to payment if the Secretary of State for War should think fit, and repeating, that arms, guns and other stores issued on loan under former regulations are liable to be recalled at any time.

*This will follow

It may be questioned how far the decision of the Imperial Government in 1868, authorizing the issue of 10,000 additional rifles, is to be considered as in force; your Government not having availed themselves of that decision, until the regulations under which it had been made were withdrawn.

But whatever the effect of that decision, your Government would, under the new and old regulations remain subject to an inconvenient liability to return not only this supply, but all previous issues whenever called on to do so.

I have communicated on the subject with the Secretary of State for War, and I have to inform you that Mr. Cardwell is prepared to agree that your Government should retain as its own property, all the Snider and other breech-loading arms to the number of 43,870 actually issued under the old regulations, but that no further arms should be issued except under the new regulations.

It is not Mr. Cardwell's intention to withdraw the 25,000 Sniders from the reserve for the present, but it must be clearly understood that, as soon as the period arrives when they will admit of being sent home, their retention can only be sanctioned subject to the payment of their value by your Government.

I request that you will submit this proposal for the consideration of your Ministers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GRANVILLE

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir J. Young, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

SCHEDULE of Documents emanating from the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Officers thereof, and of Orders of the Privy Council based thereon.

May 19, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, expressing the views of the Canadian Government, with respect to the withdrawal of the Troops, and relating to other military questions, and Orders of Council thereon.

May 20, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting armament to be retained on the departure of the regular troops.

May 20, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting reserve stores to be retained for the use of the Dominion.

May 30, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting closing and reopening of military schools.

June 3, 1870.—Letter in reply to letters of the Lieut. General Commanding, of the 14th April and 27th May, 1870.

June 6, 1870.—Letter respecting sale of Royal Artillery horses, &c.

June 8, 1870.—Letter to authorise the Director of Stores to receive over armament of the works at Toronto.

June 8, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting instructions given to the Director of Stores.

June 27, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting interview with Lieut. General Lindsay.

June 27th, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, stating readiness of the Government to take over barracks, forts, &c., on 1st August.

July 1, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, stating that instructions have been given to take over the new fort at Toronto.

July 13, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting his arrangement for taking over the new fort at Toronto.

July 21, 1870.—Letter to the Director of Stores, respecting the taking over of property at Toronto and Kingston.

July 27, 1870.—Memorandum of Deputy Adjutant General Powell, respecting stores to be reserved.

July 29, 1870.—Letter of the Director of Stores, respecting the surrender of property at Isle aux Noix.

July 30, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting the taking over of the fort, &c., at Isle aux Noix, on 1st August.

August 1, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 181.

August 4, 1870.—Letter of the Director of Stores, stating that he has received over Isle aux Noix with the buildings and armament.

August 13, 1870.—Telegram of the Director of Stores, respecting Caretaker at Isle aux Noix.

August 15, 1870.—Letter of the Director of Stores, reporting that he has received over certain military properties at Kingston.

August 20, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 194.

August 22, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 211.

August 24, 1870.—Letter of the Adjutant General of Militia, respecting removal of guns from Isle aux Noix.

August 24, 1870.—Letter of the Adjutant General of Militia, respecting four light field guns at Fort Garry.

August 25, 1870.—Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence, authorizing the Director of Stores to remove guns and stores from Isle aux Noix to St. Helen's Island.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting guns, &c., to be removed from Isle aux Noix.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to Adjutant General of Militia, respecting removal of guns, &c., from Isle aux Noix.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to the Adjutant General of Militia, respecting four light field guns and Snider ammunition, to be procured from Imperial Government.

August 25, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, on same subject.

September 6, 1870.—Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence, authorizing the employment of a Caretaker at Isle aux Noix.

September 9, 1870.—Letter of Col. Hamilton to the Director of Stores, respecting buildings at Ottawa vacated by the troops.

September 12, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the transfer of the buildings lately occupied as barracks at Ottawa.

September 12, 1870.—Letter to Department of Public Works, respecting transfer of barrack buildings, in the city of Ottawa.

September 16, 1870.—Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting four light field guns, &c.

September 19, 1870.—Letter to the Military Secretary, respecting the departure of Lieut. General Lindsay for England.

September 22, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the receiving from the Royal Engineer of the barracks at Ottawa.

September 23, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, detailing progress made in dismantling the works at Isle aux Noix.

September 27, 1870.—Letter mentioned in Despatch of the Governor General, No. 236.

September 30, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, stating that the old fort at Toronto has been handed over to him.

October 11, 1870.—Letter of Storekeeper Pope, respecting stores sent from Isle aux Noix to St. Helen's Island.

October 14, 1870.—Memorandum of Adjutant General of Militia, respecting the acquisition of additional reserve stores.

October 17, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the receiving over of certain buildings and properties at Kingston.

October 17, 1870.—Letter to Director of Stores, respecting removal of articles from barracks at Ottawa.

October 21, 1870.—Letter to Col. Martindale, respecting tent-flooring at St. Helen's Island as part of reserve stores.

October 24, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting the dismantling of works at Isle aux Noix.

October 24, 1870.—Letter of Adjutant General of Militia to Director of Stores, respecting guns to be removed from Isle aux Noix to Military School at Montreal.

October 27, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting the purchase from the Imperial Government of a reserve of arms, ammunition, and other stores.

October 27, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting instructions given to Director of Stores to receive over reserve stores at Montreal.

October 27, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting additional reserve stores.

October 29, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council on Memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence of 27th inst., respecting the purchase from the Imperial Government of a reserve of arms, ammunition, and other stores.

October 29, 1870, to January 7, 1871.—Correspondence respecting a claim made by the Imperial authorities for the payment of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling for stores alleged to have been furnished to Canada, and O. C. thereon.

November 14, 1870.—Memorandum of Adjutant General of Militia, relative to further additional stores.

November 21, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting removal of articles from barracks at Ottawa.

November 25, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting removal of guns left at Fort Garry.

November 25, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, requesting that thanks be given to the Secretary of State for War.

November 25, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting the day for the enrolment of 1871.

November 26, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council on Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence of 25th inst., fixing the day for taking the enrolment of 1871.

November 28, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, respecting the expenses of taking the enrolment of 1871.

November 30, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council on memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence of 28th inst., respecting the expenses of taking the enrolment of 1871.

November 30, 1870.—Letter of Director of Stores, respecting properties at Montreal, handed over by the Commanding Royal Engineer (Col. Hamilton).

November 30, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, respecting remarks of General Lindsay regarding the Defence of the Frontier.

December 1, 1870, to February 14, 1871.—Papers relating to the appointment of Lieutenant French, as Inspector of Artillery and warlike stores for the Dominion of Canada.

December 1, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council, respecting the establishment of Military Schools.

December 1, 1870.—Memorandum of Director of Stores, reporting that he has received over reserve stores at Montreal.

December 5, 1870.—Memorandum of the Minister of Militia and Defence, relative to the disposal of the Admiralty Lands at Kingston.

December 6, 1870.—Order of the Privy Council, on memorandum of Minister of Militia and Defence of the 5th inst., respecting the disposal of the Admiralty Lands at Kingston.

December 19, 1870.—Letter to Military Secretary, intimating that instructions have been given to Director of Stores as requested by Col. Hamilton.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 20th, 1870.

SIR,—Relative to the letter of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle) of the 29th March last, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence directs me to inform you that the following amount of armament and ammunition may be retained upon the departure of the regular troops.

1 gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted.
3 sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted.

And ammunition for such in the same proportion per gun mounted, as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. McNeill, V.C., Military Secretary.

(Copy.)

(1,925.)
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 20th, 1870.

SIR,—The letter of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle), of the 30th March last, having had the attention of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, he directs me to state in reply, that he considers that the whole of the stores mentioned in the list enclosed in that letter, with the exception of the 10,000 wood canteens, and 10,000 canteen straps, should be retained for the use of the Dominion Government, and that they should be kept in store, as at present at Montreal, Quebec and Kingston; and upon the withdrawal of the regular troops, handed over to the charge of the Militia Storekeeper at those station; it being, however, well understood that in the articles proposed to be handed over, none are to be of an obsolete pattern, unserviceable, or otherwise unsuitable, and that previous to their transfer, their state should be ascertained by the Dominion Director of Stores.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. McNeill, V.C., Military Secretary.

(Copy.)

(1,980.)
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, May 30th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that he concurs in the recommendation contained in the letter of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle), of the 16th instant, that the Military Schools at Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, should be closed from the 1st of June next.

I am also to add, that those schools will be re-opened on the 1st of November next, under such a system as may be hereafter determined on by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence

Lt. Col. McNeill, V.C., Military Secretary, G. G.

(Copy.)

(2,002.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 3rd, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to request you to intimate to the Lieut. General Commanding, that he is
 April 14th, 1870. thankful for the information conveyed by his two letters, relating
 May 27th, 1870. to the withdrawal of troops from Canada, and the handing over to the Government of Canada of the lands and buildings, fortifications and armaments which are soon to cease to be occupied by Her Majesty's regular troops. The Minister of Militia and Defence is also thankful for the divers suggestions made by the Lieut. General Commanding, for the consideration of the Government of Canada.

You will be good enough to explain to the Lieut. General Commanding, that the reason why a reply was not sooner made to his letter of the 14th April, was that the Despatch therein referred to, was itself under the consideration of the Government. It was only on the 19th of May last that the Minister of Militia and Defence was enabled to report to his Excellency in Council on the contents of that Despatch, as well as of another, on the same subject. That Report of the Minister of Militia and Defence was adopted by an Order of His Excellency in Council on the following day, with a view to its being transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies by His Excellency the Governor General. It was so forwarded a few days ago, with a Despatch of His Excellency.

As a great number of the points mentioned in the two letters of General Lindsay have been disposed of by that report, the Minister of Militia and Defence thinks he cannot do better than to enclose, for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, a Copy of that Order in Council and Report, as a reply in part to those two letters.

A few days ago a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th May, 1870, was received, informing the Government of Canada that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned the transfer to the Dominion of Canada of all the barracks and lands attached to them, except the fortress of Quebec and lands connected therewith.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is desirous that the Lieut. General Commanding should be informed that the Dominion Government expect, almost as a certainty, that on the representations made on the report, the withdrawal of the troops, if it should take place, will not be on the scale and to the extent at first contemplated, and that Quebec will be permanently garrisoned by Her Majesty's regular troops. If the expectations of the Dominion Government are realized, of which they have little doubt, with regard to the *only partial* withdrawal of the troops, and the establishment of a permanent garrison at Quebec, a great part of the instructions given to the Lieut. General Commanding, will have to be postponed for future consideration and action.

In the meantime the Minister of Militia and Defence will be thankful if the Lieut. General Commanding will feel pleased to confer with him generally, at his own convenience, at any time and place he may name, with reference to the divers suggestions kindly made by the General.

The Minister of Militia and Defence thinks that a great deal may be effected by personal conference, before coming to any conclusion by written correspondence.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is pleased to find mention made in the letter of General Lindsay, of the 27th ultimo, that the Lieut. General Commanding is conversant with the Militia system of the country, and feels satisfied with the completeness of the organization of the Militia in the *two Provinces*. I am to remark that that organization applies not only to the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but to all the Provinces comprised in the Union. The General seems to be under the impression that there is no provision in the Militia Law for the employment of a force for the purpose of forming a garrison. The Minister of Militia and Defence would refer on that subject to the Militia Law itself, authorizing not only the organization of Active Militia and its training, but

also authorizing, under *Section 20*, the formation of a corps of volunteers for any service whatever, and under such regulations as may, from time to time, be made.

It is under this section that the two battalions forming part of the expedition to Red River have been organized; and under the same provisions corps of volunteers may be organized for the purpose of garrisoning.

With regard to any fortifications which may be handed over to the Dominion Government, which might not be garrisoned by any part of Her Majesty's regular army. Corps of volunteers for the purpose of garrisoning them, will be easily organized out of the men belonging to the Active Militia to serve in turn, or from any portion of the Regular Militia.

In case, however, experience should prove that the garrisoning of any fortifications by means of corps of volunteers was not efficient, it will be very easy to amend, at any future Session of the Dominion Parliament, the Militia Law, so as to give power to Her Majesty to exact garrison duties in any required place from the Active Militia, in such manner and on such conditions and terms as Her Majesty may determine from time to time.

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 Lieut. 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.

General Lindsay, in his letter of 27th May, makes allusion to the organization of a naval force for the naval defence of the country. On that subject, the Minister of Militia and Defence refers General Lindsay to the Despatch of 17th June, 1865, mentioned in the report transmitted herewith, in which, amongst other things it is stated, that as a matter of course, in case of war, it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to undertake the naval defence of the country.

With reference to the matter of the Military Schools, the Minister of Militia and Defence begs to refer the Lieut. General Commanding to the letter addressed
1,980 to you on the 30th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary,

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2,011.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 6th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state, C. 8,915. that under present circumstances he would recommend that the sale of Royal Artillery horses, and the return of Field Battery equipment into store, be suspended for the present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary,

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2,017.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 8th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to authorize you to receive over the armament of the works at Toronto, and for that purpose to put yourself in communication with the Control Officer there, D. A. C. G. Wilkinson, as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lt. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c., Ottawa.

(Copy.)

(2,016.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 8th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to the letters of the Military Secretary (Lt. Col. Earle), of the 21st^o ultimo and 4th instant, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to inform you, that instructions have been given to Lieut.-Col. Wily, to put himself in communication with D. A. C. G. Wilkinson, at Toronto, for the purpose of taking over the armament of the works at that place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2087.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June, 27th 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Lieut. General Commanding, of the 16th instant, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence directs me to state that he will, with pleasure, meet the General at any time that may be convenient to him, to confer on the subject matter of that letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2088.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, June 27th, 1870.

SIR,—The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, directs me to state for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, that the Dominion Government will be ready to take over, on the 1st August next, the Forts, Barracks, &c., mentioned in his letter of the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2105.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, July 1st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary (Lieut. Col. Earle), of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that instructions have been given to Lieut. Col. Wily to put himself in communication at once with Col. Hamilton, for the purpose of taking over the new Fort at Toronto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia & Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 13th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that having placed myself, as directed by you, in communication with Colonel Hamilton, Royal Engineers, respecting the taking over the new Fort at Toronto, by the Militia Department, I am now instructed by that officer to proceed to Toronto to-morrow for that purpose. I shall comply with Col. Hamilton's instructions, and proceed to Toronto as directed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY,

Lieut. Col., Director of Stores.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia & Defence.

