

REPORT

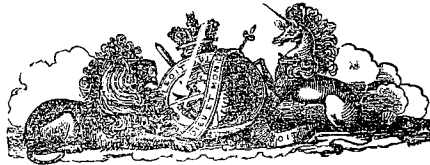
OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF CANADA,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

.....
Printed by Order of the Legislature.
.....



OTTAWA:

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1866.

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R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS
OF CANADA,
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford,
Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In addition to the Report for the Financial Year ending on the 30th June last, I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency the following statement of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department over which I preside, for the half-year ending on the 31st December, 1865.

L O W E R C A N A D A .

CROWN LANDS.

During the half year 58,835½ acres were sold, and 4,250 acres located as free grants, on the Colonization Roads. The purchase money of the lands sold amounted to \$24,322.45, the collections to \$26,476.79.

There were 6,123,945½ acres disposable on the 1st July last, to which 81,810 acres were added by surveys during the half year, making a total of 6,205,755½, from which deducting the sales and free grants 63,085½ acres, there remains a balance of 6,142,669½ acres for future disposal.

CLERGY LANDS.

The sales of the half-year amounted to 3,395½ acres, the purchase money to \$1,600.60, and the collections to \$5,697.54.

Deducting the number of acres (3,395½) from the amount on hand on the 1st July, 273,700½, a balance of 270,305 acres remains disposable.

JESUITS' ESTATES.

The gross collections derived from these Estates during the six months amounted to the sum of \$12,407.44. Of this \$6,465.18, being capitals of sales of property and rents up to the passing of the law, 19th Victoria, chapter 54 (Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter 15), belong to the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund" under that Act, and the remaining sum of \$5,942.26 appertains to the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund."

The receipts include \$4,283.39, balance of price and interest on the sale of the Domain Farm of the Seignior of Notre Dame des Anges at Beauport, and \$1,761.85 like balance and interest on Laprairie Mill, referred to in previous reports of this Department.

The expenses for the half-year amount to \$1,198.37. These consist of Agents' salaries, commission and disbursements, including in the latter some insurance premiums, part of which, as well as costs of copies of deeds, also comprised in said disbursements, are recoverable.

The net receipts remain at \$11,209.07.

For details of receipts and expenses, see Appendix No. 14.

CROWN DOMAIN.

The sum of \$2,761.26 was received from the Crown Domain, Lower Canada, in the half-year, consisting of \$1,137.61, *leas et ventes, cens et rentes, &c., censives* of Quebec and Three Rivers, and \$1,623.65 on beach and deep-water lots, including \$160 patent fees. In the expenses, which amount to \$838.24, and comprise agents' salaries, commission and disbursements, are contained items for law costs, costs of deeds and insurance premiums, which are re-collected by Government.

Net receipts \$1,923.02, for details of which, and of collections, see Appendix No. 16 (a).

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

There was collected from this property during the six months the gross sum of \$7,949.05, from which is to be deducted the expenses, amounting to \$434.34, leaving the net revenue at \$7,514.27.

The expenses are composed of agent's proportion of salary and his disbursements.

For receipts and expenses in detail, see Appendix No. 15.

GOLD MINES, CANADA EAST.

CHAUDIÈRE DIVISION.

The operations in this division having almost exclusively been confined to the seig-

niory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, (under patent as mentioned in previous reports of this Department, and for which no royalty has yet been paid), no licence fees under the Gold Mining Act have been received during the six months; a few miners, however, rendered themselves liable to payment of such fees, which the Inspector, Mr. Pope, is taking steps to collect.

The reports of said Inspector to 15th July, 1865, as stated in the last report of this Department, have been laid before the Legislative Assembly, in answer to an Address of that body. Quartz mining has principally monopolized the attention of capitalists and miners, numerous veins having been discovered and several shafts being in process of sinking; some of these veins have, it is said, been satisfactorily tested, but as it was considered that an official assay would be more likely to inspire confidence, the Provincial Geologist, at my request, sent Mr. Michel, one of his assistants, to examine the veins and collect specimens thereof for analysis. The results of the examinations and analysis are contained in the reports of Mr. Michel and Dr. J. Sterry Hunt, recently published by Sir W. E. Logan. Appendix No. 26.

ST. FRANCIS DIVISION.

Information having reached the Department that operations were being carried on, on the river Magog, Mr. Gilman, Inspector for this Division, was instructed, 15th November, to visit and report. He reported, on the 8th December, that the workings were suspended, and that very little had been done in his division in the way of gold mining.

The expenses for both the divisions consist of Mr. Pope's salary, an allowance to Mr. Gilman, and a sum paid to Mr. Blanchet, advocate, for professional services rendered the late Gold Mining Inspector, Mr. de Bellefeuille, forming altogether \$1,180. See Appendix No. 16 (b).

UPPER CANADA.

CROWN LANDS.

There were 3,212,084 acres of surveyed Crown Lands disposable at the commencement of the half-year; in addition thereto 41,284 acres were subdivided, making a total of 3,253,368 acres, of which 33,340 acres were sold and 1,518 acres located as free grants on the Colonization Roads, leaving a balance of 3,218,510 acres on hand.

The purchase money of the lands sold amounted to \$41,082.13, the receipts to \$56,833.34.

CLERGY LANDS.

During the half-year 10,941½ acres were sold, leaving 30,559 acres still disposable. The purchase money of the lands sold amounts to \$16,707, the gross receipts to \$60,733.58, from which deducting refunds \$227.27, a net balance of \$60,506.31 remains.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

The quantity of Grammar School Lands remaining on hand at the beginning of the half-year was 47,149½ acres. Only 266 acres were sold, for \$750, leaving 46,883½ acres disposable. The collections were \$2,729.33.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

During the half-year 2,483½ acres of these lands were sold, chiefly lots which had been forfeited for non-performance of the conditions of sale. The purchase money amounted to \$4,042.20. The gross receipts were \$26,543.71, the refunds \$139.70, leaving a net income for the half-year of \$26,404.01.

The total amount realized from these lands, up to 31st December, 1865, is \$1,192,763.

MINERAL LANDS.

On the northerly shores of Lakes Huron and Superior 5,697 acres were sold at \$1 an acre cash. See Appendix No. 24.

CANADA.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The receipts for the half-year were \$14,636.10; the disbursements including salaries, surveys and contingencies, \$3,105.11; the refunds \$314.28, leaving a net revenue of \$11,216.21.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The receipts for lands and timber for the half-year were \$33,206.16; interest on investments for the same period \$45,921.15; annuities, \$13,310.00, making a total of \$92,437.31.

The payments made during the same period amounted to \$62,894.50, and comprehended distribution to Indians of their annuities and interest money, salaries, surveys, and incidental expenses. On the 1st July, the total sum as represented in the books of this Department at the credit of the various Indian Bonds, was \$1,601,290.80, and on the 31st December, from payment of instalments on lands, new sales, timber, &c., the amount, after defraying salaries and all other charges, was \$1,630,833.61, shewing the increase of \$29,542.81.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The amount of Revenue collected during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, from timber dues and ground rents, was \$227,090.05, and from slide dues \$42,652.42, making the total \$269,742.47, in addition to which the sum of \$797.22 was collected for other services, viz., clergy, school, and Indian; and \$12,102.50 value of settlers' timber. Total, \$282,642.19.

The charges of management for collecting timber dues, ground rents, and slide dues, are \$13,990.40; these charges do not include the salaries of Woods and Forests Branch at head quarters, nor \$693.99 refunds, &c.

FISHERIES.

The expenses of this service during the season of 1865 were in Lower Canada, \$5,340.-

90, and in Upper Canada, \$559.29. Receipts from the 1st of July to the 31st of December amounted to \$1,195.75. Bounty claims, for the sum of \$7,239.50, have been notified as accruing to the end of the year; a schedule of which will be found at Appendix No. 23.

SURVEYS IN UPPER CANADA.

A statement of the surveys completed and audited for the half-year will be found in the Appendix No. 19 (c), comprising the subdivision of the township of Franklin in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, and the township of Assiginack on Manitoulin Island (Indian) into farm lots of 100 acres each; the subdivision into quarter sections of 168 acres each, of the township of Tilley at Lake Superior, the survey of the outlines of four townships in the same locality, and the survey of part of the Northerly Boundary of the Batchewaung Bay, Indian Reserve.

The total area subdivided is 75,715 acres. The amount paid in balances on the Crown Surveys enumerated is \$1,200.24, and advances on surveys in progress, \$8,218.75, making the total amount paid for Crown Surveys for the half-year \$9,418.99.

The sums paid during the same period for the subdivision of townships on Manitoulin Island and Indian Reserves at Lake Superior, amount to \$3,137.80.

Instructions were issued during the half-year for the survey of the town plot of Shaftesbury ("Little Current," Indian) and for the reposting of portions of the surveyed townships which had been overrun by fire, both on Manitoulin Island; also for the laying out of lots along a portion of the Parry Sound Road.

The Appendix No. 19 (b) contains a statement of the municipal surveys which have been confirmed during the half-year, viz., lots 19 to 35 in the 9th concession, Darlington; the Zorra Line and Oxford Road in Downie; and the line between the township and gore of Downie, and between the gore and South Easthope.

Instructions for five other municipal surveys were issued during the same period, which are shewn in the Appendix No. 19 (a).

LOWER CANADA SURVEYS.

The townships whereof surveys were returned into this Department during the half-year are,—

1st. The township of Cabano, situate on the river of that name, in the county of Temiscouata, in which township 13,632 acres were laid off into farm lots.