Ottawa.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 21st July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that under the instructions conveyed to me by the papers marked A, as per margin, I at once placed myself in communication with Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, and proceeded with that officer to Toronto on the 14th inst. On the following day, I received over from him the grounds and buildings known as the New Fort at Toronto, as shewn on the plan B, with the fitments and fixtures of said buildings, as per schedule C, all in good order.

Papers enclosed herewith.

A.—Letter from Military Secretary, &c., &c.

B.—Plan new Fort.

C.—Schedule of fixture and fitments

D.—Plan Royal Arty. park barrk's, Kingston.

E.—Schedule of fixtures and fitments.

F.—List of encroachments or trespasses.

G.—Major Bernard's letter.

H.—Thos. Murray testimonial of character.

I also received over, on the 19th inst., from Lieutenant Gehle, Royal Engineers, the grounds and buildings known as the Royal Artillery Park Barracks, at Kingston, as shewn on plan E, with the fixture and fitments of said buildings, as per schedule F, all in good order. I also enclose a list of encroachments or trespasses, F. The gun sheds and stables were previously in temporary possession of the Kingston Volunteer Cavalry, and Field Battery of Artillery respectively. Under directions from Lieut. Colonel Powell, D.A.G., Artillery Park Barracks have now been handed over to the District Staff Officer at Kingston, for the purpose of enabling him to accommodate therein the two Depot Companies of the Red River Force, about being organized at that place.

The Field Officers' quarters, marked D on the plan, are at present occupied by Major Bernard, the late Paymaster of the Royal Canadian Rifles, whom the military authorities requested should not be disturbed now, as his stay therein is not likely to be prolonged beyond September next. In the event, however, of the premises being required at an earlier date, he has engaged himself to give them up to the Militia Department at a week's notice, as per letter G.

With reference to the New Fort at Toronto, it is extremely desirable that a caretaker should at once be appointed in charge of the premises. I have placed them for the present in charge of the storekeeper, Toronto. I would most respectfully recommend to this charge Mr. Thomas Murray, lately employed as foreman of works at the military stores, Toronto, and long in the employment of the Militia Department in charge of the magazine at the fort, and the superintendence of the issue of ammunition to the Volunteer force. He receives at present from the Militia Department 50 cents per diem; an additional 50 cents to this amount, would, I have no doubt, secure the services of an efficient and trustworthy man, thoroughly acquainted with the whole *locale*, and everything connected therewith. I enclose copy of a testimonial as to the character and ability, H.

The imperative necessity that exists for the appointment of a caretaker, will be best illustrated by the following facts. When taking over the buildings I found out that a forcible entry had been effected therein, and that they had been occupied during the night previous by some loose and disorderly women, to their manifest danger and detriment. I directed Major Goodwin, the storekeeper, to place himself in communication with the police authorities of Toronto, and the result was, that, on the following day seven women and one man were arrested on the premises, and committed to gaol for a term of three months as vagabonds.

With reference to the armaments of the forts at Toronto, taken over by me from the Control Department, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd ultimo, I am still unable to make any report thereon, not having yet received from that Department the necessary official documents to enable me to do so.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia & Defence.
Ottawa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY,
Lieut. Col., Director of Stores, &c.

Report of D. A. G. Powell, on Stores to be reserved.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, July 27th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

The papers undernoted having been handed to me for report, viz. :—

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,681), of 29th March, 1870, relating to the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated February, 1870, communicating the intention of Her Majesty's Government respecting the military force now in Canada, and stating that the armament of the fortifications at stations finally vacated by Her Majesty's troops will be handed over to the Dominion; and enquiring, whether the Canadian Government wishes any, and what quantities of ammunition to be set aside for the armament, and any guns and carriages as a reserve to it; at same time intimating, that as the whole of the stores not already selected by the Canadian Government to be held as a reserve, are being actively prepared for removal, an early reply is absolutely necessary.

Minister of Militia's reply, dated 20th May, 1870, that the following armament and ammunition be retained, viz. :—

"One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted; three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted, and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery."

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,685), under date of 30th March, 1870, transmitting Memorandum of the Deputy Controller, relating to the list of stores proposed to be handed over to Canada on payment; and stating, that it may be anticipated that no Imperial Stores Establishment will be left in the country; and asking, whether, if the Secretary of State for War should approve of the arrangement, the Dominion Government would receive over the reserve at once, and to take entire charge of it, and pay for it under such arrangements as may be agreed upon between the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

Minister of Militia's reply thereto, under date of 20th May, 1870.

"He considers that the whole of the stores mentioned in the list enclosed in the letter, with the exception of the 10,000 wood canteens, should be retained for the use of the Dominion Government, and that they should be kept in store, as at present, at Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston; and upon the withdrawal of the regular troops, handed over to the charge of the militia storekeepers at those stations; it being, however, well understood, that in the articles proposed to be handed over, none are to be of an obsolete pattern, unserviceable, or otherwise unsuitable, and that, previous to their transfer, their state should be ascertained by the Dominion Director of Stores."

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,877), dated 21st May, 1870, referring to previous correspondence, and enclosing Memorandum of Deputy Controller, asking instruction from Imperial Government relating to the reserve stores—the answers to which are written in red ink opposite to the questions.

WAR OFFICE, 23rd April, 1870,

DEPUTY CONTROLLER, CANADA.—See the following replies to the questions herein raised by you.

(Signed,)

G. BALFOUR,

For Controller in Chief.

ENCLOSURE.

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

MONTREAL, 29th March, 1870.

CONTROLLER IN CHIEF—Adverting to War Office Memorandum of the 24th ult., (Canada—16—286) I have the honor to request instructions on the following points :—

1st. As regards the reserve of stores sanctioned to be retained for the Dominion Government, by War Office letter of the 6th September, 1869 (57—Canada—295), it is presumed that concurrently with the withdrawal of the troops from Canada, and the surrender to the Dominion Government of the buildings, &c. the military store establishment will be withdrawn, and that no part of it will be retained in Canada, solely to look after the reserve in question. Under these altered circumstances it is submitted that in lieu of the arrangement sanctioned by the above-named War Office letter of the 6th September, the whole of the reserve stores should, in the course of the ensuing summer, be handed over to the sole charge of the Dominion, to be paid for by it at such time as may be decided upon between it and the Imperial Government?

The obvious advantages to the Imperial Government of adopting such a course, would be freedom from all risk, responsibility, and establishment in connection with the reserve stores, and from all chance of disagreement regarding the condition or suitability of the stores, when required for use from time to time by the Dominion Government.

Ans.—[The reserve of stores may be handed over to the Canadian Government as proposed, but their value must be recovered at the time of transfer.]

2nd. As regards the armament to be handed over to the Dominion Government with the fortifications?

Ans.—[The armament comprises the guns, carriages, &c. on the works, and the ammunition and stores belonging thereto in artillery charge.]

What is to be included under the service armament? Are side-arms to be included and if so, to what extent? Are projectiles and ammunition to be handed over, and if so, in what quantities, and on what terms? Are any guns to be handed over as a reserve in addition to those on the works, and if so, to what extent, and on what terms?

Ans.—[In the event of the stores in artillery charge being insufficient for the equipment of the mounted ordnance, such articles may be issued from stores as the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery may consider necessary to complete the equipment. If any reserve guns are required, the issue may be made on payment.]

3rd. As regards the surrender of the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, is any equipment to be handed over with the building, and if so, upon what terms?

[In handing over the barracks and hospitals to the Dominion Government, the buildings and lands only should be transferred free of cost; any equipment, if required, being paid for.]

(Signed,) G. B.

The Dominion Government has been invited to express its views regarding the arrangement suggested in paragraph 1, for transferring to its sole charge the reserve stores, and also its wishes regarding the ammunition, &c., referred to in paragraph 2, and the barrack and hospital equipment referred to in paragraph 3.

Pending their reply, I am desirous of ascertaining the course which the Secretary of State for War would wish followed, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur in dealing with the stores in Canada.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE.

Upon which the Military Secretary adds:—

“The importance of establishing a good reserve of the stores for the forces of the Dominion is so very great, that Lieutenant General Lindsay is prepared to forward any representation the Canadian Government desire to make on the subject, with his support.”

Military Secretary's letter (C. 8,954), under date of June, 1870, stating that the whole subject of the reserve stores for the Canadian Government has been considered by the Lieutenant General, and that he cannot give orders in the matter until he shall have received a reply to his letter (C. 8,877), of 21st May, and intimating that the Minister of Militia's letters of 20th May are not replies to the Deputy Controller's

Memorandum of 29th March, inasmuch as they omit all reference as to the question of payment.

And the Minister of Militia having directed me to place myself in communication with Colonel Martindale, Deputy Controller, with a view to an understanding of the whole question, I have now the honor to report, that I have had a conference with Colonel Martindale, and obtained from that officer a list of the guns, Snider rifles, ammunition, artillery stores, and other equipment, which it was proposed to hand over to the Dominion Government, and the prices at which the several articles would require to be paid for, which list is in the words and figures following:—

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

MONTREAL, 16th July, 1870.

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
	<i>Arms.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	Carbines—Artillery	3 9 3½	55 10 1
19	Lancaster	5 8 7½	103 3 10½
30,074	Rifles—Snider, converted—Pattern 1853	2 14 10½	82,481 4 2½
1,196	do 1860	4 0 10½	4,836 6 6
89	Swords, Cavalry	1 0 0	89 0 0
	<i>Ammunition for Small Arms.</i>		
8,000,000	Cartridges—Snider, ball	per 100 3 15 10	30,333 6 8
2,600,000	do blank	do 2 10 1	6,510 16 8
233,374	Spencer's & Starr's carbine and musket, ball. do	do 5 2 9	1,199 19 8
	<i>Ammunition for Ten Field Batteries.</i>		
72	Carcasses—Filled, riveted, 24 pounder howitzer.	per 100 16 17 1	12 2 8
2,606	Cartridges—Calico, 18 drms.	do 0 7 2	9 6 9
2,166	burstern, 40 drms.	do 0 13 2	14 5 2
1,477	filled, 1 lb.	do 3 9 10	51 11 5
1,586	Flannel, 2½ lbs., 9-pounder gun, filled	do 10 15 10	171 3 1
4,000	24-pounder howitzer, empty	do 1 14 2	68 6 8
1,874	Fuzes, time, wood—Common	do 1 14 6	32 3 6
5,835	Diaphragm	do 1 10 11	90 4 11
2,606	Shells with plugs and wads, empty, riveted to wood bottom—		
1,477	Diaphragm, 9-pounder gun	per 100 18 2 5	472 4 6
2,166	Common, 24-pounder howitzer	do 9 14 9	143 16 5
1,125	Diaphragm, do	do 20 3 7	437 1 7
285	Shot—Case, 9-pounder gun	per 100 9 5 2	104 3 1
8,269	24-pounder howitzer	do 10 9 7	29 17 3
29,400	Solid, 9-pounder, riveted	do 4 11 8	378 19 11
2,606	Tubes, friction, copper	per 1,000 4 3 1	122 2 7
2,166	Bags, paper, for burstern—No. 1	do 0 10 11	1 8 5
12,000	No. 2	do 0 11 3	1 4 4
4,000	Covers, paper, cartridge—No. 13	do 0 5 6	33 0 0
521	No. 14	do 0 5 6	11 0 0
40,000	Powder, lbs—Fine grain, service	do 0 0 9	19 10 9
1,477	L. G.	do 0 0 8	1,333 6 8
80	Shell, L. G.	do 0 0 6	36 18 6
	Worsted, lbs.	do 0 2 3	9 0 0

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government. — *Continued.*

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
<i>Equipment, Ten Field Batteries.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
80	Axes, helved—Felling	0 3 1½	12 10 0
80	Pick	0 2 6	10 0 0
20	Axletree, iron, travelling, 2nd class, with lynch-pin and wasters, spare	0 0 5½	51 0 0
40	Bars, splinter, limber, field	0 16 6	33 0 0
10	Boxes, tin, fuze—Black	4 5 0	0 8 6
40	Blue	4 5 0	1 14 0
30	Brushes, water, carriage	0 1 4½	5 10 0
160	Buckets, leather, cavalry	0 0 8½	64 0 0
20	Caps, sponge—Howitzer, 24-pounder	0 15 6	1 11 0
60	Gun, 9-pounder	0 12 5	3 14 6
3	Carriages—Travelling, howitzer, 24-pounder	89 3 0	267 6 0
10	Field, complete with limbers, gun, 9-pounder	85 18 0	859 0 0
---	Cartouches, field, limber, charged, with carriages		
40	Cases, brown leather, hand-saw	0 10 3	20 10 0
160	Couples, trace	0 3 6	1 8 0
1,120	Grease, lbs. per ton	17 0 0	8 10 0
40	Hammers, claw, large	0 2 9	5 10 0
80	Handspikes, traversing	0 6 6	26 0 0
30	Heads, spare, S. B.—Rammers—9-pounder	0 6 3	9 7 0
10	24-pounder howitzer	0 7 7	0 7 7
30	Sponge—9-pounder gun	0 5 7	8 7 6
10	24-pounder howitzer	0 7 0	3 10 0
80	Hooks, bill, handled,	0 1 8½	6 16 8
160	do reaping	0 1 0	8 0 0
40	Implements, shell and fuze, sets—No. 1	1 9 6	59 0 0
30	No. 2	0 6 6	9 15 0
10	No. 3	0 9 2	4 11 8
7	Instruction, shell and fuze, sheets	0 4 7	0 0 4
40	Irons, priming, field, sets	0 2 11	5 16 8
40	Jacks, lifting, common	0 14 9	29 10 0
160	Kettles, camp, Flanders	0 4 6	36 0 0
80	Keys, spring-lock	0 1 0	4 0 0
---	Knives, clasp, large (none in store)		
120	Lanyards, friction, tube, field	1 8 8	1 14 5
40	Lines, Hambro', skeins	0 3 10½	7 15 0
80	Locks, pad, iron, small	0 0 7	2 6 8
40	Marline, skeins	0 0 11	1 16 8
40	Mauls, wood, common	0 4 0	8 0 0
80	Needles, brass, 4lbs. per gross	0 4 9	0 2 7
2	Ordnance, bronze, S. 18—(Gun, 9-pounder, 13 cwt. per cwt.	7 4 0	187 4 0
1	Howitzer, 29-pounder, 13 cwt. do	7 4 0	93 12 0
20	Perches, wagon, spare	1 18 0	38 0 0
80	Pins, lynch, 2nd class, spare	0 7 0	2 16 0
40	Pincers, carpenter's	0 1 6	3 0 0
80	Pockets, tube, leather	0 1 11	7 13 4
240	Posts, wood, picket, 2ft. 6in.	0 2 3	27 0 0
80	Punches, vent.	0 2 3	9 0 0
40	Ropes—Picket, tarred, 25 yards	0 7 6	15 0 0
238	White, 3in., fathoms	2 18 0	13 8 7
13	Drag, light, pairs	0 9 0	5 17 0
40	Saw, hand, 20in.	0 2 9	5 10 0
10	Scales—Tangent, Brass, L.S., 9-pounder gun	0 9 3	4 12 6
10	24-pounder howitzer	0 9 3	4 12 6
40	Scissors, laboratory, small	0 0 6½	1 1 8
40	Screws, copper, sets, tangent, scale, spare	0 0 8	1 6 8
40	Shafts—Field, limber, complete, spare, near	1 2 6	45 0 0
40	off	2 2 6	85 0 0
100	Shoe, horse, sets of 4, with nails	0 1 8½	8 10 10