2nd. The township of Chichester, situate in the county of Pontiac, whereof the unsurveyed residue was laid off into ranges and lots, containing in the aggregate 31,350 acres; and

3rd. The townships of Dudley and Kiamika, situate on the easterly bank of the River du Lievre in the county of Ottawa, in which townships 36,828 acres were surveyed into farm lots in such a manner as to comprise the existing settlements and to take advantage of the highly arable character of the lands fronting on the River du Lievre, and for several ranges back therefrom within the limits of both of townships.

COLONIZATION ROADS—UPPER CANADA.

During the year 1865, \$58,664.52 have been expended upon works on the Parry Sound, Muskoka, Bobcaygeon, Burleigh, Frontenac, Mississippi, Opeongo, Alport, Buckhorn, Addington, Peterson and Great Northern Roads, and \$8,978.56 on explorations for and surveys of the following road lines:—

1. "Rousseau and Nipissing." From lake Rousseau to lake Nipissing, sixty-seven miles.
2. "Monck" Road. From Snowdon to the Hastings Road, forty miles.
3. Alteration of a part of the Frontenac Road, from the Mississippi Road to the Madawaska, sixteen lines.
4. Alteration of the southerly end of the Buckhorn Road line, about ten miles.
5. Exploration at the west end of the Monck Road line, about eight miles.
6. Inspection of improvements on the Victoria Road, about twelve miles.

All the above works, with the respective costs of each, are detailed in the Report of the Superintendent of Upper Canada Colonization Roads for 1865, Appendix No. 25 of this Report

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

On the Addington, Bobcaygeon, Frontenac, Hastings, and Opeongo Roads, there were no new locations. On the Burleigh Road there were eleven, on the Muskoka one and on the Peterson, four.

On the Addington Road there were six re-locations of lots abandoned by the original locatees, on the Frontenac one, on the Hastings five, on the Muskoka seven, on the Opeongo two, and on the Peterson nine. There were no re-locations on the Bobcaygeon or Burleigh Roads.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE LOWER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

On the Etchemin Road there were three locations, on the Langevin nine, on the Mailloux ten, on the Matapedia fifteen, on the Matane and Cap Chatte one, on the Taché nine, and on the Témiscouata Road seven locations.

The whole humbly submitted,

By Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1866.

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

DESIGNATION.	NAME.	Salary	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
		per annum.			
		\$ cts.			
Commissioner	Hon. A. Campbell.....	5000 00	1864, March 30 .....	.....
Assistant Commissioner	Andrew Russell	2600 00	1839, Nov. 22.....	Lord Sydenham.....	
Deputy Surveyor General.....	Jos. Bouchette.....	2400 00	1818, March 18.....	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.....	
Accountant and Cashier.....	William Ford.....	1610 00	1852, April 10.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. T. Fletcher.....	1400 00	1841, Dec. 21.....	Surveyor General Parke.....	
Head of Surveys, U. C.....	Thomas Devine.....	1600 00	1846, July 11.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	G. G. Dunlevie.....	1400 00	1852, March 22.....	do	
Superintendent of U. C. Col. Roads.....	J. W. Bridgland.....	1600 00	1856, Jan. 22.....	do	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. Fox.....	1240 00	1857, Sept. 28.....	Governor in Council.....	
Draughtsman	J. F. Bouchette.....	1320 00	1854, Jan. 9.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
do	S. P. Bauset.....	1100 00	1854, June 1.....	do	
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. E. Taché.....	1160 00	1861, April 3.....	do	
Draughtsman	H. F. Hayward.....	1060 00	1857, Jan. 29.....	do	Transferred from P. O. D.,
do	Wm. Baron VonKoerber.....	980 00	1862, October 1.....	do	1st June, 1861.
do	A. Lord. Russell.....	730 00	1861, October 30.....	do	
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.....	P. M. Partridge.....	1600 00	1851, Feby. 19.....	do	
1st Class Clerk.....	T. Hector.....	1610 00	1839, June 17.....	Sir Geo. Arthur.....	
do	H. J. Jones.....	1400 00	1840, Nov. 9.....	do	
do	J. C. Tarbutt.....	1610 00	1841, June 1.....	Governor General.....	
do	W. F. Collins.....	1610 00	1843, August 7.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
do	F. T. Judah.....	1600 00	1849, June 12.....	do	
do	E. A. Généreux.....	1440 00	1849, Nov. 1.....	do	
do	J. Alley.....	1400 00	1848, Feby. 6.....	do	
do	J. Morphy.....	1400 00	1851, June 8.....	do	
do	J. Tolmie.....	1400 00	1853, October 22.....	do	
do	T. Hammond.....	1400 00	1842, Jan. 24.....	do	
do	F. A. Hall.....	1400 00	1847, Jan. 1.....	Mr. Secretary Daly.....	
do	J. V. Gale.....	1400 00	1856, Sept. 11.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
do	W. F. Whitcher.....	1360 00	1847, April 1.....	do	
2nd Class Clerk.....	V. E. Tessier.....	1100 00	1852, August 7.....	do	
do	A. Kirkwood.....	1100 00	1854, March 21.....	do	
do	A. J. Taylor.....	1100 00	1854, October 29.....	do	
do	F. D. Dugal.....	1100 00	1854, Feby. 18.....	do	
do	F. Chassé.....	1100 00	1855, May 28.....	do	
do	L. A. Robitaille.....	1100 00	1855, April 1.....	do	
do	D. A. Grant.....	1100 00	1856, August 1.....	do	
do	J. J. Prendergast.....	1100 00	1851, August 1.....	do	

APPENDIX No. 1.—Continued.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

DESIGNATION.	NAME.	Salary per annum.	When appointed.	By Whom appointed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
2nd Class Clerk	G. B. Cowper	1100 00	1857, October 17	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
do	L. D. LeMoine	1100 00	1858, April 27	do	
do	T. Morkill	1060 00	1858, April 24	do	
do	W. E. Collins	980 00	1859, Nov. 28	do	
do	D. C. Mackenzie	1020 00	1860, Jan. 18	do	
do	G. E. Lindsay	1020 00	1860, Feby. 4	do	
do	F. Norton	1020 00	1860, March 30	do	
do	J. M. Grant	940 00	1860, May 12	do	
do	G. Vanfelson	1020 00	1860, October 8	do	
do	L. Berthelot	1020 00	1861, Sept. 25	do	
do	W. Ebbs	1020 00	1862, April 3	do	
do	R. Nettle	940 00	1864, Feby. 22	do	
3rd Class Clerk	J. Innes	800 00	1848, Nov. 1	do	
do	J. Nickinson	730 00	1860, Nov. 8	do	
do	D. G. B. Ross	730 00	1861, April 15	do	Resigned, 30th Nov., 1865.
do	H. B. Dufort	730 00	1861, June 7	do	
do	A. J. Scott	730 00	1861, October 24	do	
do	R. H. Browne	730 00	1862, May 14	do	
do	R. H. Temple	730 00	1863, Sept. 4	do	
do	J. Murphy	730 00	1863, Sept. 16	do	
do	J. S. Thomson	730 00	1863, October 21	do	
do	J. R. Montgomery	730 00	1864, March 5	do	
Office Keeper	J. Bradshaw	500 00	1852, March 27	do	
Messenger	G. Fisher	416 00	1844, Sept. 1	do	
do	P. Cahill	450 00	1856, Sept. 2	do	
do	P. Potvin	450 00	1859, Sept. 1	do	
do	A. McDonald	450 00	1864, Nov. 3	do	
do	C. Dumontier	450 00	1864, March 26	do	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 1 (a).

LIST OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, arranged according to Branches.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.
	Hen. A. Campbell.....	Commissioner.
	And. Russell.....	Assistant Commissioner.
Lower Canada Surveys and Patents	J. Bouchette	Deputy Surveyor General.
	E. T. Fletcher	Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman and Inspector of Surveys.
	G. G. Dunlevie.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	J. F. Bouchette.....	Draughtsman.
	E. E. Taché	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	Wm. Baron Von Koerber.	Draughtsman.
	F. Chasse.....	Clerk.
	T. Morkill.....	do
Upper Canada Surveys	T. Devine.....	Head of Surveys, U. C.
	E. Fox.....	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	H. F. Hayward	Draughtsman.
	D. A. Grant	Clerk and Book-keeper of Branch.
	A. J. Scott	Clerk.
Colonization Roads and Ordnance Lands, Canada West.....	J. W. Bridgland	Superintendent of Upper Canada Colonization Roads.
	A. L. Russell	Clerk and Draughtsman.
	J. Murphy.....	Clerk.
Patents.....	H. J. Jones.....	Senior Patent Clerk.
	J. J. Prendergast.....	Clerk.
	J. Innes.....	do
Accounts	Wm. Ford	Accountant and Cashier.
	J. V. Gale	Book-keeper of Department.
	W. Ebbs.....	Clerk.
	D. G. B. Ross	do
	H. B. Dufort.....	do
	J. R. Montgomery	do
Upper Canada Land Claims, Sales in Old Townships	Thos. Hector.....	Chief Clerk in charge.
	T. Hammond	Clerk.
	G. E. Lindsay	do
	J. S. Thomson	do
Land Sales, U. C.....	J. C. Tarbutt.....	Chief Clerk in charge.
	A. Kirkwood.....	Clerk.
	A. J. Taylor.....	do
	J. M. Grant	do
Land Returns, U. C.....	J. Alley	Chief Clerk in charge.
	J. Tolmie	Clerk.
	F. Norton	do
	R. Nettle	do
Lower Canada Land Claims, Western Section	W. F. Collins	Chief Clerk in charge.
	F. D. Dugal.....	Clerk.
	W. E. Collins.....	do
	L. Berthelot	do
Lower Canada Land Claims, Eastern Sec- tion, and Colonization Roads, C. E.....	E. A. Généreux.....	Chief Clerk in charge.
	V. E. Tessier	Clerk.
	L. D. LeMoine.....	do
Jesuits Estates, Seignior of Lauzon, and Crown Domain	R. T. Judah	Chief Clerk in charge.
	D. C. Mackenzie.....	Clerk.
	R. H. Browne.....	do