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
<i>Equipment, Ten Field Batteries.—Continued.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
80	Shovels, helved	0 2 1	8 6 8
80	Spades, helved	0 2 2	8 13 4
40	Spanners, McMahon's, 15.	0 8 6	17 0 0
80	Spikes—Common	0 0 3	1 0 0
10	Spring, howitzer, 24-pounder	0 1 1	0 10 10
30	do gun, 9-pounder	0 1 1	1 12 6
60	Sponges with staves, 9-pounder brass gun	0 7 10	23 10 0
30	do do 24 do howitzer	0 9 4	9 6 8
40	Sticks, portfire	0 2 0	4 0 0
130	Straps, leather, fuze box and tube pocket	0 0 9	4 17 6
80	Swingletrees, No. 2	0 8 6	34 0 0
30	Wadhooks with staves, &c., 9-pounder brass gun	0 5 0	7 10 0
10	do do 24 do howitzer	0 4 11	2 9 2
10	Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, gun, 9-pounder	81 0 0	810 0 0
3	do do do howitzer, 24-pounder	78 10 0	236 11 0
80	Washers, 2nd class, drag-field, spare	0 2 6	10 0 0
40	Wheels—2nd class, field, light	5 16 0	232 0 0
20	heavy	6 1 8	121 13 4
5	Worsted, white, lbs. per lb.	0 2 3	0 11 3
33	Harness—General service, leading	13 9 10	445 4 6
11	Service, double, complete, wheel	15 19 0	175 9 0
137	Saddlery, universal sets, complete	6 0 0	822 0 0
<i>Ammunition for 13 32-pounder and 9 24-pounder Garrison Guns.</i>			
364	Bottoms—Wood, Shot and Shell, 32-pounder!	1 5 1	4 11 3
252	24-pounder	1 0 11	2 12 8
65	Carcasses—Filled, riveted, 32-pounder	20 11 11	13 17 9
45	24-pounder	16 17 1	7 11 8
325	Cartridges—Calico, bursters—Common, 32-pounder, 50 drms do	0 18 8	3 0 8
225	do do 24 do 1 lb. do	3 9 10	7 17 1
130	do Diaphragm, 32-pounder, 50 drms do	0 18 8	1 5 1
90	do do 24 do 40 do	0 13 2	0 11 10
1,300	Flannel, charged, 32-pounder, 10 lbs	2 14 0	35 2 0
900	do 24 do 8 do	2 7 8	21 9 0
550	Fuze—Percussion—Petman's	6 10 9	35 19 1
132	Common	1 14 6	2 5 6
264	Diaphragm	1 10 11	4 1 7
22	Match, slow, lbs. per cwt.	2 8 6	0 9 8
88	Portfires, common	4 11 11	4 0 10
616	Rivets for shell-bottoms	0 2 6	0 15 4
325	Shell with plugs prepared for bottoms—Common, 32-pounder do	10 3 0	32 19 9
225	do 24 do do	8 12 8	19 8 6
130	Diaphragm, 32 do do	33 10 2	43 11 2
90	do 24 do do	23 14 0	25 16 7
130	Shot—Case, 32-pounder	26 0 7	33 16 9
90	do 24 do	21 3 8	19 1 3
650	Solid, round, 32-pounder	9 17 6	64 3 9
450	do 24 do	8 2 5	36 10 10
640	Tubes, friction, copper	4 3 1	2 13 2
1,300	Wads—Grammet, 32-pounder	0 17 3	11 4 3
900	do 24 do	0 14 1	6 6 9
550	Papier Mâché, common	0 14 9	0 8 1
142	do diaphragm, loading hole	0 4 10	0 1 2
90	Bags, paper, for bursters—No. 2. per 100	0 11 3	0 10 1
130	No. 3.	0 11 10	0 15 4
1,300	Covers, paper, for cartridges—No. 7.	0 8 6	5 10 6
900	No. 16	0 7 11	3 11 3
40	Powder, lbs.—F. G., service	0 0 9	1 10 0
20,200	L. G.	0 0 8	673 6 8
652	Shell, L. G.	0 0 6	16 6 0
15	Worsted, lbs. per lb.	0 2 3	1 13 9

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Equipment, Garrison Batteries (as above.)			
22	Boxes—Fuze, common black.....per 100	0 4 5	0 18 8
22	do diaphragm.....		0 18 8
22	Grease, half round.....	0 1 5	1 11 2
22	Plug-wad, rectangular.....per 100	4 5 0	0 18 11
33	Tube.....	3 18 1	1 5 9
22	Brooms, bass.....	0 1 2½	1 6 7
22	Buckets, wood, sponge.....	9 15 5½	2 3 0
22	Cans, tin, oil—Feeding, pint.....	0 0 4½	0 8 3
1	do quart.....	0 0 6½	0 0 6½
9	Caps, sponge, 24-pounder.....	0 19 8	2 3 3
13	do 32 do.....		
13	Carriages—Wood, standing, complete, 32-pounder.....each	27 5 0	354 5 0
9	do 24-pounder.....do	25 4 0	226 16 0
22	Cartouche, leather, large.....	0 14 8	16 2 8
44	Cases, leather, cartridge, No. 5.....	0 6 4	13 8 8
22	Clippers, portfire.....	0 3 0	3 6 0
13	Fids, wood, muzzle—32-pounder.....	0 7 6	4 17 6
9	do 24-pounder.....	0 6 2	2 15 6
2	Gins, triangles, 18 feet, light, complete.....	55 1 0	110 2 0
22	Hammers, claw, large.....	0 2 9	3 0 6
220	Handspikes, common, bevelled, C.....	0 2 4	25 13 4
13	Heads, spare—Rammer—32-pounder.....per 10	0 8 9	0 11 4
9	do 24-pounder.....	0 8 1	0 7 3
13	Sponge—32-pounder.....each	0 10 1	6 11 1
9	do 24-pounder.....	0 9 0	4 1 0
22	Horns, powder, Miner's.....	0 2 6	2 15 0
2	Implements, shell and fuze, garrison, sets No. 1.....	3 18 5	7 16 10
4	No. 2.....	0 10 0	2 0 0
6	No. 3.....	0 15 0	4 10 0
14	No. 4.....	1 18 1	26 13 2
22	Irons, priming, garrison, sets.....	0 2 11	3 4 2
—	Knives, clasp, large (none in store).....		
44	Lanyards, friction, tube.....per 100	1 14 10	0 15 4
22	Levers, wood, iron-shod, 7 feet.....each	0 11 2	12 5 8
22	Lines, Hambro', skeins.....perskein	0 3 10½	4 5 3
22	Marline, skeins.....	0 0 11	1 0 2
5	Oil, Lucca, gallons.....	0 5 7	1 7 11
22	Plugs, vent, Haye's pattern.....	0 1 0	0 1 10
22	Punches, vent.....	0 2 3	2 9 6
26	Rammers with staves—32-pounder.....	0 5 5	7 0 10
18	do 24-pounder.....	0 5 4	4 16 0
22	Scrapers, copper, shell.....per 100	6 0 3	1 5 6
22	Screws, iron, lights—Fixing, spare.....	0 0 4	0 7 4
88	Preserving.....	0 0 6	2 4 0
22	Spanners, McMahon's, 15in.....	0 8 6	9 7 0
44	Spikes—Common.....	0 0 3	0 11 0
13	Spring—32-pounder.....	0 1 1	0 14 1
9	do 24-pounder.....	0 1 1	0 9 9
26	Sponges, with staves—32-pounder.....	0 14 7	18 19 2
18	do 24-pounder.....	0 13 6	12 3 0
22	Staves, sponge, spare.....	0 3 1	3 7 10
22	Sticks, portfire.....	0 2 0	2 4 0
77	Straps, fuze or tube box.....	0 0 9	2 1 3
13	Tampions with wads—32-pounder.....	0 2 4	1 10 4
9	do 24-pounder.....	0 2 1½	0 19 1
2	Tools, smith's, chests of.....	8 10 0	17 0 0
13	Wadhooks, with staves—32-pounder.....each	0 7 10	5 1 10
9	do 24-pounder.....do	0 7 10	3 10 6
22	Wrenches, light.....	0 1 11	2 2 2
22	Yarn, spun, tarred, three threads.....per ton	38 0 0	0 7 5

STORES to be retained as Reserves in Canada, for Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.
<i>Equipment, Garrison Batteries (as above.)—Continued.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23	Waggons—Small-arm ammunition.....	88 7 0	2,032 1 0
2	Forge.....	90 12 0	181 4 0
10	General service.....	42 0 0	420 0 0
2	Store.....	78 10 0	157 0 0
2	Carts—Store.....	46 4 0	92 8 0
2	Sling.....	64 14 0	129 8 0
<i>Accoutrements.</i>			
70	Infantry—Staff sergeants—Belts, waist.....	0 3 10	13 8 4
70	Knots, sword.....	0 1 1	3 15 10
7,000	Rank and file—Ball bags.....	0 2 3	787 10 0
11,950	Belts—Waist.....	0 1 6	896 5 0
7,000	Pouch.....	0 2 4	816 13 4
11,950	Frogs.....	0 1 0	597 10 0
7,000	50 rounds.....	0 5 0	1,750 0 0
280	20 rounds.....	0 3 8	51 6 8
7,000	Slings, musket.....	0 1 1	379 4 0
11,950	Lockets.....	0 0 5	248 19 2
20	Rifle—Staff sergeants, belts, waist.....	0 5 8	5 13 4
20	do knots, sword.....	0 1 0	1 0 0
2,000	Rank and file, ball bags.....	0 1 8	166 13 4
2,000	do belts, waist.....	0 1 9½	179 3 4
2,000	do do pouch.....	0 1 6	150 0 0
2,000	do frogs.....	0 0 10½	87 10 0
2,000	do pouches, 50 rounds.....	0 5 0	500 0 0
80	do do 20 do.....	0 3 8	14 3 4
2,000	do slings, musket.....	0 0 9	75 0 0
10	Artillery—Staff sergeants, belts, waist.....	0 9 6	4 15 0
10	do do pouch.....	0 3 6	1 15 0
10	do knots, sword.....	0 1 1	0 10 10
10	do pouch, ammunition.....	0 9 0	4 10 0
1,000	Rank and file, belts, waist.....		145 16 8
1,000	do do pouch.....		137 10 0
1,000	do frogs.....		47 18 4
1,000	do pouch, ammunition.....		195 16 8
1,000	do sling, carbine.....		41 13 4
8,000	Haversacks—White.....	0 1 1	433 6 8
2,000	Black.....	0 2 6	250 0 0
<i>Camp Equipage.</i>			
2,000	Tents, circular, complete.....	4 5 0	8,500 0 0
<i>Necessaries.</i>			
7,000	Knapsacks, complete, Infantry.....	0 9 0½	3,164 11 8
3,000	do Rifles.....	0 9 2½	1,378 2 6
<i>Packages.</i>			
12,774	Boxes, small-arm ammunition..... each	0 6 2	3,938 13 0
4,123	Barrels, quarter..... per 100	11 12 0	478 5 4
1,565	Chest, arm..... each	0 15 9	1,232 8 9
Add Departmental expenses, 15 per cent.....			£166,093 18 5½
			24 914 1 9
			£191,008 0 2½

RESERVE for Mounted Ordnance to be retained in Canada for service of the Dominion Government.

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			191,008 0 2½
10	Ordnance, Iron—Guns, 8 in., 65 cwt. per ton	20 0 0	650 0 0	
6	Carronades, 68-pounder, 36 cwt.			
49	do 32 do 17 do			
2	do 24 do 13 do			
21	do 18 do 10 do			
4	do 12 do 6 do			
1	Guns, 56 do 97 do			
53	do 32 do 56 do			
42	do 24 do 50 do			
22	do 24 do 48 do			
13	do 24 do 20 do			
8	do 18 do 42 do			
4	do 12 do 34 do			
6	Howitzers, 8 inch, 22 do			
8	do 5½ do 10 do			
4	Mortars, 13 do 36 do			
4	do 10 do 52 do			
4	do 10 do 47 do			
8	do 10 do 18 do			
4	do 8 do 9 do			
	Total weight.....455 tons, 6 cwt. { 2 2 0 } per ton }		356 2 7	
2,730	Handspike—Common, 6 feet. each	0 2 4	318 10 0	
40	Roller, metal, 7 inch, with powiet falls each	1 9 6	59 0 0	
20	Rammers, smooth bore—8 inch. do	0 5 8	5 13 4	
2	56-pounder. do	0 6 1	0 12 2	
106	do 32 do do	0 5 5	23 14 2	
154	do 24 do do	0 5 4	41 1 4	
16	do 18 do do	0 5 2	4 2 8	
8	do 12 do do	0 5 0	2 0 0	
20	Sponges—Guns, S. B., 8 inch. do	0 18 9	18 15 0	
2	do 56-pounder do	0 19 7	1 19 2	
106	do 32 do do	0 14 7	77 5 10	
154	do 24 do do	0 13 6	103 19 0	
16	do 18 do do	0 12 8	10 2 8	
8	do 12 do do	0 12 0	4 16 0	
12	Carronades, S.B., 68-pounder. . . do	0 17 0	10 4 0	
98	do 32 do do	0 11 5	55 18 10	
4	do 24 do do	0 10 8	2 2 8	
42	do 18 do do	0 9 2	19 8 6	
8	do 12 do do	0 7 6	3 0 0	
12	Howitzer, S.B., 8 inch. do	0 14 7	8 15 0	
6	do 5½ do do	0 9 0	7 4 0	
40	Mortars, S.B., 13 and 10 inch . . do	1 1 9	43 10 0	
8	do 8 inch do	0 14 5	5 15 4	
20	Breech-loading rifle guns, 7 inch do	0 17 7	17 11 8	
18	do 64-pr. do	0 16 0	14 8 0	
20	Wadhooks, S.B., with rammer heads—			
12	Gun, 8 inch do	0 7 10	7 16 8	
98	Carronades, 68-pounder do	0 6 10	4 2 0	
4	do 32 do do	0 6 2	30 4 4	
4	do 24 do do	0 6 0	1 4 0	
42	do 18 do do	0 5 4	11 4 0	
8	do 12 do do	0 5 2	2 1 4	
2	Guns, 56 do do	0 8 10	0 17 8	
	<i>Carried forward</i>			191,008 0 2½

RESERVE for Mounted Ordnance to be retained in Canada for service of the Dominion Government.—*Continued.*

Number.	Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>			191,008 0 2½
	Wadhook's, S.B., with rammer heads—			
106	Guns 32-pounder			
154	do 24 do	do	114 4 8	
16	do 18 do	0 7 10		
8	do 12 do			
12	Howitzers with scrapers, 8-pr. do	0 5 10	3 10 0	
16	do 5½ do do	0 6 8	5 6 8	
273	Irons, priming, sets	0 2 11	39 16 3	
273	Buckets, wood, sponge	9 15 5	26 13 5	
			£2,714 12 9	
	Add Departmental expenses, 15 per cent.		407 3 11	3,121 16 8
				£194,129 16 10½

In order to a correct understanding of this question it will, perhaps, be proper to state, that for many years past the Imperial Government has held considerable quantities of surplus stores in Canada, and has issued them, on repayment, in such quantities as were required by the Canadian Government, from time to time, for equipment of the militia, charging the several articles so required at the cost price, with an addition thereto of 15 per cent. to cover care of the articles while in store, storage, insurance, and other Departmental expenses.

This arrangement has worked well, and has relieved the Government of Canada from the whole of the responsibility as regards anticipating its own wants in the matter of equipment and stores required for its militia force, and consequently of the expense of the care and custody of the same while in store, prior to actual issue.

The question now presented carries with it very onerous and additional responsibility, inasmuch as in addition to the money required to secure such a reserve as that indicated, the annual charge for care and issue, will be considerable as compared with past expenditure under these heads.

The articles included in the list may be divided under the following heads, viz. :—

ARMS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Snider-Enfield Rifles, 31,270	87,320	10	8½			
Carbines, 33	158	13	11½			
Swords, Cavalry, 89	89	0	0			
				87,568	4	8

AMMUNITION FOR SMALL ARMS.

Snider, Ball, 8,000,000	30,333	6	8			
Snider, Blank, 2,600,000	6,510	16	8			
Spencer's and Starr's, 233,574	1,199	19	8			
				38,044	3	0

AMMUNITION FOR FIELD BATTERIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cartridges, Shot, Shell, and Powder	3,582	0	0			
Ammunition for Garrison Artillery	1,150	9	2			
				4,732	9	2

EQUIPMENT.

Field Battery Stores	4,290	0	0			
Saddlery, sets, 137	822	0	0			
Garrison Artillery Stores	3,955	0	0			
				9,069	0	0

ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

For Infantry, sets, 7,000	5,545	0	0			
For Rifles, sets, 2,000	1,179	0	0			
For Artillery, sets, 1,000	580	0	0			
Haversacks, 10,000	683	0	0			
Knapsacks, 10,000	4,542	0	0			
				12,529	0	0

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

Tents, 2,000				8,500	0	0
18,462 Boxes, Barrels, and Arm-chests containing above				5,649	0	0
275 Guns, Howitzers and Mortars	1,606	0	0			
Side-arms for above	1,113	0	0			
				2,719	0	0

	£168,808	16	10
Departmental Expenses, 15 per cent.	25,321	0	0
	£194,129	16	10

The Imperial Government having relinquished all claim to be reimbursed for the value of the Snider Rifles, Guns, and Field Batteries, and other articles heretofore issued on loan and now in possession of the militia, the major portion of the additional arms and stores now under consideration, and for which payment is demanded, should, in the event of the Dominion Government accepting them, be considered as a reserve.

In these views, and with the knowledge of the Imperial Government's intention of withdrawing the whole of the surplus stores not now purchased by Canada, and their apparent determination to withdraw the troops now stationed in this country, it becomes imperative upon the Government of Canada to make such temporary arrangements as may give confidence to our own people, and at the same time show designing men who may be plotting against the peace of the country, that notwithstanding the removal of the Imperial Troops and Surplus Stores, a reserve of arms, ammunition and stores, is maintained by Canada, sufficient to meet any temporary emergency.

The clause in the letter of the Minister of Militia agreeing to take one gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted, adds £2,714 12s. 9d. to the bulk sum now to be claimed, but as this item embraces a charge for 273 of such guns, it will be observed that with the exception of 10 8-inch guns, charged at £20 per ton, the remaining 263 are only charged at £2 2s. 0d. per ton, a sum equivalent to their value as old iron, and the rate at which such guns, as they become unserviceable, are usually sold to the iron founders, it will, therefore, be seen that, irrespective of the value which may be placed on these guns, as a means of making up a present defensive armament, the money now to be paid for them could be "recouped" at any time by their sale as old iron.

The provision in the estimate for the current year of \$40,000, for the purchase of Improved Arms would not be hereafter required as a special item, if the 31,000 reserve rifles are now purchased in bulk, and as large reserves of Snider blank ammunition would not be absolutely necessary, the reserve of 2,600,000 rounds of blank could be drawn upon during the next four years, for the 20 rounds per man authorized for practice, thereby further reducing the money estimate to the extent of \$10,000.

The 8,000,000 rounds, Snider ball ammunition, will form a reserve of 200 rounds per man for the 40,000 men of the Active Militia, or if drawn from time to time would be equal to the quantity required during the next five (5) years for annual practice, say 40 rounds per man per annum, and, if this latter suggestion be adopted, would increase the annual estimate by \$30,000; and in like manner, if the reserve of other articles were drawn upon for current service, the annual estimate would be still further reduced; but I strongly recommend the retention of a respectable reserve, especially of ammunition, and that if any of the Snider ball and artillery ammunition included in the reserve be expended for annual practice, the quantity so drawn for, should be immediately replaced by fresh purchases.

The payment now in one sum of the value of such considerable reserves would, perhaps, not meet with as ready approval as might be the case if the total amount could be divided into say five (5) annual payments. I, therefore, recommend the adoption of such a course, and believe that if the Dominion Government can obtain the delivery of the whole of these articles on such easy terms as the acceptance of such a proposition would present, their acquisition in bulk now would have a more beneficial effect from a public point of view, than would accrue if the policy of accumulating such reserve in five years were decided upon—while, as regards the cost to the country, the obtaining all the articles now, and paying for them in five yearly instalments, without interest, would only entail the additional cost of their care in the meantime.

But in this connection it appears to me that the charge of 15 per cent. put down in the Schedule at £25,321 5s. 7d., to cover Departmental expenses, cannot be considered either legitimate or fair. The position is that the Imperial Government has large reserves of stores in Canada, which, according to present orders, are to be removed out of the country, at a considerable expense for freight, insurance, &c., but as the Imperial Government has facilities for supplementing in England all articles from this reserve, which may now be purchased by Canada, and without the addition of freight, insurance, &c., it seems clear that in a money point of view—to say nothing of the public policy involved—the Imperial Government will benefit by selling these articles to Canada, at the net English cost; and, moreover, as the custody and care of these stores will be at the expense of the Government of Canada from date of transfer, there does not appear to me a shadow of foundation for such a charge as 15%, or any other sum, to cover Imperial Departmental expenses, in relation to stores which will not be within its keeping, and for which latter service the payment has heretofore been considered as equivalent. Canada should, if these stores are now taken over on repayment, be considered in the light of an ordinary buyer in the open market, who pays the value of the articles purchased within the time agreed upon, and undertakes to relieve the seller, from date of delivery, of further charge for care and safe keeping,—and quoting the words of the Deputy Controller's Memorandum, under date of 29th March, 1870, "the obvious advantages to the Imperial Government of adopting such a course would be *freedom from all risk, responsibility, and establishment*, in connection with the reserve stores,"—the services in fact for which the 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses has heretofore been charged. I, therefore, entertain no doubt that on proper representation this item will be abandoned, and that the bulk sum, as it will then stand, amounting to about £168,800 0s. 0d.—equal to \$822,000—be divided into five (5) sums for payment by Canada, say one-fifth, or \$162,000 thereof annually, without interest.

I, therefore, summarize the proposition as follows, for your consideration:—

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the transfer by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, on repayment of certain reserves of

arms, ammunition and other stores described in the Schedule, dated Control Office, Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £168,808 11s. 3d., exclusive of a charge of 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses.

1st. I respectfully recommend that the Government of the Dominion of Canada accept the transfer at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, of the whole of the arms and ammunition, and such of the accoutrements and other stores named in the Schedule above described, as are new and serviceable, and not of obsolete pattern, and pay the Imperial Government the net value thereof in five annual instalments, dating from period of transfer of such arms, ammunition and stores.

2nd. As the Government of the Dominion of Canada will, on delivery in bulk, assume the charge for care, safe-keeping and issue of these reserves, the claim made in the Schedule on behalf of the Imperial Government, to be reimbursed for Departmental Expenses, at 15%, on value of the reserves now to be handed over, cannot be considered legitimate.

3rd. In accordance with previous agreement, a charge of 15% has usually been made by the Imperial Government to cover expenses of maintaining reserves of stores, and for their care and issue in small quantities, as required from time to time by the militia, a service, as regards the stores, now under consideration for which that Government will not be called upon to pay; and, therefore, for the value of which it should not be considered entitled to claim.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

W. POWELL,
Lieut., Col. Deputy Adj. Gen. Militia.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

Approved.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Papers alluded to in D. A. G. Powell's Report.

(Copy.—C. 8,681.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 29th March, 1870.

SIR,—In the Secretary of State for the Colonies' Despatch to His Excellency the Governor A. 13,131 nor General, dated February, 1870, communicating the intention of Her Majesty's Government respecting the military force now in Canada, Lord Granville stated, that the armament of the fortifications at stations finally vacated by Her Majesty's troops would be handed over to the Dominion.

The Deputy Controller now enquires in the enclosure whether the Canadian Government wishes any and what quantity of ammunition to be set aside for this armament; and any guns and carriages as a reserve to it.

The War Office has been asked what articles are to be included in the term "armament."

Colonel Hamilton desires me to say that as the whole of the military stores, not already selected by the Canadian Government to be held as a reserve, are being actively prepared for removal, and as the arrangements cannot be delayed, it is absolutely necessary that the present enquiry should receive a very early reply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, April 28th, 1870.

I have the honor to recommend that the following amount of armament and ammunition may be retained upon the departure of the regular troops.

One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted.

Three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted; and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery.

(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

(Copy.)

(A. 13,131.)

OFFICER COMMANDING, CANADA.

SIR,—Adverting to the contemplated surrender to the Dominion Government of the armament now in the fortifications, it is necessary to ascertain whether the Government would wish any armament as a reserve in addition to that now on the works, and if so what reserve; and also any ammunition, and if so what quantity for the armament.

It is submitted that the Military Secretary be requested to make the necessary communication to ascertain the wishes of the Dominion Government on this point, and to request the favor of as early a reply as possible in view of the necessity for immediate action for the disposal of the guns, ammunition and stores connected therewith.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

Montreal, March 26, 1870.

Approved.

(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON,
Colonel Commanding.

The Military Secretary,
Transmitted—by decision.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

March 28, 1870.

(Copy—C. 8,954.)

MONTREAL, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—The whole subject of the reserve of stores for the Canadian Government, has been considered by the Lieut. General to-day, and he finds that he cannot give orders in the matter, until he shall have received a reply to his letter (C. 8,877) of 21st May. The Minister of Militia's letters of 20th May crossed my letter of 21st May, and are not replies to the Deputy Controller's Memorandum of 29th March, inasmuch as they omit all reference to the question of payment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

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

(Copy.—Confidential.)

NIAGARA, July 18th, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state, that Lieut. General Lindsay informs me that he had written privately to say that Canada required advances of stores from the War Office, but he thinks there is some mistake; either he did not explain himself sufficiently, or that the word *reserve* must have been read as *Red River*. The case alluded to is as follows:—

The Dominion Government require some reserve stores of military material. The Imperial Government are willing to grant them on repayment, but have said that they must be paid for on delivery. The Dominion Government have no money voted for this purpose, and cannot pay this year, and the sum would be a large one for them to pay in any single year. The Lieut. General has asked the Dominion Government in what manner they are prepared to pay, but as yet he has had no answer. The Lieut. General thinks it would be fair upon them if the Home authorities would permit the debt to be paid by instalments.

The total amount to be paid has not yet been stated to the Dominion Government. So soon as they are informed of it, as promised by Colonel Martindale, they will decide what stores and what value they will purchase, and they will probably ask to be allowed to pay in five annual instalments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

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

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Copy—C. 9,260.)

MONTREAL, 29th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Lieutenant General Commanding in Ontario and Quebec, to forward, herewith, for H. E. the Governor General's perusal, copies of correspondence sent by the Deputy Controller direct to the War office.

I have to add that the Lieutenant General trusts His Excellency will approve of the proposals therein contained, and notify his views to the Imperial authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

G. FITZ GEORGE, A.D.C.,

For Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c., &c.

Lieutenant General Lindsay to the Controller in Chief, War Office.

(B. 597.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

MONTREAL, 11th July, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to War Office Minute of 23rd April, 1870, (57 Canada, 331) by which it is directed that such military stores as the Dominion Government desire to have may be handed over to them, but on condition that payment be made for them at the

time they are handed over, I have the honor to bring under the attention of the Secretary of State for War that, while on the one hand it is a matter of very great importance to have Canada properly supplied with military stores on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops; on the other hand the Government here conceive it to be impracticable to ask the Dominion Parliament to include in the estimate, for one year, the amount necessary for the payment of such stores. I have, therefore, to request the sanction of the Secretary of State to arrange with the Dominion Government that the payment shall be spread over such time as may enable the Dominion Government to provide the funds required, and I beg to couple this request with my strongest recommendation that the difficulty be thus met: to strip Canada of military stores, because she is unable to pay for the whole quantity required, at once, though prepared to do so by degrees, would be highly impolitic, and would create great dissatisfaction here.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES LINDSAY,
Lieutenant General.