APPENDIX No. 1 (a).—*Continued.*

LIST OF OFFICERS AND CLERKS in the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, arranged according to Branches.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.
Woods and Forests.....	{ P. M. Partridge.....	Superintendent.
	{ L. A. Robitaille.....	Clerk.
	{ G. B. Cowper.....	Book-keeper of Branch.
	{ G. Vanfelson.....	Clerk.
	{ J. Nickinson.....	do
Fisheries	{ W. F. Whitcher.....	Chief Clerk in charge.
	{ S. P. Bauset.....	Clerk and Draughtsman.
Registrar	{ J. Morphy.....	Registrar.
	{ R. Temple	Clerk.
Office Keeper	J. Bradshaw	
Messengers	{ Geo. Fisher.....	
	{ P. Cahill.....	
	{ P. Potvin.....	
	{ A. McDonald.....	
	{ C. Dumontier.....	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR LOWER CANADA, dates of their appointments, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

EASTERN SECTION.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	REMARKS.
Bochet, A	Portneuf and Champlain	1843, June 30.....	\$ cts.	
Bourgeois, J.....	Berthier and Joliette.....	1853, Dec. 23		
Boulliane, R	Saguenay	1858, Sept. 10.....	16 63	
Daly, A.....	Part of Leinster	1844, June 12.....		
Déry, L. P.....	do Portneuf	1851, June 12.....		
Deguisse, F.....	do Kamouraska	1850, May 25		
Dubord, L. A.....	Maskinongé and St. Maurice.....	1859, May 26	33 10	
Eden, J.....	Gaspé	1851, May 24	88 67	
Farwell, W.....	Compton.....	1861, Sept. 20.....	197 77	and \$600 per annum.
Fournier, C. F.....	Elgin and Taché Road	1865, April 8.....	7 39	and \$1,000 per annum.
Gauvreau, L. N.....	Part of Rimouski.....	1848, July 22.....		
Labrecque, L.....	Beauce	1861, April 26.....	10 23	
Lamontagne, F.....	Part of Bellechasse	1862, Oct. 30		
Laporte, J.....	do Peterboro'.....	1860, Sept. 1		
Lavallée, A. B.....	do Two Mountains and Terrebonne.....	1843, Aug. 12.....	9 19	
LeBel, J. T.....	do Sherbrooke and Wolfe.....	1852, May 31.....		
LeBel, J. A.....	Bonaventure	1858, March 25		
Larue, S. V.....	Part of Bellechasse	1852, Oct. 11.....		
Lepage, J. B.....	do Rimouski and Matapedia Road.....	1855, Sept. 12.....		and \$2 per diem.
Martin, V.....	Chicoutimi	1858, Sept. 10.....		
Rouleau, F.....	Dorchester	1862, June 6	31 48	
Roy, C. F.....	Part of Rimouski and Gaspé	1862, Aug. 6	8 38	and \$2 per diem.
Ross, A.....	do Megantic, Dorchester and Bellechasse.....	1843, June 30.....	82 94	
Stewart, McLean	Quebec	1843, Sept. 27.....		
Tetu, F.....	Parts of L'Islet and Bellechasse.....	1850, May 25		
Werge, J. N.....	Baie des Chaleurs.....	1861, May 27	9 94	

ENROLLMENTS.
 5 cent. Commission on the first..... \$ 2,000
 2 1/2 cent. Commission on the next" 28,000
 1 1/2 cent. on any sum exceeding..... 30,000

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WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR LOWER CANADA, dates of their Appointments, and Commission allowed to each Collections made during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

WESTERN SECTION.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	REMARKS.
			\$ cts.	
Bastien, F. X	Part of Ottawa	1845, Aug. 4	2 43	
Bourgeois, G. A.	do Drummond	1860, March 23	8 95	
Cameron, G. W.	do Ottawa	1859, Dec. 12	36 23	
Felton, J.	do Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond.....	1865, March 6	43 00	
Farley, R.	do Ottawa	1859, Aug. 27.....	116 27	
Gagnon, A	Arthabaska	1860, Jany. 12.....	15 39	
Hume, J	Part of Megantic.....	1852, Jany. 21.....	69 87	
Heath, E	do Pontiac.....	1864, Oct. 4.....	25 01	
Keimp, O. J	Stanstead, Mississquoi and Shefford.....	1848, April 15	169 41	
McBean, M	Part of Ottawa	1859, Nov. 14.....	103 83	
McMillan, D	do Two Mountains	1860, Aug. 4.....	10 85	
Smith, T.	do Ottawa	1860, June 20.....	.....
Sheppard, Hon. Wm	do Drummond.....	1862, May 1.....	14 67	

5 ½ cent. Commission on the first.....\$2,000
 2 ½ cent. Commission on the next.....\$28,000
 1 ½ cent. Commission on any sum exceeding...\$30,000

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR UPPER CANADA, dates of their Appointments, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

Names.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
Alexander, John	Simcoe	1843, April 18	\$ 339 16	Locating Agent.
Carroll, John	Burleigh Road, Township Anstruther	1863, October 27	16 62	
Graham, J.	Part of Victoria and Peterboro' and Bobcaygeon Road	1865, March 31	51 79	do
Hayes, M. P.	Part of Hastings and Hastings Road	1856, July 3	130 07	do
Harris, Wm.	Part of Renfrew, Ottawa and Opeongo Road	1851, June	121 56	
Huber, H. S.	Waterloo	1863, November	17 95	
Holterman, C. F.	Part of Renfrew	1865, June 22	418 66	
Jackson, Wm.	Grey	1854, November 3	131 57	
Macpherson, James	Lennox, parts of Frontenac and Addington, Frontenac Road	1860, February 21	28 89	
Moffat, J. P.	North part of Renfrew	1858, November 26	399 17	
McNabb, Alex.	Bruce	1851, April 29	46 03	do
Oliver, R. J.	Muskoka Road, Townships Morrison, Monck, Muskoka. Draper, Macaulay, McLean, Brunel	1859, July 22	25 54	do
Perry, E.	Parts of Frontenac and Addington, and Addington Road	1856, March 27	153 09	
Roche, G. M.	Victoria	1858, October 22	333 61	
Ross, James	Wellington	1865, June 16	245 41	
Sharman, John	Perth	1853, April 27	265 45	
Widder, Charles	Huron	1857, January 15	23 10	
Wilson, Joseph	Part of Algoma District	1845, July 25		

ENROLLMENTS.

5 per cent. Commission on the first.....\$2000
 2½ per cent. Commission on the next.....28000
 1½ per cent. Commission on any sum
 exceeding.....30000

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WM. FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST of Crown Timber Agents (in Upper and Lower Canada), their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointment, and Salary allowed to each, for their services during the half-year ending on the 31st December, 1865.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Remarks.
				\$ cts.	
Upper Ottawa.....	A. J. Russell, Agent and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada.....	Ottawa City.....	June, 1846.....	1840 00	
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant.....	do.....	13th April, 1858.....	1200 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk.....	do.....	23rd June, 1864.....	700 00	
	D. Russell, Draughtsman.....	do.....	23rd June, 1864.....	600 00	
	E. T. Smith, employed from time to time.....	do.....	23rd June, 1864.....		At \$1.50 per diem, when employed, amount paid during the year, \$547.50.
	Richard Quinn, Messenger.....	do.....	1st April, 1858.....	160 00	
Lower Ottawa.....	Charles E. Belle, Agent.....	Montreal.....	6th May, 1854.....	1200 00	
	J. C. Coursolles, Clerk.....	do.....	1st May, 1858.....	500 00	
Ontario.....	Joseph F. Way, Agent.....	Belleville.....	6th May, 1854.....	1440 00	
	J. A. MacInnis, Clerk.....	do.....	26th February, 1859.....	600 00	
Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West.....	John R. Nash, Agent.....	Toronto.....	28th June, 1864.....	1200 00	
	F. W. Stayner, Assistant.....	do.....	8th August, 1864.....	800 00	
	J. F. Elliott, Sub-Agent.....	Windsor.....	9th September, 1865.....	200 00	
St. Maurice.....	A. Dubord, Agent.....	Three Rivers.....	26th May, 1859.....	1200 00	
	William Lamb, Clerk.....	do.....	2nd September, 1861.....	400 00	
St. Francis.....	G. J. Nagle, Agent.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	30th May, 1854.....	1200 00	

Saguenay	Geo. Duberger, Agent	Chicoutimi	30th May, 1854	1200 00
Chaudière and Madawaska...	Charles Dawson, do	Fraserville, Rivière du Loup, County of Temiscouata ...	15th Sept., 1857.....	1000 00
Lower St. Lawrence	Charles T. Dubé, do	Trois-Pistoles	15th March, 1855...	700 00
Baie des Chaleurs	Jos. N. Verge, do	Carleton, Bonaventure	29th March, 1855...	600 00
Collector at Quebec.....	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec	27th Sept., 1845.....	1800 00
	William O'Kane, Assistant Collector ...	do	1st June, 1861	950 00
	John McKay, Clerk	do ..	27th May, 1864	500 00

The duties of the Crown Timber Agents are to grant Licenses to cut timber, collect the Crown dues, protect the public domain from trespass, as regards the Woods and Forests, within their respective Agencies, and general administration of Timber Regulations, &c.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 5.