The Controller in Chief, War Office, London.

(Copy—B. 612.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

MONTREAL, 21st July, 1870.

CONTROLLER IN CHIEF.—Adverting to the letter of the Lieutenant General Commanding, of the 11th instant (B. 597), relative to reserve stores for the Dominion Government, I am directed to transmit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed copy of a Report from me of this day's date upon this subject.

From this Report it will be seen that the Minister of Militia and Defence desires to take from the Imperial Government military stores to the value of £194,129 16s. 10d. sterling, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The Dominion Government shall pay for the stores in five equal instalments.

2nd. Should an improved rifle to the Snider-Enfield be introduced, the Dominion Government shall be at liberty to exchange any number of the Snider-Enfield rifles now proposed to be taken over by them for such improved arm, on payment of any difference in value, and on condition that the Snider-Enfield rifles to be exchanged, are quite new.

3rd. As the Dominion Government are to take entire charge of the stores, the usual 15 per cent. for Departmental expenses is not to be charged.

The Lieutenant General Commanding considers that the Dominion Government is making a considerable effort to provide itself with military stores as proposed; and under existing circumstances, he recommends, in the strongest manner, that the stores detailed in the list, which accompanies my enclosed Report, be handed over to the Dominion Government on the above named conditions.

As regards the second condition, the Lieutenant General Commanding concurs in the view of the Minister of Militia and Defence, that it should be considered a matter of advantage to both Governments, that a part of the forces of Canada should always be armed with the best arm known; and as regards the first and third conditions, that they may very properly be assented to, in view of the importance of having Canada fairly supplied with military stores.

The Lieutenant General Commanding desires further to draw attention to the views expressed by him on this subject in his above named letter of the 11th instant (B. 597).

(Signed,)

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

(Copy—D- 1,088.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, July 21st, 1870.

In compliance with your instructions I proceeded on the 16th instant to Ottawa, and placed myself in communication with Lieut. Colonel Powell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, who is doing the duty of the Adjutant General of Militia, during his absence in England.

Subsequently I saw the Honorable Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet, Minister of Militia and Defence, with Colonel Powell, who authorized me to acquaint you as follows :

Sir G. Cartier desires to take over from the Imperial Government, into the charge of the Dominion Government, the whole of the stores detailed in the enclosed lists A. and B., exclusive of such of the tents as may not be new, and of any stores which may not pass the inspection of the officers of the Dominion Government. Should there be any spare fives and drums in the command, that would enable small bands to be formed, Sir G. Cartier would wish them added to the list. The Snider blank ammunition to be increased from 1,000,000* to 5,000,000 rounds, and the ball ammunition from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 rounds.

The Dominion Government to be allowed to receive from the Imperial stores at home, any number of rifles of an improved pattern to the Snider-Enfield Rifle (should an improved pattern be adopted), in return for the same number of Snider-Enfield rifles, on payment of any difference in value, and on condition that the rifles to be exchanged are quite new.

The smooth-bore guns to be taken as a reserve by the Dominion Government, instead of being sold, to be valued at £2 2s. 0d. sterling per ton, that being the price at which the last were sold, and at which the War Office have authorized the remainder to be sold.

The usual 15 per cent. for departmental expenses not to be charged to the Dominion Government in this case.

Payment for the whole of the stores taken to be made in five equal annual instalments.

I explained to Sir George Cartier and to Colonel Powell, that owing to issues for the Red River expedition and to the Dominion Government, the whole of the stores included in the annexed list were not now in the command, and could not, therefore, be given over to them, and that the amount to be paid would be diminished accordingly.

Sir George Cartier explained that on receipt of Colonel Powell's official Report, he would lay the whole question before his colleagues, with his recommendation of the above arrangements. Meantime he saw no reason to doubt that his recommendation would be agreed to.

(Signed,)

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

Lieut. General Commanding.

*[Only about 2,000,000 rounds can be given, that being the quantity surplus the wants of the regular troops.

(Signed,) B. H. M.]

(Copy.)

(8673.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 5th September, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 22nd August, on the subject of the transfer by the Imperial Government to that of Canada on repayment, of certain reserves of arms and other stores as therein mentioned, the Governor General desires
2,188. me to state, that he has received an intimation from England, that if any arrangement is to be made with the Government of Canada, allowing time for

repayment of the reserves and stores in question, an application must be made formally from the Government of Canada, through the Governor General, to the Colonial Office.

His Excellency, therefore, requests that such formal application from the Government of Canada may be prepared for his transmission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,)

H. BERNARD,
For Military Secretary.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Copy—C. 9,296.)

MONTREAL, 6th September, 1870.

SIR,—The Lieut. General Commanding desires me to inform you that a copy of the Minister of Militia's letter (2,188), of 22nd August, on the subject of the terms of payment for reserve stores has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for War.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)

WM. EARLE,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor-General,
Ottawa.

(Copy—57—Canada—363.)

(A. 4106.)

WAR OFFICE, 7th September, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from Deputy Controller, Montreal, dated 21st July, 1870 (B. 612), reporting that the Minister of Militia and Defence is desirous of taking from the Imperial Government Military Stores to the value of £194,129 16s. 10d. sterling, subject to certain conditions detailed in the Deputy Controller's letter. I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that he is in communication on the subject with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and pending this correspondence has decided that the rifles shall for the present remain in store in the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

H. K. STORKS.

The General Officer Commanding H. M.'s Forces,
Montreal.

(Copy.)

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 29th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, to meet him at Isle aux Noix, on Monday next, the 1st

proximo, for the purpose of taking over from him that property for the Dominion Government. To enable me to comply with this request I shall proceed to Montreal to-morrow, 30th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

(2159.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, July 30th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting removal of troops from Isle aux Noix on 1st August, and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, that the Director of Stores will be ready to take over the Fort, &c., at Isle aux Noix, on the 1st proximo, as requested.

With respect to the armament at Isle aux Noix, I am desired further to state that it is not intended to garrison the fort, but to place the guns, &c., in charge of the Garrison Battery of Artillery at St. Johns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ROBERT BERRY,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2166.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 1st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary at Montreal, of the 20th ultimo, and its enclosed list of arms and stores handed over to the Dominion, free of charge, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to request His Excellency the Governor General, will have the goodness to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for the valuable stores in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ROBERT BERRY,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, August 4th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 1st instant, in accordance with instructions received from Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, I received over, from the Imperial authorities, Isle aux Noix with its buildings and armament, with service ammunition and small stores for the guns mounted on the works.

The armament consists of two 12-pounders, bronze field guns, with travelling carriages and limbers complete; seven 32-pounders, garrison guns, iron, with carriages complete, and five 24-pounders, garrison guns, iron, also with carriages complete. The ordnance is all provided with the usual allowance of side arms, small stores, and service ammunition complete.

The buildings within the fort are in good order, and consist of the usual officers and soldiers' barracks, stores, &c., &c. The buildings without the fort, on the island, are of little worth, and in a ruinous condition.

There is one (1) tenant on the island who holds under the lease which is herewith enclosed.

With the sanction of the Lieut. General Commanding I place the fort and stores temporarily in charge of Sergeant Smith, of the Royal Artillery, whom I found in charge at the time of the transfer, agreeing to pay him for his services, while so employed, at the rate of 25 cents per diem. I considered also that in case it was determined to dismantle the island, his professional knowledge and experience would be of great service to the Department in carrying out the operation.

I would respectfully recommend that in case it is so determined to disarm the works and remove the guns, stores and ammunition (which it will be necessary to do unless the island is garrisoned), that these should be at once removed to Montreal, *via* the Chambly Canal and placed in charge of the Montreal storekeeper, who should be instructed to obtain tenders for this work, with a view to its being contracted for with as little delay as possible.

On the 2nd August I received from Colonel Hamilton the whole of the deeds and leases of the Sorel property held by the Imperial authorities for military purposes, as shown on the plans marked Nos. 2 and 3, accompanying this. The land so Nos. 2 and 3. transferred to the Militia Department, consists of 853 acres, 9 perches of freehold, and 140 acres of copyhold, representing a total of 993 acres, 9 perches. The deeds and leases I retain for the present, until I obtain from Colonel Martindale, the Control officer, the dates up to which payments have been made, by parties holding leases, and which Colonel Hamilton informed me would be forwarded without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores.

P.S.—Since writing the above an urgent letter has been received by the Department from the Lieut. General Commanding, requesting that the Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, left in charge with his sanction, should be immediately relieved by a Dominion caretaker. In view of the pressing nature of this demand, I directed the Montreal storekeeper to select and send a caretaker there at once, as a temporary arrangement only, to be paid at the rate of \$1 per diem, pending your further instructions. The storekeeper has reported to me that this has been done, and the island and stores are now in charge of Alexander Thom, a lately discharged barrack-sergeant from Her Majesty's service, and who, I have no doubt, will be found fully competent to the task.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

(By Telegraph.)

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, August 13th, 1870.

To Mr. S. Pope, Storekeeper, Montreal.

Find, immediately, a competent caretaker for Isle aux Noix. Pay one dollar per diem. Appointment temporary. Send him by 9 o'clock train next Monday morning to relieve the sergeant of the Royal Artillery now on the Island, and report to me Monday morning that this has been done, and caretaker's name.

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, August 13th, 1870.

To Military Secretary, Montreal.

Mr. Pope, Militia Storekeeper, Montreal, has been directed to send a caretaker to Isle aux Noix Monday morning next, by 9 o'clock train.

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY.

(Copy.)

(By Telegraph from)

MONTREAL, August 15th, 1870.

To Lieut. Col. Wily, Ottawa.

Mr. Alexander Thom, late Barrack Sergeant, left here this morning for Isle aux Noix.

(Signed,)

S. POPE.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 15th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 8th, 9th and 10th instants, I took over from the Imperial authorities at Kingston, as follows: the lands tinted in red, as shown in the accompanying map; also the undermentioned forts and towers, viz.:—Fort Henry with the advanced battery and the two Branch Towers; Cedar Island and Tower; the Market Battery and the Shoal and Murney Towers. The Tete du Pont Barracks is still held by the Imperial authorities, being occupied by soldiers and their families of the late R. C. Rifle Regiment. The Naval Reserves, tinted blue on the map, are also reserved pending further advice from the Home authorities.

The Armament handed over with the forts and towers is as follows, viz.:—

Fort Henry.—One 56-pounder iron gun, one 8-inch iron gun, eight 32-pounder carronades, seventeen 24-pounder iron guns, two 24-pounder and five 18-pounder carronades; one 13-inch, two 10-inch and two 8-inch mortars; also, three 9-pounder and one 24-pounder bronze field guns, with travelling carriages and limbers complete.

Market Battery.—Two 32-pounder and seven 24-pounder iron guns.

Murney Tower.—Three 32-pounder guns.

Shoal Tower.—Six 32-pounder guns.

Branch Towers.—Two 24-pounder guns.

Cedar Island Tower.—Three 32-pounder and three 24-pounder guns, making a total of 69 pieces of ordnance.

Each gun is provided with the usual service allowance of side arms, small stores, and ammunition, and these are now stored in the several batteries and forts to which they respectively belong.

The fort is now guarded by H. M.'s troops, in protection of the Imperial stores still remaining in some of the storehouses in the advanced battery, and which have not yet been surrendered to the Dominion Government, pending the removal of the balance of stores to England and the transfer to the Dominion Government of those purchased by the latter.

At the Market Battery, as a protection to the property, stores, and ammunition contained therein, I have placed, as a temporary measure, a caretaker, who is also the messenger of the Militia Offices at Kingston: he is reported as a most trustworthy man.

At the Murney Tower I have also placed a temporary caretaker, a discharged soldier of the Royal Artillery, who is now serving as a volunteer in the Red River Force Depot. He is also highly spoken of. From the situation of the buildings and the large quantity of powder stored in each of them, it was an imperative necessity that they should not be left unprotected for any length of time. No expense will be incurred by the Department by placing the two caretakers in charge as above stated.

The land received over amounts to 1,110 acres 2 roods and 1 perch, as shown on the plan. The deeds and leases in connection therewith I have also received. These will be forwarded as soon as I am informed by the Control Department of the dates up to which payments have been made by the several leaseholders.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS WILY,
Lt. Col., Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

(2,181.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 20th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to the letter of the Military Secretary (Lieut. Col. Earle), dated 30th ult., I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to forward the enclosed Memorandum, conveying the

thanks of the Canadian Government for four 18-pounder batteries handed over by the Imperial authorities, free of charge, and to acquaint you that instructions have been given to Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c., to put himself in communication with the military authorities, with a view of receiving over these batteries at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. MACPHERSON, Lt., Col.
for Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 20th, 1870.

With reference to the letter of the Military Secretary at Montreal, of the 30th ult., respecting four 18-pounder batteries handed over by the Imperial authorities to

the Dominion Government, free of charge, the undersigned requests that His Excellency the Governor General will have the goodness to convey to the Imperial authorities the thanks of the Canadian Government for the valuable stores above referred to.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

(S. F. 7,355.—D. 1,125.)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 30th July, 1870.

MILITARY SECRETARY,—At the time of the Trent affair, four 18-pounder batteries of position, consisting of sixteen guns, of 38 cwt., with carriages and equipment complete, including 800 rounds of ammunition per battery were sent to this country. The Lieut. General Commanding recommended by letter (B. 561) of the 16th ultimo, that these batteries should be regarded as part of the armament for the defence of Canada, and handed over to the Dominion Government free of cost, and the Secretary of State for War, by Minute dated 16th July, 1870 (57—Canada—347), of which the following is a copy:—

"Has approved of the four 18-pounder batteries of position, with their carriages, equipments and ammunition, being handed over to the Canadian Government, free of charge, under the conditions which governed the transfer of the armaments of the 'fortifications.'"

Eight of the guns, &c., are at Kingston.

Four of the guns, &c., are at Quebec.

Four of the guns, &c., are at Montreal; and instructions have been given to the Control Officers at those stations to prepare to hand them over.

Will you be so good as to communicate with the Dominion Government with a view to the appointing an agent to receive them.

(Signed,) CHARLES PALMER,
Assistant Controller for Deputy Controller.

(C.—9,150.)

(A. 13,848.)

July 30th, 1870.

Submitted for the appointment of an agent by the Dominion Government to receive the guns, &c. The dates on which they can be taken over at the different places mentioned should be inserted in the answer.

By order.