LIST OF AGENTS, &c., Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain, Seigniorv of Lauzon, and Gold Mines, Canada East, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1865.

Name of Agent.	Nature of Agency.	Appointment.	Remuneration received during half-year.	Remarks.
Felix Fortier.....	Collecting and Commuting Ag't, Seigniorv of Lauzon, and Superintendent of Beach and Deep Water Lots, Lower Canada, save those under direction and management of, and belonging to Harbor Commissioners of Quebec and Montreal.	Appointed Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent for Port of Quebec, Sept., 1855; duties as latter extended to L. Canada, 12th June, 1860.	\$ 700 00	This sum is for Salary as Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and Deep Water Lot Supt. \$150 per annum is also allowed for Office Rent. As Commuting Agent he is to receive \$6 for each commutation, but there were none in the half-year to 31st December, 1865.
Joseph Laurin.....	Agent for Crown Domain, and Commuting Agent, <i>Censive</i> of Quebec.	Appointed September, 1855.....	334 20	All this remuneration (\$250 being Salary, and the balance, \$84.20, Commission) received as Crown Domain Agent. As Commuting Agent he is to be paid by applicants \$6 in each case. There were none in the half year to Dec. 31, '65.
Valère Guillet.....	Commuting Agent, <i>Censive</i> of Three Rivers	Appointed June, 1854.....		Is paid by applicants, \$6 on each Commutation. None in half-year to 31st December, 1865.
Jean B. Varin	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal.	Appointed by late Commissioner, Jesuits' Estates.	143 26	Received for Commission as Collecting Agent. Paid also \$24 allowance for Office for half-year. No remuneration received as Commuting Ag't.
Honorable Louis Panet	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec.	Appointed do do	900 00	Paid to him as Commission on Collections. No Commutations in half-year to 31st Dec., '65.
Valère Guillet & Flavien Lottinville	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Magdeleine, and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers.	Appointed June, 1855	3 94	Received for Commission as Collecting Agent. No Commutations in before-mentioned half-year.
Louis Guillet, Jr.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seigniorv of Batiscan.	Appointed June, 1848	16 54	do do
Richard Pope	Gold Mining Inspector, Chaudière Division	Appointed 25th April, 1865.....	920 00	Pay at the rate of \$5 per diem, to include all travelling and office expenses.
Jas. K. Gilman.....	do St. Francis Division..	Appointed 29th April, 1864.....	50 00	do (but receives pay only when employed on actual service).

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DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk, Jesuits' Estates, &c.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the number of Acres Sold, amount of Sales, and amount Collected in Upper and Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	10941½	16707 00	60733 58
do Lower Canada.....	3395½	1600 60	5697 54
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	33340	41082 13	56833 34
do Lower Canada.....	58335½	24322 48	26476 79
Common School Lands.....	2483½	4042 20	26543 71
Grammar School Lands.....	266	750 00	2729 33
	109262	88504 41	178014 29

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Receipts by the Department of Crown Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, which are considered as Revenue.

	\$ cts.
Crown Lands, West.....	56833 34
Crown Lands, East.....	26476 79
Mines, Canada West.....	4419 89
Huron Land Claims.....	12 50
Casual Fees, West.....	173 75
Timber Commission.....	3 50
Charges on Settlers' Timber.....	1210 10
Surveyors' Fee Fund, East.....	143 33
Crown Domain.....	2761 28
Seignior of Lauzon.....	7949 05
St. Maurice Slides.....	7400 79
Ottawa Slides.....	35251 63
Woods and Forests.....	227090 05
Ordnance Lands.....	11858 39
Fisheries, Upper Canada.....	255 00
Fisheries, Lower Canada.....	940 75
Patent Fees, Lower Canada.....	31 00
Casual Fees, East.....	2 01
	382813 13

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the half year ending 31st December, 1865.

	\$	cts.
Scrip.....	648	97
William Farwell.....	300	00
Marston Road.....	1399	66
Elgin and Taché Road.....	500	00
Matapedia Road.....	736	00
Addington Road.....	52	00
Supervisor's Office.....	49004	93
Board of Examiners, Land Surveyors, East.....	170	90
do do West.....	70	00
Clergy Suspended Sales, West.....	359	62
Crown Inspections, East.....	23	00
do West.....	109	60
Commission Agents, West.....	131	57
Advertising, East.....	314	29
do West.....	381	19
Surveys, West.....	9418	99
do East.....	6214	27
Colonization Roads, West.....	53459	11
Departmental Contingencies.....	8237	03
Postage of Agencies, East.....	23	05
do West.....	113	42
Special Services.....	401	15
Refunds.....	2279	81
Oil Land Surveys, Canada East.....	3026	80
Jesuits' Estates.....	1198	37
Crown Domain.....	838	24
Seignior of Lauzon.....	434	78
Woods and Forests.....	14684	49
Ordnance Lands.....	3419	89
Fisberies, Upper Canada.....	559	29
do Lower Canada.....	5340	90
Gold Mines.....	1180	00
Old Ledger Accounts.....	544	55
Timber Suspense Account.....	35	00
Crown Suspended Sales, West.....	100	00
Common School Suspended Sales, West.....	57	10
Grammar School Suspended Sales, West.....	34	72
Clergy Lands, West.....	229	27
Common School Lands.....	139	70
Deposits, West.....	5656	12
do East.....	808	82
do Woods and Forests.....	688	83
Timber Deposits, East.....	2573	87
do West.....	2766	80
	\$178670	91

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT—Department of Crown Lands—Gross Collections for the half-year ending ending 31st December, 1865.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cullers' Office.....			58024	55
Charges on Settlers' Timber.....			1210	10
Surveyors' Fee Fund, East.....			143	33
Indian Timber Dues.....			38	00
Jesuits' Estates.....			12407	44
Crown Domain.....			2761	26
Seignior of Lauzon.....			7949	05
St. Maurice Slides.....			7400	79
Ottawa Slides.....			35251	63
Woods and Forests.....			227090	05
Ordnance Lands.....			11858	39
Fisheries, U.C.....			255	00
Fisheries, L.C.....			940	75
Indian Lands.....			24417	62
Patent Fees, L.C.....			31	00
Casual Fees, East.....			2	01
do West.....			173	75
Huron Land Claims.....			12	50
Mines.....			4419	89
Old Ledger Account.....			564	87
Crown Lands, West.....			56833	34
do East.....			26476	79
Clergy Lands, West.....			60733	58
do East.....			5697	54
Grammar School Lands.....			2729	33
Common School Lands.....			26543	71
Timber Commission.....			3	50
Timber Deposits, East.....	4193	56		
do West.....	6098	84		
Deposits, Woods and Forests.....	784	57		
Deposits, East.....	2232	37		
do West.....	9280	81	23190	15
Total.....			\$597159	92

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 10.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.						
Date.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Inspection. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Dues.	Clergy Licenses	Principal. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Inspection 18 Vic., c. 2.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Dues.	Clergy Licenses	Disburse- ments.
1865. Half-year ending 31st Dec.	10941 1/2	\$ cts. 28836 22	\$ cts. 40462 76	\$ cts. 20014 73	\$ cts. 20 00	\$ cts. 159 25	\$ cts. 68 84	\$ cts. 8 00	\$ cts. 40462 76	\$ cts. 20014 73	\$ cts. 20 00	\$ cts. 159 25	\$ cts. 68 84	\$ cts. 8 00	\$ cts. 229 27

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	PAYMENTS.		Amount.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2	.....	40462 76	Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2	.....	40462 76
Interest, do	.....	20014 73	Interest, do	.....	20014 73
Inspection, do	.....	20 00	Inspection, do	.....	20 00
Rents on Lots not Leased	.....	159 25	Rents on Lots not Leased	.....	159 25
Clergy Timber Dues	.....	68 84	Clergy Timber Dues	.....	68 84
Clergy Licenses, Settlers' Lands	.....	8 00	Clergy Licenses on Settlers' Lands	.....	8 00
			Disbursements	.....	\$229 27
		60733 58			\$60733 58

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 11.

RETURN of Receipts on account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal.	Interest.	Rent.	Inspection.	Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.	Principal.	Interest.	Rent.	Inspection.	Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.
1865. Half-year ending 31st December....	3395½	\$ cts. 8333 00	\$ cts. 4486 16	\$ cts. 1118 85	\$ cts. 30 50	\$ cts. 6 00	\$ cts. 56 03	\$ cts. 4486 16	\$ cts. 1118 85	\$ cts. 30 50	\$ cts. 6 00	\$ cts. 56 03

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
Principal.....	\$ cts. 4486 16	Principal.....	\$ cts. 4486 16
Interest.....	1118 85	Interest.....	1118 85
Rent.....	30 50	Rent.....	30 50
Inspection.....	6 00	Inspection.....	6 00
Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.....	56 03	Clergy Instalments, Lower Canada.....	56 03
	\$5697 54		\$5697 54

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 12.

RETURN of the number of Acres Sold, and the amount received on Sales of Common School Lands, under 12 Vic., cap. 200, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		
Date.	Acres.	Price per Acre.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Disbursements.
1865. Half-year ending 31st December.....	2483½	\$ cts. 2 00	\$ cts. 9490 47	\$ cts. 17053 24	\$ cts. 9490 47	\$ cts. 17053 24	\$ cts. 189 70

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
Interest	\$ cts. 9490 47	Interest	\$ cts. 9490 47
Principal.....	17053 24	Principal.....	17053 24
		Disbursements.....	\$189 70
	\$26543 71		\$26543 71

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN of the number of Acres Sold and the Amount received on Sales of Grammar School Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
Date.	Acres.	Price per Acre.	Interest.	Principal.	Timber Dues.	Interest.	Principal.	Timber Dues.
1865. Half-year ending 31st December	266	\$ cts. 2 00	\$ cts. 765 19	\$ cts. 1281 76	\$ cts. 682 38	\$ cts. 765 19	\$ cts. 1281 76	\$ cts. 682 38

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Interest	765 19	Interest	765 19
Principal	1281 76	Principal	1281 76
Timber Dues	682 38	Timber Dues	682 38
	\$2729 33		\$2729 33

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

W. S. L. L.
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT shewing Receipts and Expenses in the Jesuits' Estates, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

LOCALITY.	GROSS RECEIPTS.										EXPENSES.	NET REVENUE.
	<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	<i>Capitals of Cens et Rentes.</i>	<i>Communtation Money.</i>	<i>Rentes Foncières, &c.</i>	<i>Moneys received on Reconnaissances.</i>	<i>Mills and Farms and cost of Deeds and Survey reimbursed.</i>	<i>Timber Dues and Ground Rent.</i>	<i>Total Receipts from each locality.</i>	<i>Total Gross Receipts.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sillery.....					3,580 00	42 75			3,620 75	} 12,407 44	} 1,198 37	} 11,209 07
St. Gabriel.....		99 43						99 43				
Notre Dame des Anges.....							4,283 39	4,283 39				
Belair.....		3 25						3 25				
Estates in Quebec.....					457 48		937 00	1,396 48				
Estates in Lauzon.....												
Batiscan.....		70 54				37 06	115 78	223 38				
Cap de la Magdeleine.....		0 50					77 90	78 40				
Laprairie.....	62 50	135 92				144 46	2,359 48	2,702 36				
	62 50	309 64			4,037 48	224 27	7,773 55	12,407 44				

\$6,465.18 are on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," and \$5,942.26 on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund," in accordance to the Act 19 Vic., cap. 54 (Con. Stat. of Lower Canada, cap. 15).

Part of the expenses is for Copies of Deeds, which is received back by the Crown, and a premium of Insurance refunded by the purchaser of the property insured.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk, Jesuits' Estates, &c.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses in the Seigniory of Lauzon, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1865.

GROSS RECEIPTS.							EXPENSES.	NET REVENUE.
<i>Lods et Ventee.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	Capitals of <i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	Sales of Mills and Lots, and of <i>Emplacements</i> in Aubigny.	Commutation Money, Interest on Sales, Rents of Mills, Wharves, &c.	Timber, Survey, and cost of Deeds re-imbursed.	Total.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
126 27	3,653 79	530 50	1,317 36	2,265 68	55 45	7,949 05	434 78	7,514 27

The Expenses consist of proportion of Salary of Agent, who is also Superintendent of Beach and Deep-Water Lots, Lower Canada, and disbursements of same.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk, Crown Domain, &c.

APPENDIX No. 16 (a).

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses in the Crown Domain, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1865.

LOCALITY.	GROSS RECEIPTS.													EXPENSES.	NET REVENUE.
	<i>Lods et Venes.</i>	<i>Cens et Rentes.</i>	Capitals of Commutation Money.	Interest on Commutation Constituts.	Law Costs, Copies of Deeds and Survey re-imbursed.	<i>Quint.</i>	St. Maurice Forges.	Instalments on Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Interest on Sales of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Capitals of Rents of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Rents of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Patent Fees.	Total.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Censive of Quebec</i>	717 82	21 05	.....	281 54	14 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035 28	434 41	703 20
<i>Censive of Three Rivers</i>	95 63	6 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 33		
<i>District of Three Rivers</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403 83	1,219 82
<i>Port of Montreal</i>	240 38	30 00			270 28
<i>Port of Quebec</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873 96	164 97	.....	.....	.....	184 34	130 00	1,353 27
													2,761 26	838 24	1,923 02

The Expenses include a sum for cost of Deeds which will hereafter be collected in Judicial cases. Law costs are also contained in the Expenses, as well as a Premium of Insurance which has since been paid by the purchaser of the property insured.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
 Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

F. T. JUDAH,
 Clerk, Crown Domain, &c.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
 Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Ordnance Lands, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

1865.	<i>Receipts.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	Amount of Collection for the half-year ending 30th December 1865		14636 10
	<i>Expenditure.</i>		
December 29	T. W. Nash, on account of Survey	153 14	
	Sundry persons, Amounts Refunded on Ordnance Lands, during the half-year	314 78	
	W. F. Coffin, Pay List and Contingencies :—		
	Quarter, 30th September, 1865	1353 85	
	Quarter, 31st December, 1865	1598 12	
			3419 89
			11216 21

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 30th December, 1866.

APPENDIX No. 18.

LOWER CANADA.—RETURN of Surveys from the 1st July to 31st December, 1865.

No.	SURVEYOR.	SURVEYS.	Cost of Survey.	No. of Acres Surveyed.	Outlines. Miles.	REMARKS.
			\$ cts.			
11...	Samuel Allen.....	Townships of Dudley and Kiamika.....	3303 11	36828	6	These Townships occupy 31½ miles frontage on the East side of the River du Lièvre. Three ranges N. W. side of the Cabano River. Residue of the Township, back of 7th range.
12...	F. A. Tetu.....	do Cabano.....	720 00	13632	.....
13...	John Holmes.....	do Chicester, residue of.....	1863 81	31350	.....
			5886 92	81810	6	

81,810 acres sub-divided into farm lots, at 7 cents. per acre.

The foregoing quantities and amounts exhibit the Surveys completed and paid up to date, apart from the Surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Surveying Branch, East,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 19 (a).

UPPER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions have been issued for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instructions.		SURVEY.	REMARKS.
		No.	1865.		
1...	John Shier	224	17th August	Lot No. 21 in the 5th Concession of Pickering.....	
2...	John Shier	225	8th November.....	Lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the 1st Concession of Pickering.....	
3...	D. R. Brown.....	226	9th November.....	Line between the 4th and 5th Concessions of Williamsburg	
4...	D. R. Brown.....	227	9th November.....	Part of Line between the 7th and 8th Concessions of Finch.....	
5...	C. G. Hanning.....	228	27th December.....	Lots Nos. 25 to 35 in the 5th Concession of Darlington	

THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor in Chief, U. C.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 19 (b).

UPPER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys Confirmed for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instructions.		SURVEY.	Date when Confirmed.
		No.	1865.		
1...	C. G. Hanning.....	217	28th February	Lots Nos. 19 to 35 in the 9th Concession of Darlington.....	26th August, 1865.
2...	Joseph Kirk	220	1st May	Zorra Line and Oxford Road, in Downie	do
3...	Joseph Kirk	221	12th May	Line between the Township and Gore of Downie, and between the Gore and South Easthope	do

THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor in Chief, U. C.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 19 (c).

UPPER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Surveys completed and Audited, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	SURVEY.	Cost of Survey.	Number of Acres Surveyed.	Miles Run.	REMARKS.
CROWN SURVEYS.							
1...	24th Sept. 1864.....	Henry Laws.....	Township of Franklin.....	\$ cts.			
				2752 76	41191	3½	Part of East Boundary of Ridout, in miles.
2...	28th Oct. 1864..... } 5th Dec. 1864..... }	Hugh Wilson.....	Part of Tilley and Outlines (at Lake Superior).....	955 78	93	23½	Township Outlines, in miles.
INDIAN SURVEYS.							
3...	5th Dec. 1864.....	Hugh Wilson.....	Residue of Tilley, part of Havilland and Outlines.....	2465 62	19530	14½	Traverse of water on Boundary included, in miles.
4...	16th May, 1863.....	John Grant.....	Township of Assiginack (Manitoulin Island).....	2204 76	14901	14½	do do do
5...	10th Sept. 1864.....	G. B. Kirkpatrick.....	Northerly Boundary, Batchewaung Bay Reserve.....	687 42	.....	17½	
				9066 34	75715	74½	

PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE HALF-YEAR.

Balances on Crown Surveys completed as above.....	\$1200 24
Advances on do in progress.....	8218 75
	\$9418 99

RECAPITULATION.

75715 Acres sub-divided into farm lots of 100 acres each; and, at Lake Superior, quarter sections of 168 acres each..... @ 8 17 cents per acre.
 74½ Miles of Outlines, &c., &c..... @ \$38.79 per mile.

NOTE.—The payments on account of "Indian Surveys," made by Receiver General's cheque on Special Warrants (chargeable to the Indian Fund), amount to \$3137.80.

THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor in Chief, U. C.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Ottawa, 20th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the year ending 30th June, 1865.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell.....	40588	19		
do do do per McLean Stewart	134874	89		
Amount of Ontario Territory Collections, by J. F. Way	23020	02	175443	08
do do do per McLean Stewart	18194	15		
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory Collections, by C. E. Belle	27848	91	41214	17
do do do per McLean Stewart	4296	78		
Amount of St. Maurice Territory Collections, by A. Dubord.....	29774	38	32145	69
do do do per McLean Stewart	851	01		
Amount of Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Territory Col- lections, by J. R. Nash.....	3537	88	30625	39
do do do per McLean Stewart	9633	68		
Amount of St. Francis Territory Collections, by G. J. Nagle.....	8199	75		
do do do per McLean Stewart	143	65		
Amount of Saguenay Territory Collections, by George Duberger.....			8343	40
do Chaudière and Madawaska Territory Collections, by C. Dawson.....			7549	06
do Lower St. Lawrence Territory Collections, by C. T. Dubé.....			7010	28
do Baie des Chaleurs do by J. N. Verge			6602	25
			784	26
Total Ground Rent and Timber Dues.....			322989	14
Amount from Ottawa Slides.....	57211	63		
do St. Maurice Slides.....	2266	72		
			59478	35
Total			\$382467	49

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the sum of \$2,630 92 was collected for other services, viz., Clergy, School and Indian, and \$19,297 10 value of Settlers' Timber, applicable (less deduction for charges) in payment of Land, making the Total Collections for the year, \$404,395 51.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 15th September, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20 (a).