(Signed,) G. FITZ GEORGE,
A. D. C., for Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor General,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, August 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—Having reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the transfer by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, on repayment, of certain reserves of arms, ammunition and other stores described in the Schedule, dated Control Office of Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of

£168,808 11s. 3d. sterling, and a charge of 15% for Departmental expenses, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that as there is no Parliamentary appropriation for the service of the Militia for the current year, from which payment for these stores can be now made; and as the several articles, particularly arms and ammunition, are more in the nature of reserves than for present use, the Minister of Militia and Defence, while desirous of acquiring these supplies for the Dominion of Canada, is of opinion that payment for the same should be extended over a period of years, in order that the formation of such reserves may not increase the Militia estimate to any considerable extent in any one year.

I am, therefore, to submit the following:—

1st. The Minister of Militia and Defence, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, will accept the transfer at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, of the whole of the arms and ammunition, and such of the accoutrements and other stores named in the Schedule above noted, as are new and serviceable, and not of obsolete pattern, on the understanding that the Imperial Government will accept payment therefor (at the *net* value) in five annual instalments, dating from period of transfer of such arms, ammunition and stores.

2nd. As the Government of Canada will, on such delivery in bulk, undertake the care, safe-keeping and issue of these reserves, the charge made in the Schedule on behalf of the Imperial Government for Departmental expenses, or in other words for "risk, responsibility and establishment," at 15% on the value of the reserves to be handed over, but which risk, &c., that Government will not, as regards these stores, be called upon to assume,—the Minister of Militia and Defence does not consider that the 15% charged therefor is in such a case admissible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON,

Lieutenant Colonel, for Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to

His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, August 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to the correspondence connected with the dismantling of Isle-aux-Noix, that as it is not considered advisable to garrison the place, I have the honor to recommend that the whole of the guns and stores now at that station, may be removed to St. Helen's Island, and that the Director of Stores may receive instructions to carry out this measure without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,

Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

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

Approved.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, August 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In view of the immediate withdrawal and return of the regular troops from Fort Garry, I have the honor to recommend that application be made to the Lieutenant

General to obtain from the Imperial Government the four light field guns, with their equipment and ammunition, which accompanied the expeditionary force, in order that these guns may remain with the Dominion Garrison at Fort Garry. I would further suggest, that as the supply of Snider ammunition with the Dominion force is very limited, such quantity of Snider ammunition as can be spared by the regular force, might, on their withdrawal from Fort Garry, be handed over to the officer in command of the Dominion troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

To the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

Approved.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

Memorandum.

On the recommendation of the Adjutant General of Militia, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence authorizes Lieutenant Colonel Wily, Director of Stores, &c., to take the necessary measure to remove, without delay, the whole of the guns and stores now at Isle aux Noix, and transfer the same to St. Helen's Island.

(Signed,) B. SULTE,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Copy.)

(2210.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to a letter from the Military Secretary at Montreal, relative to the armament at Isle aux Noix, I am directed by the August 9th, 1871. Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to state, for the information of the Lieutenant General Commanding, that the whole of the guns and stores now at that station, will be removed to St. Helen's Island, and that the Director of Stores (Lt. Col. Wily) has received instructions to carry out this measure without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) B. SULTE,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To his Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2211.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to convey to you his approval of your Report of the 24th instant, recommending that the guns and

stores at Isle aux Noix be removed to St. Helen's Island, and to state that instructions have been given to Lieutenant Colonel Wily to carry out the measure without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

B. SULTE,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

(Copy.)

(2205.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 24th instant, suggesting that application should be made to obtain from the Imperial authorities the four light field guns which accompanied the expeditionary force to Red River, and also respecting Snider ammunition to be procured from the Imperial stores, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to acquaint you with his approval of the same, and to state that application will be forwarded immediately to Lieutenant General Lindsay on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

B. SULTE,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

(Copy.)

(2,206.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 25th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to request that application be made to the Lieut. General Commanding, to obtain from the Imperial Authorities, for the Dominion Government, the four light field guns with their equipment and ammunition, which accompanied the expeditionary force to Red River, in order that these guns may remain with the Dominion Garrison at Fort Garry; and also that as the supply of Snider ammunition with the Dominion force is very limited, such quantity of Snider ammunition as can be spared by the regular force, might, on their withdrawal from Fort Garry, be handed over to the officer in command of the Dominion troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

B. SULTE,

For Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to

His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, September 6th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM,—With reference to the letter from Lieut. Colonel Wily, Director of Stores, dated the 23rd instant, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence

approves of the recommendation that Cornelius O'Hara be employed as caretaker in charge of Isle aux Noix, at the rate of twenty-five (25c.) cents per diem, and that the services of Mr. Thom be dispensed with at the end of the present month, or until such time as the service is completed.

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

OFFICE OF COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER IN CANADA,

MONTREAL, 9th September, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my note of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that the buildings recently vacated by the troops at Ottawa, can be handed over to the Dominion Government on the 20th idem, if you can make it convenient to attend on that date to receive them; and, that the remaining portion of the barrack buildings at Toronto, will be ready to be given over on your naming a date for the purpose.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) R. G. HAMILTON, Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers in Canada.

Lieut. Colonel Wily,
Director of Stores, Ottawa.

STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, September 12th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers respecting the transfer of the buildings at this place, lately evacuated by Her Majesty's troops, and the remaining portion of the barrack buildings at Toronto. I have acquainted the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers with my readiness to receive over the first mentioned on the date indicated, and have fixed the 26th instant as the date for the completion of the transfer at Toronto.

With reference to the buildings at this place, I have to request that application may be made to the Department of Public Works, for the services of an officer from that Department, to assist in the transfer, as it was under the auspices of that Department that the buildings in question were fitted for military occupation, and it will require professional knowledge to ascertain and assess the amount of damages that will be chargeable to the Military authorities and which the Dominion Government will eventually be responsible for.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 12th September, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to request that an officer of the Department of Public Works may be directed to take the necessary

steps suggested in the letter of Lieut. Colonel Wily (copy herewith) with reference to the transfer of the remaining portion of the barrack buildings in the City of Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) B. SULTE,

For Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Toussaint Trudeau, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, September 16th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to an application made by this Department, on behalf of the Dominion Government, to obtain the four light field guns which accompanied the expeditionary force to Red River, and the subsequent correspondence on the subject, the Minister of Militia and Defence has the honor to recommend, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that the complete battery of six guns with their equipment and ammunition, in accordance with Lieut. General Lindsay's Memorandum, dated September 9th, 1870, may be acquired from the Imperial authorities, for the Dominion Government, on the same terms and conditions as the reserve stores, applied for in a communication from the Department, dated August 22nd, 1870, copy of which is hereto attached for His Excellency's information.

The Minister of Militia and Defence further recommends, for favorable consideration, that a supply of three hundred iron bedsteads may be obtained on similar terms from the Imperial authorities, two hundred to be delivered at Kingston and one hundred at Montreal.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Copy.)

(2,280.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, September 19, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from the Lieut. General Commanding, dated 9th instant, informing His Excellency the Governor General of his intention to embark for England on the 1st October next, and of the proposed removal of the Head Quarters of the troops in Ontario and Quebec, to Quebec on the 26th instant, and requesting that after that date all communications for the military authorities may be addressed to the Commandant at Quebec.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. MACPHERSON,

Lieut. Colonel,

Acting Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 22nd, 1870.

SIR.—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 20th and 21st instant, I received over from the Royal Engineers, the buildings (as per margin,) lately occupied by Her Majesty's troops at this place. The damages chargeable to the troops have been assessed by Mr. Rubidge, of the Public Works Department. I would recommend that, if the buildings in question are no longer required, they should be delivered over to their respective proprietors with as little delay as possible.

Skeel's Building, George street, Soldiers' Barracks.
O'Mara's House, George street, Officers' Quarters.
Smith's Buildings, York street, Soldiers' Barracks.
Reynold's House, Hospital.
General Hospital, Bolton street, Soldiers' Barracks.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY,

Lieut. Col., Director of Stores.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, the accompanying report from Mr. Pope, storekeeper, Montreal, detailing the progress made in dismantling the works at Isle aux Noix, and removing the guns and stores therefrom, in accordance with your instructions on the subject.

I would recommend, when the guns and stores are removed, that the island shall be placed in charge, as caretaker, of Cornelius O'Hara, who is a tenant on the island, where he resided for a number of years. By employing O'Hara at the rate of 25 cents per diem, which would amply remunerate for his services while so employed, Mr. Thom's services could be dispensed with, he having been employed temporarily as caretaker, after the withdrawal of the troops, at the rate of \$1.00 per diem.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,

Director of Stores.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 22nd, 1870.

SIR,—Mr. Thom informs me that the Sling Cart has arrived at the island, and states as follows :—

"We are at work, have got the cart over : find the platforms all too rotten to bear the gin, but have got three guns dismounted. The men are very willing, but new to this work ; I hope, however, that things will go on well. I have not yet used the Sling Cart, as I intend to dismount all the guns first, and it would be a new sort of drill.

"With regard to the powder, I think it would be the best plan to have the barge fitted up for it before coming here, as I do not think that I could get it done here. I would like to have some wadmiltits, as there is nothing of that sort here, and I, of course, wish to use all precaution against accident."

The barge to convey the stores from Isle aux Noix left here yesterday with freight for Sorel ; is expected to be at St. Johns on Monday next ; will be ready on Tuesday to have

magazine fixed; expecting to fit barge here, I purchased tinned nails for the purpose, as I could not get any copper or zinc ones. With your permission I should wish to go to St. Johns on Saturday next, returning the same day, to arrange about the fixture required on board the barge before proceeding to Isle aux Noix. I can only furnish two wadmiltits to cover the powder. If you approve of my going to St. Johns, please telegraph to-morrow. Mr. Thom wishes to know if he is to accompany the stores or to remain on the island.

The bedding for Red River left here by yesterday evening train, Merchants Express.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) S. POPE,
Storekeeper.

Lt. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c.,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 27th September, 1870.

Sir,—Referring to a letter from the Military Secretary, Montreal, dated the 2nd instant, forwarding claims for stores issued to the Dominion Government, C. 9,274 amounting to £12,638 2s. 1d. sterling, I have now the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that cheques have been authorized to issue in favor of the Staff Paymaster at Montreal, for this amount, less the sum of £328 9s. 9d., being a charge made for the guns and equipment issued to the gun-boat "Rescue," in accordance with telegrams passed between Col. McNeill and Col. Earle, Military Secretary, dated 13th April last, and referred to in a letter from the Military Secretary at Montreal, dated 17th July last.

These guns being required at that time to meet an "extraordinary and pressing emergency," and although a covering requisition on repayment was subsequently issued, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence is of opinion that this armament ought to be considered as a reserve, and respectfully submits that His Excellency may be pleased to represent the matter to the consideration of the Imperial authorities, with a view that the claim be embraced in the arrangements now pending for the purchase of Reserve Stores by the Dominion Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON, Lieut. Col.
Acting Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
H. E. the Governor General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, September 30th, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for your information, that on the 25th instant, I took over from the Royal Engineers the old Fort at Toronto, with all the buildings contained therein, also the detached buildings near the Great Western Railway freight shed, the Commissariat fuel yard, with the buildings therein, and the Military burying ground. This now completes the transfer at Toronto.

As the buildings at both the old and new fort were suffering dilapidation and injury from the hands of the loose and disorderly characters in the habit of frequenting those places, I found it necessary to place caretakers in charge. These have undertaken to look after

the property, in return for the free-quarters afforded them. The Department will not incur any expense while they are so employed. They are also subject to removal at a moment's notice.

In addition I found also several families occupying rooms in the barracks, some the families of men belonging to H. M.'s troops now with the Red River expedition ; other, those of laborers employed in the Military Store Department. As it was an advantage to have these people residing on the premises, I did not interfere with them.

I have also, as directed, placed Block House No. 2, in the old Fort, at the disposition of Mr. Gzowski, President of the Ontario Rifle Association. This he will occupy as a store room, &c., for the safe-keeping of the property of that Association. He has expressed his satisfaction with it, and intends placing a caretaker in the building in charge of it, and the property which will be contained therein.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, October 11th, 1870.

SIR,—I have just time to inform you that the whole of the stores from Isle aux Noix are landed at St. Helen, except the two 12-pounder bronze guns, which will be landed on the Montreal side,—it will take four or five days to remove the guns, stores, &c., from the wharf.

Forwarded for the
information of the
Hon. the Minister
of Militia and De-
fence.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY,
Lt. Col.
October 12th, 1870.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) S. POPE,
Storekeeper.

Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c.,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, October 14th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the proposal made by the Dominion for the acquisition of certain reserves of arms, ammunition and stores held by the Imperial Government in Canada, as per Schedule submitted by the Control Office, under date of 16th July, 1870, the undersigned has the honor to represent that, as only a limited number of the tents entered in that Schedule are available for issue, he respectfully recommends that application be made, through the proper authorities, to add the following articles to the list of stores to be handed over to Canada, on same terms of payment as for the reserve stores—

800 iron bedsteads.
800 paillasses.
3,000 cotton sheets.
10,000 haversacks.
Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 14th instant I received over, at Kingston, from Her Majesty's Government, the following buildings and properties, viz.:—The Tête du Pont Barracks, the three fuel yards, with granary and straw shed, the Barrack office building, the hospital, fuel yards and gun sheds, Fort Henry, Catarqui Cottage, Lot No. 19, and the water lots, as shown on the plans.

This transaction now closes the transfer at Kingston, with the exception of the naval reserve, respecting the transfer, of which I am as yet without any information.

The plans and schedules of fixtures will be forwarded as soon as I receive them from Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, to whom they have been transmitted for signature.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed,) THOMAS WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores, &c.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

(2,383.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to instruct you to cause to be removed, from all the buildings lately occupied by Her Majesty's troops, in the City of Ottawa, all armbraces, racks, and other moveable articles which you may consider worth the cost of removal, and to forward to this Department an inventory thereof so soon as they may be all received into store.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, &c.,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

(2405.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, October 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence D. 1,634. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, respecting tent floorings at St. Helen's Island, and, in reply, to convey to you his approval of their being acquired by the Dominion Government as a part of the reserve stores, at the price (5s. per tent), at which it is proposed to dispose of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Col. B. H. Martindale, Deputy Controller,
Quebec.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me by letter, bearing date 20th August last, I have now the honor to report the dismantling of Isle aux Noix, and the removal to St. Helen's Island, Montreal, of the whole of the armament, ammunition, and other stores, handed over with that island to the Dominion Government. The two bronze 12-pounder field guns which were received over with the armament of the fort at Isle aux Noix have been transferred to the Military School, Montreal, and with their carriages and limbers, have been placed in charge of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, as directed by the letter of the Adjutant General of Militia, herewith enclosed.

I also forward account for the completion of the work at Montreal, the amount of which I have to request that Captain Brehaut, District Paymaster, be authorized to pay to Storekeeper Pope.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

THOMAS WILLY,

Lieut. Col., Director of Stores.

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

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, October 24th, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you be so good as to cause the two brass guns, 12-pounders, recently at Isle aux Noix, and handed over by the Imperial authorities, to be placed in the Military School at Montreal, in order that they may be available for use by the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Minister of Militia and Defence is aware of and approves of this arrangement.

I am, yours truly,

(Signed,)

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, A. G.

The Director of Stores.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, October 27th, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 3rd September, 1870, transmitting copies of correspondence on the subject of the purchase of the reserved Imperial stores to be left in Canada, and intimating the willingness of the Secretary of State for War to entertain the question of sale of portion of these stores, upon receiving a statement of the wishes of the Canadian Government as to the terms upon which they will be prepared to pay for the same, the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the reserve of arms, ammunition and other stores, described in the Schedule dated Control Office of Canada, Montreal, 16th July, 1870, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £168,808 11s. 3d.

sterling, and a charge of 15% for Departmental expenses, and referred to in the communication from the Deputy Controller in Canada to Lieutenant General Lindsay, 22nd, 1870. dated July 21st, 1870; also, in a letter addressed by his direction to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, dated August 22nd, 1870, may be acquired on the terms and conditions therein set forth, viz.:—

1st. The Dominion Government to accept the transfer at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, of the whole of the arms and ammunition, and such of the accoutrements and other stores named in the Schedule above noted, as are new and serviceable, and not of an obsolete pattern, on the understanding that the Imperial Government will accept payment therefor (at the net value) in five (5) annual instalments dating from period of transfer of such arms, ammunition and stores.

Memo.—September 16th, 1870. To this Schedule should be added all such stores as have since been applied for as a reserve, including the mountain battery of six 2,405—Oct. 21st, light guns, four of which accompanied the Red River Expeditionary Force; also, portion of Camp Equipment (tent floorings) at St. Helen's 1870—172 tent floorings. Island, again, such articles of barrack furniture and haversacks Oct. 14th, 1870. advertised in a Memorandum from the Adjutant General of Militia 800 Iron bedsteads, of the 14th October instant, and transmitted through the Military 800 paillasses, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, as referred to in the 3,000 cotton sheets, margin. 10,000 haversacks.

2nd. That as there are no Parliamentary appropriation for the service of the militia for the current year, from which payment for these stores could now be made, and as the several articles, particularly arms and ammunition, are more in the nature of reserve than for present use, the undersigned submits that payment for the same should be extended over a period of years, in order that the formation of such reserve might not increase the militia estimate to any considerable extent in any one year.

3rd. That as the Dominion Government would, on such delivery in bulk, undertake the care, safe-keeping and issue of these reserves, the charge made in the Schedule, in behalf of the Imperial Government for Departmental expenses, or in other words for "risk, responsibility and establishment" at 15% on the value of the reserves to be handed over, but which risk, &c., that Government will not, as regards these stores, be called upon to assume, the undersigned does not consider that the 15% charged therefor is in such a case admissible.

The undersigned also recommends that the Dominion Government be allowed to receive from the Imperial stores in England, any number of rifles of any improved pattern to the Snider-Enfield rifle (should an improved pattern be adopted) in return for the same number of Snider-Enfield rifle, on repayment of any difference in value, and on condition that the rifles to be exchanged are quite new.

Adverting to the letter from Sir E. Lugard, of the 10th August last, conveying the views of the Honorable the Secretary of State for War as to special terms being conceded to the Canadian Government for the purchase of the reserve stores in question, the undersigned has the honor to observe, as regards the security required, that constitutionally, no guarantee can be given other than the assurance of the Canadian Government that yearly appropriations shall be made by Parliament to meet the stipulated payments, and with regard to the fulfilment of such obligations on the part of the Canadian Government, a reference to the manner in which the promises made by the Canadian Delegates, on behalf of the Canadian Government, in 1865, that a sum of one million of dollars should be appropriated yearly by Parliament for militia service have been met, ought, in the opinion of the undersigned, to be regarded as a sufficient guarantee for the future.

It further appearing from the letter of Sir E. Lugard, with reference to the demand for rifles, that Mr. Cardwell is not disposed to enter into an arrangement to leave them all in Canada; the undersigned recommends for consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that an urgent representation be made to the Imperial Government, as to the great importance of having a large proportion, if not all of the reserve Snider Rifles retained in Canada, inasmuch as there are no other arms than those given by the Imperial Govern-

ment in the hands of the militia, not sufficient to arm all the active, and none for the reserve militia, available in an emergency, or in case of a repetition of the Fenian troubles.

The undersigned further submits that His Excellency the Governor General may be pleased to communicate to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the above Memorandum, as containing the wishes and views of the Canadian Government on the question of the reserve stores.

(Signed,)

GEO. E. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Copy.)

(2421.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, October 27th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that, as required by Col. Martindale's letter of 21st instant, referred by D. 11,640—8,775. you on the 25th instant, instructions have been given to Lieut. Col. Wily, to receive over the reserve stores at Montreal; but as that officer is engaged in the West, until after the 1st proximo, it will be only in the early part of November that he will be able to be in Montreal. The day on which he will be there will be made known to Col. Martindale.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to

His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

(2423.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1870.

SIR,—In connection with letter from this Department, of the 27th August last, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to forward to you the enclosed Requisition from the Adjutant General, approved by him, and respectfully to request that the articles therein referred to, may be added to the list of reserve stores mentioned in that letter, and to express a hope that the Imperial Government may be disposed to sanction the issue of those articles on terms similar to those proposed by the Dominion Government, in acquiring a transfer of the reserve stores.

2188.
800 Iron Bed-
steads.
800 Palliasses.
3000 Cotton sheets
10000 Haversacks.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence,

The Military Secretary to

His Excellency the Governor General.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th October, 1870.

The Committee have had under consideration the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd September, 1870, on the subject of the purchase, by the Dominion Government, of the reserved Imperial stores to be left in Canada.

They have also had before them the Report dated 27th October, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the above mentioned Despatch and its enclosures were referred, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the views and recommendations submitted by the Minister, and advise that a copy of his report be transmitted by your Excellency to Earl Kimberley, for the information of the Imperial Government.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

MEMO.—Copy of this Order, with a Copy of the Report from the Minister of Militia and Defence, enclosed to His Excellency the Governor General, 29th October, 1870.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Correspondence respecting claim for £13,151 8s. 6d. stg.

(2425.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 29th October, 1870.

Sir,—With reference to the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 6th instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, relative to three claims of the War Office, I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to state that he has given instructions for the payment of that for £6 3s. 3d. sterling, presumed to be for stores furnished to the Province of Nova Scotia, and of that of £129 10s. 8d. sterling, for iron ordnance ascertained to have been supplied to the Government of that Province before Confederation, for the use of the steamer "Druid;" and that with respect to the claim of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, an investigation is being made into the circumstances connected with that claim, as some doubt appears to exist whether the articles were transferred to the stores of the Canadian Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor General.

(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 29th, 1870.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence authorizes the payment to the Imperial Authorities of the two sums mentioned in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 6th instant, viz: that of £6 3s. 3d. sterling, presumed to be stores furnished to the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, and that of £129 10s. 8d.

sterling, for iron ordnance, ascertained to have been supplied to the Government of that Province before Confederation, for the use of the steamer "Druid," the above sums to be charged accordingly.

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Memo.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, 31st October, 1870.

With reference to the accompanying Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 6th instant, to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting certain claims stated to be still due to the Imperial Government for stores furnished to Militia Department of Canada, the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence requests that, as regards the claim of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, the Adjutant General of Militia will cause the necessary enquiry to be made, with a view of ascertaining if the stores for which this charge is made, have actually been received from the Imperial authorities, as some doubt appears to exist on this point.

(Signed,) J. MACPHERSON,
Lieut. Colonel,
For the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Memo.)

I have no information whatever respecting the within claim. The stores referred to not having been received by me.

(Signed,) THOS. WILLY, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores.

Ottawa, November 4th, 1870.

(Memo.)

With reference to the claim made by the Imperial Government for payment of the sum of £13,151 8s. 6d., for knapsacks said to have been sent to Canada in 1866, for service of the Militia, the undersigned has the honor to report, that it does not appear that the articles included in the item, for which this payment is claimed, were delivered to the Canadian authorities.

It is, however, possible that these knapsacks were sent to Canada at the time stated, and delivered into Imperial stores, but in such case the knapsacks asked for, from time to time, since then for use by the Militia, were only delivered out of such Imperial stores on payment being made by the Government of Canada to the Military Accountant at Montreal in the usual way.

(Signed,) WM. POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.

Ottawa, A. G. O., Nov. 4th, 1870.

(2,504.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 26th November, 1870.

SIR,—A claim has been made by the War Office against the Canadian Government for the sum of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, for stores alleged to have been supplied in the year 1866, as per statement herewith forwarded.

To be returned. By enquiry lately made, no trace is discovered of the delivery of any of the articles to the Canadian Government.

The Minister of Militia and Defence is desirous to have every information on the point at issue, whether the Canadian Government is indebted for any of the articles mentioned in that statement, and hoping that you may, from the books and documents now under your charge, or from your official capacity within your reach, be able to discover whether any of these articles were indeed ever issued from the Military Stores to the Canadian Government. He desires me to request you to favour him with such information on the subject as you may be able to furnish.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEO. PUTVOYE,

Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

Col. B. H. Martindale,
Deputy Controller.

D—1,863.)

(9743—9495)

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,

QUÉBEC, 2nd December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor, in reference to the enclosed copy of a letter from the Department of Militia and Defence, dated the 26th ultimo, to return the enclosure to that letter, as requested, and to forward the accompanying Copy of a Report from the Deputy Controller in Canada, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. G. HAMILTON.

Col. C.R.E. Com.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General,
Ottawa.

OFFICER COMMANDING IN CANADA.

Submitted that this Report be forwarded for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Military and Defence, in reply to his letter of 26th November, 1870.

(Signed,)

B. H. MARTINDALE,

Deputy Controller.

Control Office, Canada,
Quebec, 2nd December, 1870.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

The whole of the accoutrements referred to in the accompanying statement were duly received into the stores of the Military Store Department at Montreal.

All issues made therefrom to the Dominion Government were paid for by it; the issues were reported home at the time of issue, and the payments for the same were reported home whenever received into the Treasury Chest.

10,000 Knapsacks in store in the command, were retained as reserves for the Dominion Government, at their request, and will shortly be handed over. These 10,000 knapsacks are included in the list approved by Sir G. Cartier, at his interview with the Deputy Controller, in July, 1870, at Ottawa, and confirmed by the letter of the Department of Militia and Defence, of the 22nd August last, and transmitted home with Deputy Controller's letter of 21st July, 1870, B. 612.

(Signed,)

F. A. GALLETLY,
Assistant Controller.

(2556.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, December 12th, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 29th October last, I am directed 2425. by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to inform you that one of the sums therein mentioned, that of £129 10s. 8d sterling, for Iron Ordnance supplied to the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, before Confederation, for the use of the steamer *Orion*, cannot be paid until an appropriation has been made for it by Parliament.

It will, however, be included in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament, and will be paid so soon as the necessary appropriation has been made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, January 7th, 1871.

On the Despatch from the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th October, 1870, enclosing copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 13th September, 1870, relating to the following claims of that Department, viz., £129 10s. 8d sterling, for Iron Ordnance supplied to the Government of Nova Scotia, and £6 3s. 3d., and £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, for stores stated to have been supplied for the service of the Militia Department in Canada. in the year 1866.

The Minister of Militia and Defence has the honor to report, that having ascertained that the Iron Ordnance referred to, was supplied to Nova Scotia, before Confederation, for use of the steamer *Druid*, he has approved of the payment of the sum of £129 10s. 8d. sterling, as also the sum of £6 3s. 3d. sterling, claimed for stores supplied, as intimated in a letter addressed by his direction to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th, October, 1870, and in a subsequent letter of the 12th December, 1870, stated that the former sum will be placed in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament.

With respect to the claim of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling, it would appear that some doubt existed in this Department as to whether the articles mentioned in that claim were transferred to the stores of the Canadian Government. The undersigned, therefore,

directed an enquiry to be made, on which he received the following Report on the subject, from the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia :—

“ With reference to the claim made by the Imperial Government for payment of the sum of £13,151 8s. 6d. for knapsacks said to have been sent to Canada in 1866, for service of the militia, the undersigned has the honor to state that it does not appear that the articles included in the item for which this payment is claimed, were delivered to the Canadian authorities.

“ It is, however, possible that the knapsacks were sent to Canada at the time stated, and delivered into Imperial stores, but in such case the knapsacks asked for from time to time, since then, for use by the militia, were only delivered out of such Imperial stores, on payment being made by the Government of Canada to the Military Accountant at Montreal in the usual way.”

(Signed,)

W. POWELL,
Deputy Adjutant General.

Since the above Report, information has been obtained, through the Military Secretary to the Governor General, by a Report from the Deputy Controller in Canada, that, “ the whole of the accoutrements, for which the payment of £13,151 8s. 6d. sterling was demanded, were duly received into the stores of the *Military Store Department*, at Montreal, but that all issues made therefrom to the Dominion Government, were paid for by it, the issues were reported home at the time of issue, and the payments for the same were reported home, whenever received into the Treasury Chest.”

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia.

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 January, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Despatch (No. 259), dated 6th October, 1870, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a letter from the War Office relating to certain claims of that Department for stores supplied for the use of the Militia, and for Iron Ordnance supplied for the Government of Nova Scotia.

They have also had before them the report from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence to whom the above Despatch was referred, and they respectfully advise that a copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to Lord Kimberley for the information of the War Department.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, November 14th, 1870.

I beg to recommend that the 3,000 linen sheets, the 500 black rifle haversacks, and the 890 white canvas haversacks be obtained as part of the reserve stores to be handed over to the Dominion Government.

(Signed,)

P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General Militia.

Approved,

(Signed,)

GEO. E. CARTIER.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, November 21, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 17th ult. (2,383), I have removed the shelving and other moveable articles, from the Military Hospital and Skead's Building. They are now stored in the drill-shed. Acting under Mr. Rubidge's advice, pending present negotiations, I have not meddled with those in the Nan's Buildings.

I remain, &c.,
 (Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel.
 Director of Stores, &c.

The Deputy of the Minister of Militia
 and Defence, Ottawa.