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell.....	44148	98		
do do per McLean Stewart	71954	32		
			116103	30
Amount of Ontario Territory Collections, by J. F. Way	25165	53		
do do per McLean Stewart	11504	90		
			36470	43
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory Collections, by Chas. E. Belle.....	20339	72		
do do per McLean Stewart	1374	18		
			21713	90
Amount of St. Maurice Territory Collections, by A. Dubord.....			25688	82
Amount of Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Territory Collections, by J. R. Nash.....	1907	22		
do do per McLean Stewart	7777	52		
			9684	74
Amount of St. Francis Territory Collections, by G. J. Nagle	4650	59		
do do per McLean Stewart	45	17		
			4695	76
Amount of Saguenay Territory Collections, by Geo. Duberger			1892	69
do Chaudière and Madawaska Territory Collections, by Chas. Dawson ..			5241	89
do Lower St. Lawrence Territory Collections, by Chas. T. Dubé.....			4601	34
do Baie des Chaleurs Territory Collections, by Jos. N. Verge			997	18
Total Ground Rents and Timber Dues.....			\$227090	05
Amount from Ottawa Slides.....	35251	63		
do St. Maurice Slides.....	7400	79		
			42652	42
Total			\$269742	47

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the sum of \$797 22 was collected for other services, viz., Clergy, School and Indian, and \$12,102 50 Value of Settlers' Timber, applicable (less deduction for charges) in payment of Land; making the total collections for the half-year \$282,642 19.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20. (a*.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1865.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell	49402	03		
do do per McLean Stewart	129912	22		
			179314	25
Amount of Ontario Territory Collections, by J. F. Way	43136	77		
do do per McLean Stewart	13476	32		
			56613	09
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory Collections, by C. E. Belle.....	30946	70		
do do per McLean Stewart	3328	72		
			34275	42
Amount of St. Maurice Territory Collections, by A. Dubord.....				26531
Amount of Huron, Superior, and Peninsula of Canada West Territory Col- lections, by J. R. Nash	3477	03		
do do per McLean Stewart	10205	19		
			13682	22
Amount of St. Francis Territory Collections, by G. J. Nagle	7813	20		
do do per McLean Stewart	160	50		
			7973	70
Amount of Saguenay Territory Collections, by G. Duberger.....				5360
do Chaudière and Madawaska Territory Collections, by C. Dawson..				10956
do Lower St. Lawrence Territory Collections, by T. Dubé.....				6378
do Baie des Chaleurs Territory Collections, by J. N. Verge.....				1199
				08
				342284
Total Ground Rent and Timber Dues				51
Amount from Ottawa Slides.....	59318	17		
do St. Maurice Slides	7400	79		
			66718	96
Total			\$409003	47

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the sum of \$2,580 43 was collected for other services, viz., Clergy, School and Indian, \$17,956 62, value of Settlers' Timber, applicable (less deduction for charges), in payment of Land. Total collected during the year, \$429,540 51.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND FORESTS.—GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amounts

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.			White Pine.		Rod Pine.	
	Square Miles.	W. Pine.	Sp'uce	Other.	Pieces	Feet	Pieces	Feet.
A. J. Russell.....	15356	514498	.....	.....	133355	8879452	94879	4014577
Joseph F. Way.....	1904	143002	.....	35	17337	1343610	4856	222590
Charles E. Belle.....	2999	315446 $\frac{2}{6}$	2936	.....	3474	191409	6	212
A. Dubord.....	6485	179548	34296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. R. Nash.....	892	12391	.....	358	3421	324886	4665	263413
G. J. Nagle.....	1194	46686	43828	.....	13	886	2	64
Geo. Duberger.....	1096	55219	66499	2953	.....	.....	302	13000
Charles Dawson.....	1251	15589	27154	.....	1022	50630	.....	.....
Charles T. Dubé.....	364	6392	96758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph N. Verge.....	89	2685	1698	.....	1475	48470	.....	.....
	31630	1290856	273169	3346	160597	10839343	104710	4513856

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

Agents' Names.	Butternut and Walnut.		Spruce and Cedar.		Railway Ties and Sleepers.	Boom Timber and Floats.	Oars, Knees, and Curves.	Cedar Rails.	Cord Cords. Hard.
	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Sleepers.	Floats.	Curves.	Rails.	Cords.
A. J. Russell.....	B 1	49	S 15	944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph F. Way.....	B 12	699	I	47	1500	{ F 525 B 50 }	K 174	3718	101 {
Charles E. Belle.....	.....	.....	C 49	1250	1550	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Dubord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. R. Nash.....	B 7	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ R 150 12000 Sh'g'l's }	.....
G. J. Nagle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ K 55 O 123pr's C 270 }	.....	37
Geo. Duberger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Charles Dawson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles T. Dubé.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph N. Verge.....	.....	.....	{ C 25 S 62 }	{ 305 940 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20	1132	152	3486	3050	575	622	15868	178

Total amount collected from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1865..... \$342284 51
 Total amount collected from Slides, 1865..... 66718 96

Total amount collected from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1864..... \$243149 44 \$409003 47
 Total amount collected from Slides, 1864..... 38261 33 281410 77

Increase..... \$127592 70

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests,
 DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
 Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

No. 20 (a**).

accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents during the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.

TION OF TIMBER, & c.

Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Basswood.		Hickory and Maple.	
Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
174	3153	21	609	33	3853	267	8936	11	481	3	125	M 2	88
82	3466	311	10345	43	2452	163	5572	11	416	6	335		
50	1542	271	7552	17	625	889	25690	12	370			M 43	1452
1739	109404	341	20085	4	302	523	11202						
						15	655	2	90	3	209	M 8	387
						48	1044	949	17040				
						1229	31745						
								600	16800				
2045	117565	944	38681	147	7232	3121	84844	1585	35197	12	669	53	1927

TIMBER, & c. — Continued.

TION OF TIMBER, & c.

Wood.		Staves.			Trespass, Interest and Fractions.		Amounts Accrued		
Cords, Soft.	Cords, Lath.	Stand'rd	W. India	Other.	Trespass and Interest, &c.	Frac-tions.	On Timber Dues.	On Ground Rent.	Total.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
					686 87	0 89	150643 52	19540 42	170871 70
343½	}				1471 77	0 12	25507 74	2482 21	29461 84
B'k16					850 92	0 40	28667 70	3359 40	32878 42
45					4 40		16578 03	4231 61	20814 04
		73942	8817		2375 17	0 06	9605 60	1203 09	13188 92
358	169½				107 46		5948 86	889 29	6945 61
60					72 71		8003 85	670 17	8746 73
							3381 52	2080 01	5461 53
							4564 25	205 50	4769 75
					15 61		798 78	103 50	917 89
822½	169½	73942	8817		\$5584 91	\$1 47	\$253699 85	\$34765 20	\$294051 43

Total amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1865.....	\$294051 43
Total amount accrued from Slides, 1865	67519 21
Total amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1864.....	\$342756 38
Total amount accrued from Slides, 1864	76860 14
Decrease.....	\$58045 88

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 20 (b).

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Dr. STATEMENT of Account of the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Cr.

1865.		\$	cts.	1865.		\$	cts.
Dec., 31..	To amount received for measuring and culling, &c., during the year ending at date.....	68470	25	Dec., 31..	By amount deposited in Bank of Montreal, during the year ending at date, to credit of Department of Crown Lands.....	84510	94
	do received on previous transactions.....	8467	67		do paid Cullers.....	51958	68
	do received for Interest.....	117	51		do paid Salaries of Clerks.....	12338	44
	do received for Duplicate Specifications, Cullers' Licenses and calache hire in connection with surveys	38	44		do of gratuity paid widow O'Kane.....	200	00
	do received from Deputy at Montreal.....	3504	40		do paid for contingencies.....	3169	18
	do received from Department of Crown Lands.....	74372	67		do paid Deputy at Montreal to meet expenses of Office	2793	77
	To balance	0	07			154971	01
		154971	01		By balance	0	07

80

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20 (c).

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1865.

No. of Pieces.	Description of Lumber.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons, Standard, &c.	Rate.	Office Amount.	Cullers' Amount.	Total Amount.
15582.....	White Pine, Wany	Measured off..	31177 29	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3.....	Butternut, do	do	4 13				
1481.....	Walnut, do	do	1536 05				
259.....	Cherry, do	do	245 39				
22.....	White Wood, do	do	32 02				
8.....	Maple, do	do	9 27				
2.....	Birch, do	do	2 10				
1.....	Red Pine, do	do	0 35				
4.....	Hickory, do	do	8 34				
			33017 34	@ 7	525 45	1485 80	2311 25
253929.....	White Pine.....	do	439267 06				
112.....	Esswood.....	do	163 27				
55.....	Butternut	do	71 02				
			439501 35	@ 4 7-12	6409 41	13734 43	20143 84
120813.....	Red Pine	do	129797 20				
40938.....	Oak	do	68266 19				
19694.....	Elm	do	23275 14				
1757.....	Ash	do	2109 07				
16686.....	Tamarac	do	11153 02				
1636.....	Birch.....	do	1138 30				
261.....	Maple	do	247 32				
537.....	Hickory	do	612 16				
32.....	Cherry.....	do	36 06				
2503.....	Hemlock.....	do	2905 19				
49.....	Spruce.....	do	36 20				
	Carried over.....				7234 86	15220 23	22455 09

APPENDIX No. 10 (c).—Continued.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1865.