Military Hospital.

3 press racks.

Skead's Building.

24 long shelves.
 96 short „
 62 arm-racks with bands.
 4 „ without „
 162 accoutrement-racks with pins.
 86 loose arm bands.
 118 accoutrement pins.
 499 screws.
 4 racks without bands.
 207 brackets for shelving.

(Copy.)

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, November 25th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that the two guns with their equipment and ammunition, left at Fort Garry, have been handed over to Major Peebles, as reported to me by that officer, by letter bearing date 12th October last. A detailed list of all the stores received by him from the Imperial authorities was forwarded at the same time.

Instructions will be immediately forwarded to Mr. Lampson, the storekeeper at Quebec, to take over the remainder of the battery, with its equipment and ammunition.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
 (Signed,) THOMAS WILY,
 Lieut. Colonel, Director of Stores,

The Honorable the Minister of Militia
 and Defence, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

(2495.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 25th, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to the letter of Colonel Hamilton, of the 18th inst., re-
D. 1805—8806. ferred by you on the 23rd inst., I am directed by the Honorable the
Minister of Militia and Defence, to request that the thanks of the Canadian Government
be communicated to the Honorable the Secretary of State for War for the
57—Canada—386. information conveyed by his letter of the 23th ult.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GEO. FUTVOYE,

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Lieut. Col. McNeill, V.C.,

Military Secretary of Governor General.

(Copy.)

D PARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November 25th, 1870.

On the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, the undersigned respectfully
recommends that, under the authority of the 25th section of the 40th chapter of the 31st
Vic. "An Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," Monday,
the 9th day of January next, be the day on which the enrolment of the Militia of the Do-
minion of Canada, for 1871, shall commence in each of the nine military districts into
which Canada has been divided.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by his
Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th November, 1870.*

On a Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, and the recommendation of the
Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Committee advise, that under the
authority of the 25th section of the Act 31st Vic. chap. 40, intituled, "An Act respecting
the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," Monday, the 9th day of January
next, be the day on which the enrolment of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for
1871, shall commence in each of the nine military districts into which Canada has been
divided.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of

Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, November, 28th, 1870.

With reference to the enclosed estimate of the expenses of taking the enrolment for 1871, the undersigned recommends that the vote of \$45,000 for the enrolment, &c., for the militia for the year 1871, may now be made available for that service.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Copy.)

Estimate of the Expense of taking the Enrolment for 1871.

TO CAPTAINS OF COMPANY DIVISIONS.

250,000 names at 2 cents each.....	\$ 5,000 00
410,000 " 5 "	20,500 00
For making <i>original</i> Roll, 660,000 names at 50 cents per 100	3,100 00
For making <i>duplicate</i> Roll, 660,000 names at 50 cents per 100.....	3,100 00
	<u>\$31,700 00</u>

TO THE LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.

For sending orders and instructions to the Captains relating to the Enrolment, 188 Regimental Divisions at \$12 each, being the average rate.....	\$2,256 00
For copies of Companies Rolls, 660,000 names at 50 cents per 100.....	3,100 00
For making Enrolment Returns and for Postage and Stationary, 188 Regi- mental Divisions at \$15 each.....	2,820 00
	<u>8,176 00</u>
	<u>\$39,876 00</u>
Add forseen expenses.....	5,124 00
	<u>\$45,000 00</u>

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, November 28th, 1870.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His
Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th November, 1870.*

On a memorandum, dated 28th November, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister
of Militia and Defence, submitting an estimate for the expense of taking the enrolment

for 1871, and recommending that the vote of \$45,000 for the enrolment, &c., of the Militia, for the year 1871, may now be made available for the purpose.

The Committee advise that the amount voted be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Militia and Defence, for the purpose referred to.

Certified.

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

To the Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, November 30th, 1870.

Properties transferred :—
Quebec Gate Barracks.
Artillery Barracks.
Engineer Office.
Barrack Office and Stores and Fuel Yard.
Lot N. W. Dalhouse Square.
Land adjoining south side of Hospital.
Champ de Mars.
Logan's Farm.
Burial Ground, Papineau Road.
Military Prison and Artillery Barracks, Hochelaga.
St. Helen's Island.
Isle Ronde, Isle aux Fraises.
Longueuil Farm, amounting altogether to 477 acres 2 rds. and 32 feet.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that on the 27th and 29th instant, I received over from Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Royal Engineers, Canada, the whole of the property (as per margin) belonging to the Imperial Government at Montreal, with the two exceptions stated below, I have also received the Deeds, Leases, Plans and other documents connected therewith.

The exceptions are the Commissariat Stores and Military Hospital, retained temporarily by the Royal Engineer Department until the remainder of the Military Stores have been transferred to Quebec. This duty it is anticipated will be completed by the close of the year, when the transfer of the above properties will then be completed.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Colonel,
Director of Stores

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

(2,511.)

OTTAWA, 30th November, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Lieut. General Commanding, of the 23rd instant, referred by you yesterday, containing his remarks regarding the Defence of the Frontier.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy of Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary

To His Excellency the Governor General.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st December, 1870.

The Committee of Council, on the Report of the Adjutant General of Militia, and the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, respectfully submit for your Excellency's approval, the memorandum dated 14th November, 1870, having reference to the establishment of Schools of Military Instruction, closed in consequence of the departure of the regular troops, and they advise that the several recommendations therein submitted be adopted and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEZ,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, November 14th, 1870.

SIR,—With a view to the re-establishment of the Schools of Military Instruction, closed in consequence of the departure of the regular troops, adverting to my report of 10th March last on this subject, and in order to carry out the provisions of the Militia Act, I have the honor now to recommend the adoption of the following measures:—

1st. That until further orders six schools for practical military instruction be maintained in the Dominion, and kept open during six months of the financial year only, viz., from 1st December to 31st May inclusive, unless it be found desirable to keep open any such school or schools for a longer period; and that practical instruction, not only in infantry but in artillery exercises, may be imparted therein in accordance with the system heretofore in existence.

2nd. That the *maximum* number of cadets for the Dominion to be authorized for admission to such schools, for such period of six months, be limited to five (500) hundred, with an addition of fifty to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the number of trained cadets in those Provinces equals (proportionally, according to the strength of the militia in the respective districts) the number of cadets already trained in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that they be taken from the several brigade divisions in proportion to the strength of the militia in such brigade division as shewn by the periodical enrolments from time to time.

3rd. The cadets to be selected from applicants, *bona fide* resident in such brigade divisions, and the *maximum* number of Cadets to be admitted into any school, not to exceed 65 at any one time—this arrangement would, according to the enrolments of 1869, give the following numbers for the different brigade divisions (allowance being made for 50 additional cadets in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick).

Brigade Division.		No. of Cadets.
Province of Ontario.	1st.....	41
	2nd.....	40
	3rd.....	33
	4th.....	36
	5th.....	7
	6th.....	22
	7th.....	22
	8th.....	37
		— 238

Brigade Divisions.		No. of Cadets
Province of Quebec.	1st.....	16
	2nd.....	16
	3rd.....	11
	4th.....	26
	5th.....	15
	6th.....	20
	7th.....	34
	8th.....	41
		159
Province of N. Brunswick.	1st.....	23
	2nd.....	24
	3rd.....	23
		70
Province of Nova Scotia.	1st.....	37
	2nd.....	30
	3rd.....	16
		83
Total.....		550

But should any brigade division fail to supply its regulated quota of cadets, such deficiency may be made up from other brigade divisions, on special application.

Every applicant for admission to a military school, if not already an officer in the militia, must produce a certificate from the Brigade Major of the division in which he resides, to the effect that he is a fit person, as regards education and social position, to receive a commission and occupy a post of command.

4th. The schools now in operation at St. John, N. B., Halifax and Quebec, in connection with the regiments of Her Majesty's regular army, to be continued as now organized until further orders, subject to the foregoing regulations, and that three new schools be opened, viz., one at Toronto (whenever suitable accommodation is provided for the same), one at Kingston, and one at Montreal, on the 1st December next, or as soon as twenty approved candidates present themselves for admission; and on the understanding that until suitable accommodation is available at Toronto, the cadets from that district may be admitted to the Kingston school.

5th. There being no longer any regular troops at Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, the duties hitherto performed by officers of Her Majesty's regular army in connection with military schools, to be undertaken by officers of the militia staff, stationed at those places. A Deputy Adjutant General, acting as Commandant, and a Brigade Major, as Adjutant for each school; and in consideration of the extra duty which will devolve on such officers, a daily allowance of \$1.25 to be paid to the officer actually performing the duty of school commandant from time to time, and \$1 to the Adjutant.

6th. In order to obtain the necessary assistance for drill instruction, the appointment of two active and competent non-commissioned officers, who have served in the regular army, one in the artillery and the other in the infantry, will be required for each school so formed on the militia staff, to act as drill sergeants and instructors; care being taken that they may be fully competent to impart the necessary instruction in their respective branches of the service—the artillery non-commissioned officer to be competent and available to act as an Infantry Instructor, when not required for artillery instruction.

7. The services of these non-commissioned officers to be permanently retained on the strength of the Militia Department and made generally available; and that they be paid at the following rate, viz., four hundred dollars per annum to the artillery non-commissioned officers, and four hundred to the infantry non-commissioned officers.

8th. Whenever any school shall contain more than forty cadets, the appointment of a Sergeant Instructor to be authorized, at a rate of pay of \$1 per diem, whose services may be continued from time to time for such periods as the strength of the school exceeds forty.

9th. Any man who may be required in addition to the cadets themselves, for drill purposes, to be taken from corps of the active militia, residing in the vicinity of the respective schools—those detailed for such duty being paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per diem—by this means not only would men be furnished for the practical instruction and examination of the cadets, but additional practice being thus afforded to many of the active militia, a general increase of efficiency would result.

10th. The services of the artillery officer whose appointment to the staff of the militia is recommended in my report of the 14th instant, would be available for the examination of, and granting certificates of qualification to the artillery cadets.

11th. All regulations connected with military schools hitherto in existence, and not inconvenient with this system, to remain in force.

12th. By the above system many advantages would result, and a ready means would be afforded for the practical instruction of officers and cadets, not only in infantry but also in artillery exercises,—a point of great importance in view of the increasing power and value of artillery in modern warfare. The keeping of these schools open during the winter months only would best consult the convenience of the cadets, especially those from the rural districts; the services of the militia staff officers for such purpose during the winter months would be most available. A very important saving of expense to the public would be secured by limiting the period during which such schools shall be in operation each year, and the admissions to what may be considered a sufficient number to secure the training not only of officers now in the force, but also those who may be required to fill vacancies from time to time.

13th. If this plan be approved of, I have the honor to request authority to promulgate the necessary details in General Orders, and take the necessary steps to carry the system into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adj. Gen. Militia.

The above is recommended for adoption by His Excellency in Privy Council.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, December 1st, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned has the honor to report, having received over the reserve stores at Montreal, with a few trifling exceptions that the Control Department were not yet in a position to hand over to me. Mr. Pope, storekeeper, Montreal, has been instructed to receive them when ready.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY, Lieut. Col.,
Director of Stores.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, December 5th, 1870.

On the letter of the Commanding Royal Engineer of the 5th ultimo, enclosing a letter from the War Office of the 18th October last, relative to the disposal of the Admiralty

lands at Kingston, the undersigned has the honor to report, that he sees no objection to the transfer of that property to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, being accepted, on the understanding that the lands be put to no other use than for naval purposes and for the naval defence of Canada, as meant and expressed by the Imperial Ministers, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in the Despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell to Governor General Viscount Monck, of the 17th June, 1865.

(Signed,)

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 6th December, 1870.

On a letter, dated 5th November, 1870, from the Commanding Royal Engineers, in Canada, enclosing a communication from the War Office, dated 18th October ultimo, relative to the disposal of the Admiralty lands at Kingston.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence reports, that he sees no objection to the transfer of that property to the Dominion of Canada, being accepted, on the understanding that the lands be put to no other use than for naval purposes and for the naval defence of Canada, as intended and expressed by the Imperial Ministers, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, in the Despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell to the late Governor General Viscount Monck, of the 17th June, 1865.

The Committee advise that the transfer of the lands in question be accepted on the understanding above stated.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.

(2,587.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, December 19th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, of the 16th 1,832. instant, referred by you this day, I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant Colonel Wily has been instructed as therein requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary to

His Excellency the Governor General.

(2,533.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Adjutant General of Militia, and to request

that it may be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the regular army, with a recommendation that Lieutenant French's application may be favorably entertained.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Military Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor General.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have had an interview this day with Lieutenant G. A. French, Royal Artillery, who is now prepared to accept the appointment of Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores of the Dominion of Canada, on the terms set forth in my Report of the 28th November, and approved of by Order in Council, dated 1st December, 1870; and I have the honor to request that you will obtain the necessary authority from the Commander in Chief of the regular army to enable Lieutenant French to take over the appointment without delay.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjutant General of Militia.

The Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

Coy.—M. an D. 4,471.)

(2,708.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 9th February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to enclose herewith copy of despatch (No. 335) from the Secretary for the Colonies to the Governor General, dated 19th January, 1871, respecting the appointment of Lieut. G. A. French, of the Royal Artillery, as Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Militia of Canada, which I am to request may be communicated to that officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEO. FUTVOYE,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

To the Adjutant General of Militia, &c., &c., &c.
Ottawa.

(Copy—Canada—No. 335.)

(M. and D. 4,471.)

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

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1871.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's Despatch (No. 283) of the 7th December, respecting the appointment of Lieutenant G. A. French, of the Royal Artillery, as

Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Dominion of Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has informed me, that having communicated with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, he has no objection to offer to the proposed appointment, provided Lieutenant French is willing to be placed on the seconded list.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) **KIMBERLEY.**

Governor General the Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

(M. and D. 4471.)

OTTAWA, February 14th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, the reply from Lieut. G. A. French, Royal Artillery, to the question contained in the letter from "The Secretary of State for the Colonies," to "The Governor General," dated Downing Street, 19th January, 1871, (No. 335) which accompanied your letter of the 9th February, 1871, by which it appears that Lieut. French is quite willing to be placed on the "Seconded List," on being appointed Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores to the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. ROBERTSON ROSS,
Colonel, Adjt. Genl. of Militia.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

(M. and D. 4,471.)

OTTAWA, February 11th, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to your Minute on the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies (No. 355), I have the honor to state for your information, that I am quite willing to be placed on the Seconded list, in the event of my being appointed "Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores" to the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

G. A. FRENCH,
Lieut. R. A. and I. W. S.

The Adjutant General of Militia.