No. of Pieces.	Description of Lumber.	Measured, Culled or Counted.	Tons, Standards, &c.	Rate.	Office Amount.	Cullers' Amount.	Total Amount.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>				7234 86	15220 23	22455 09
56.....	Walnut.....	Measured off.	34 11				
47.....	White Wood.....	do	160 35				
			239773 31	@ 6½	4935 29	9990 58	14985 87
160.....	Oak.....	Culled.....	402 30				
11904.....	Birch.....	do.....	5590 02				
846.....	Oak Wainscot.....	do.....	197 30				
294.....	Walnut, Wany.....	do.....	311 13				
			6501 35	@ 11 7-8	162 55	609 55	772 10
233.....	White Pine.....	do.....	885 36				
391.....	do.....	Shipp'g order	352 33				
			1238 29	@ \$ 23-24	20 65	90 33	110 98
73.....	Masts, White Pine.....	Measured, &c	12 @ 19 inches.....	" 43½	7 30	24 34	31 64
437.....	do do.....	do	19 " 24 ".....	" 65	65 55	218 50	284 05
529.....	do do.....	do	24 inches and upwards.....	" 76½	79 35	326 28	405 63
6479.....	Spars, Red Pine.....	do	12 @ 19 inches.....	" 43½	647 90	2159 67	2807 57
288.....	do do.....	do	19 " 24 ".....	" 65	43 20	144 00	187 20
51.....	do Spruce.....	do	12 " 19 ".....	" 43½	5 10	17 00	22 10
2.....	do do.....	do	19 " 24 ".....	" 65	0 30	1 00	1 30
2.....	do Tamarac.....	do	12 " 19 ".....	" 43½	0 20	0 67	0 87
1.....	do do.....	do	19 " 24 ".....	" 65	0 15	0 50	0 65
1765476.....	Deals, Pine.....	Culled.....	2052714 26	" 56½	1368 47	10263 58	11632 05
652524.....	do Spruce.....	do	634517 46	" 56½	423 01	3172 59	3595 60
127765.....	Plank, Pine.....	do	per 100 pieces.....	" 40	63 88	447 18	511 06
78895.....	do Spruce.....	do	do.....	" 40	39 45	276 13	315 58

M*

5096	Plank, Oak	Culled	per 100 pieces	@ 40	2 55	17 84	20 39
46736	Boards, Pine	do	do	" 40	23 37	163 58	186 95
14037	do Oak	do	do	" 40	7 02	49 13	56 15
5796	do Walnut	do	do	" 40	2 90	20 29	23 19
1380056	Deals, Pine	Counted	1647929 07	" 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	823 97	1098 62	1922 59
109300	do Spruce	do	106117 17	" 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 06	70 74	123 80
80286	Plank, Pine	do	per 100 pieces	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 14	227 48	267 62
5188	do Spruce	do	do	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 60	14 69	17 29
646	do Oak	do	do	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 33	1 83	2 16
667	do Ash	do	do	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34	1 89	2 23
551	do Walnut	do	do	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 28	1 56	1 84
1883684	Staves, Standard	Culled	M. 1914 4c. 1qr. 4 pieces	" 2 90	765 78	4786 07	5551 85
1628737	do West India	do	M. 1357 2c. 3qrs. 7 do	" 1 26 2-3	203 60	1515 63	1719 23
3122	do Barrel	do	M. 2 6c. 0qr. 2 do	" 90	0 27	2 08	2 35
3608 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lathwood, Cords	Culled, &c	per cord	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 44	1022 48	1202 92
			Add for fractions		1 44	2 64	4 08
					17265 30	51958 68	69223 98

Total amount accrued this year.....	\$69223 98
Amount outstanding last year, \$10,754 16, of which has been collected this year.....	8467 67
	<hr/>
	77691 65
Less amount outstanding of present season	753 73
	<hr/>
	\$76037 92

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20. (d.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Fees paid to Cullers for work performed in their respective Departments, during the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Department.	Cullers' Names, &c.	Amount.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Masts, Spars, Oars and Handspikes ; and Square Timber	Francis Dalaire.....	1015 87	1865 24
	Alexis Dorval	849 37	
Masts, Spars, Oars and Handspikes.	Philip Dorval	858 29	2016 93
	John Rafferty	842 58	
	Francis Laroche	316 06	
Square Timber	George Donaghue.....	1218 33	
	James Burns	905 22	
	Stephen Lambert	879 50	
	Michael Kelly	835 14	
	Peter Gilgan	823 12	
	James Lynch	787 54	
	W. J. French.....	789 39	
	Thomas Gilchan	778 07	
	John Jordan	748 82	
	F. X. Bolland.....	700 07	
	M. Coss	679 65	
	O. Gauvreau.....	686 74	
	A. H. Lockquell	670 44	
	N. Valin.....	669 27	
	J. B. A. Dorval.....	637 53	
	Joseph Larose	625 56	
	John Galna	609 54	
	John Clark.....	604 91	
	Louis Dorion.....	589 66	
	Jac. Jobin	586 05	
John Miller	582 40		
Wm. Bee.....	549 04		

	P. Jenneft	522 13	
	G. Miller.....	516 93	
	Wm Walsh	510 52	
	J. B. Vachon.....	501 49	
	George Philbert.....	499 79	
	Salem Lecompte	471 55	
	P. McNeil.....	463 82	
	Wm. Duggan.....	458 08	
	John O'Sullivan	430 06	
	J. S. Waterson	427 48	
	George Oorval	407 65	
	Jean Bornais.....	403 49	
	Dennis Duggan.....	398 92	
	John Peverley.....	378 60	
	Joseph Bergeron.....	374 96	
	Alfred Miller.....	370 50	
	D. McKendry.....	365 37	
	Ant. Frederick.....	285 67	
	Thomas Redmond.....	252 43	
			23995 43
Square Timber, & Deals, Planks, &c.	Edward Verrault		1043 88
	Thomas Malone	1977 66	
	F. X. Thomson	1653 21	
	Jeffery Malone	1650 33	
	Thomas Wilson.....	1599 18	
	Patrick Malone.....	1217 50	
	Benj. Lockquell.....	976 96	
	Charles Couturo	866 94	
	Michel Hamel.....	761 10	
	William McKutcheon	755 36	
	M. Power	691 23	
	Joseph Laflamme	646 86	
	Thomas Clark	633 37	
	James Byrne	578 13	
	Michael Murphy, jr.....	438 97	
	A. F. Hamel	432 62	
	John McNaughton	271 92	
	Peter Gelley.....	251 72	
			15403 06
Deals, Planks, Boards and Lathwood	James Myler.....	1049 79	
	Michael Murphy, Sr.....	432 65	
			1482 44
Deals, Planks, Lathwood and Staves			
	Carried over		

APPENDIX No. 22. (d.)—Continued.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Fees paid to Cullers for Work performed in their respective Departments, during the year ending 31st December, 1865.

Department.	Cullers' Names, &c.	Amount.	Totals.
	<i>Brought over</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staves	Clement Giroux	637 19	
	Joseph Frederick	609 82	
	Louis Myrand	605 19	
	Noel Beaupré.....	569 66	
	Michael Gibbons.....	536 18	
	John Murphy	516 88	
	J. Bédard.....	496 98	
	Jac. Villeneuve	484 62	
	Pierre Ferland	440 65	
	Joseph Langlois.....	431 97	
	J. B. Philbert.....	414 12	
	Miles O'Brien.....	220 60	
	John Curtin	142 72	
	James Fitzsimmons	45 12	
		Total	\$
			51958 68

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N. B.—The amount paid to Cullers, as per detailed Statement, is the gross amount of their respective earnings; out of which they have to pay, agreeably to the 27th Section of the Act, their attendants and assistants, and all other charges inseperable from the execution of their duties.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20. (e.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT shewing the Staff of the Office of Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, the designation of Office, term of employment, and the Salary paid to each for the year ending 31st December, 1865; shewing also, the Extra Clerks employed, and the sums paid to them during the same period.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Terms of Employment.	Salary.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
William Quinn	Supervisor of Cullers.....	Annual		2000 00	
M. Harbeson	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers	do		1440 00	
Alexander Frasca.....	Book-keeper	do		1200 00	
T. J. Walsh	Cashier	do		500 00	
J. Y. Cook	Specification Clerk.....	1st May to 31st December.....		800 00	
Late John O'Kane	do .....	.....		200 00	
James Prendergast.....	do	1st May to 30th November.....		725 00	
Pierre Millar.....	do	do 31st December	775 00		
do	do	Less—Term of suspension.....	80 72		
				694 28	
Francis Quinn.....	do	1st January to 30th April.....	229 16		
do	do	1st May to 31st December	550 00		
				779 16	
W. Launière.....	do	do do		500 00	
L. Hearne.....	do	1st May to 30th November.....		400 00	
E. Duggan.....	do	do 31st December.....		500 00	
J. E. Belland.....	do	do 31st October		400 00	
E. Blondeau	do	do 30th November.....		400 00	
Neil Stewart	do	do do		500 00	
Daniel Carey.....	General Clerk.....	1st January to 31st December.....		800 00	
Patrick Jordan.....	Messenger	Annual		400 00	
					12538 44
Huot & Co.....	Extra Clerks.....	} Employed as required from time to time..... }		188 90	
Stacey & Co.....	do			137 20	
McCarthy & Co.....	do			136 23	
		Carried over			

APPENDIX No. 20. (e.)—(Continued.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT shewing the Staff of the Office of Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, the designation of Office, term of Employment, and the Salary paid to each for the year ending 31st December, 1865; shewing also, the Extra Clerks employed, and the sums paid to them during the same period.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Term of Employment.	Salary.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			
Spence & Co	Extra Clerks	Employed as required from time to time		129 73	
McDonald & Co	do			120 32	
J. B. Fortin	do			109 15	
Ferguson & Co	do			87 92	
J. A. Walsh	do			57 13	
Jackson & Co	do			53 45	
Lorenzo Hearne	do			26 00	
		Total			1046 03
					\$13584 47

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20 (f).

WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the Number of Pieces and Cubic Feet of each description of Timber Measured and Culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, at the Port of Quebec, during the season of 1865, with the section of the Province where the same was produced.

No.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Wany White Pine.		Square White Pine		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Basswood		Butternut.	
		Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
1	Quebec and Montreal.....	8	732	1461	104084	48	1550					13	530				
2	St. Lawrence, from Montreal to head of Lake Ontario	12854	1045758	66124	5504662	18596	929528	8154	464419	9259	405019	498	25531	38	2339	55	2861
3	Grand River and Lake Erie.....	724	58635	3723	285558	3247	188693	32423	2238793	8476	472367	21	1403	3	209		
4	Ottawa River, and its tributaries below Ottawa City	803	49300	6458	331826	124	6009	137	2794	251	7274	418	18935	27	1533	1	56
5	Gatineau.....	105	8242	3849	243347	418	18906			1	29	2	84				
6	Rideau.....																
7	Ottawa River, and its tributaries above Ottawa City	731	49580	172672	11125736	96760	3932044	832	19553	1670	44169	805	37884	44	2466	2	98
8	United States.....	357	34772	266	25022	1621	115205	398	29120	37	2156						
	Totals.....	15582	1247109	254553	17620235	120814	5191935	41944	2754679	19694	931014	1757	84367	112	6547	58	3015

An Abstract of the Number of Pieces, &c.—Continued.

No.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Hemlock.		Spruce.		Walnut.		Hickory.		Whitewood.		Cherry.	
		Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
1	Quebec and Montreal.....	5734	127243	13355	262076					45	1314								
2	St. Lawrence, from Montreal to head of Lake Ontario	1278	48670	88	3244	227	8660			1	43			166	7094	4	119	14	681
3	Grand River and Lake Erie.....	17	812									1535	66547	375	17756	65	7598	277	10604
4	Ottawa River, and its tributaries below Ottawa City.	7402	195877	42	1808	38	1479	2502	116175	1	32								
5	Gatineau.....	35	1441							1	45								
6	Rideau.....																		
7	Ottawa River, and its tributaries above Ottawa City.	2220	72079	57	2114	4	160	1	44	1	26								
8	United States.....											246	8722						
	Totals.....	16636	446122	13542	269242	269	10299	2503	116219	49	1460	1831	75269	541	24850	69	7717	291	11285

APPENDIX No. 20 (f).—Continued.

OTTAWA RIVER and its Tributaries above Ottawa City, Subdivided.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Wany White Pine.		Square White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Bass- wood.		Butter- nut.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Hem- lock.		Spruce.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
Carp and Quio Rivers.....			2367	176370	436	21488																				
Duchêne and Chats Lakes.....			1271	68549	20	634	57	1366	368	8396	170	7274					750	20040	14	529	2	72				
Mississippi River.....	229	21451	15897	1081029	1168	50001	325	8618	1146	30493	301	16310	11	708	2	98	992	38205							1	26
Madawaska.....	1	33	37597	2467485	33001	1452866	91	2362	80	2795	115	4945	21	1257			126	3607	37	1405	2	88	1	44		
Bonnechère.....	4	445	10223	606761	7968	299275			17	683	31	1079					9	320								
Calumet Island and Fort Coulonge River & Lake.....	200	12293	13852	852298	4048	155208	4	88	10	568	6	250					186	5204	1	15						
Black River.....	10	588	20503	1166222	3070	101623	189	4050	47	1181	164	7381	12	501			80	2217	2	70						
Westmeath and Les Allu- mettes Island and Lake Culbute.....			3858	245317	545	15884	146	2379			1	47					2	40								
Indian, Muskrat, and Snake Rivers.....			3720	202218	3631	129480											2	74								
Petewawa River.....			25877	1735436	17511	771677	17	573			1	45					12	398								
Chalk River.....			4535	298286	3766	113751	2	61	1	25							42	1272								
Deep River, Deux Joa- chims Rapids and up- wards.....	287	14770	32972	2225765	21596	820157	1	26	1	28	16	653					19	702	3	95						
Grand totals.....	731	49580	172672	11125736	96760	3932044	832	19553	1670	44169	805	37884	44	2466	2	93	2220	72079	57	2114	4	160	1	44	1	26

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20 (g).

WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the number of Pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted) Measured, Culled and Counted off, under the Superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the year of 1865. with the Section of the Province wherefrom.

Number.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Masts and Bowsprits. Pieces.	Spars. Pieces.	Oars.		Handspikes. Pieces.	Lathwood. Cords.
				Culled.	Counted.		
1.....	Quebec to Montreal.....		47				3608½
2.....	St. Lawrence from Montreal upwards.....	817	2229				
3.....	Ottawa and its Tributaries.....	222	3627				
4.....	United States.....		920				
	Total.....	1039	6823				3608½

No.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Pine Deals and Pine Plank.				Spruce Deals and Spruce Plank.				Pine and Spruce Deals.		Oak Boards. Culled.	Walnut Boards. Culled.	Pine Boards. Culled.	Oak Plank. Measured.	Oak Plank. Culled.	Ash Plank. Measured.	Walnut Plank. Measured.
		Pine Deals.		Pine Plank.		Spruce Deals.		Spruce Plank.		Counted off only.								
		Pieces.	Standard.	Culled.	Counted.	Pieces.	Standard.	Culled.	Counted.	Pieces.	Standard.							
1	District below Quebec.....	4135	4278 507			34990	34998 347											
2	Quebec District.....	233663	248253 397	39541		25136	22381 007	3632										
3	Quebec to Montreal.....	1023464	1187834 267	46272	5835	455030	443181 117	41651		117044	121433 547		5796	46736				
4	St. Lawrence from Montreal up to	58484	81620 117	26								9079			646	5096	667	551
5	Ottawa and its Tributaries.....	445723	530727 107	41926	74451	137368	133957 017	33612	5188	1372312	1632612 257	4958						
	Total.....	1765476	2052714 267	127763	80286	652524	634517 467	78895	5188	1489356	1754046 247	14037	5796	46736	646	5096	667	551

APPENDIX No. 20 (g).—Continued.

No.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Standard Staves.					West India Staves.				Barrel Staves.			
		Pieces.	M.	C.	qrs.	pes.	M.	C.	qrs.	pes.	M.	C.	qrs.	pes.
1...	Quebec to Montreal.....													
2...	Montreal to Kingston.....													
3...	Kingston to head of Lake Ontario.....	256735	261	8	1	25	128	5	1	22				
4...	Grand River, Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron, including River Thames.....	1626949	1652	5	3	8	1228	7	1	15	2	6		2
	Total.....	1883684	1914	4	1	4	1357	2	3	7	2	6		2

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests.
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20. (h.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Timber Measured, Culled, and Counted at Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, Montreal, during the season of 1865.

	Pieces.		Tons.	Rate.	Amount.	Flattened and Round Timber.		Rate.	Amount.
							Pieces.			Fect.
White Pine.....	34399	Measured off.....	43765 367	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Basswood.....	54	do.....	68 277			White Pine.....	10604	190900	2504 14
Butternut.....		do.....				Ash.....	153	2947	
	34393		43834 237	@ 47	2009 10	Basswood.....	3	71	
Ash.....	294	do.....	274 137			Beech.....			
Beech.....	16	do.....	18 157			Birch.....	1	31	
Birch.....	122	do.....	111 307			Butternut.....			
Elm.....	320	do.....	274 017			Cedar.....	4564	167377	
Hemlock.....	217	do.....	278 197			Elm.....	372	11380	
Mixed Timber.....	123	do.....	90 177			Maple.....	3	74	
Maple.....	228	do.....	240 257			Oak.....	163	4533	
Oak.....	270	do.....	375 367			Red Pine.....	23	826	
Red Pine.....	930	do.....	804 227			Spars.....	109	4577	
Spruce.....	3	do.....	5 237			Spruce.....	25	797	
Tamarac.....	4878	do.....	3448 177			Tamarac.....	2845	96018	
Whitewood.....		do.....				Saw Logs.....	5080	116921	
	7410		5922 187	@ 0 64	370 20		23945	606452	@ 0 80
Staves, Standard.....	29673	Measured and Culled..	M. C. qr. pes.			Add fractions.....			3 74
Staves, West India.....	40809	do do.....	28 1 2 22	@ 2 90	81 54				
			34 1 2 29	@ 1 263	43 30				
Carried forward.....					2504 14	Total.....			2993 08

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20 (a).

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Timber Measured and Culled at the Ports of Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1865, and Section of Province where produced.

No.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	White Pine.		Ash.		Basswood.		Beech.		Birch.		Cedar.		Elm.		Hemlock.		Mixed Timber.		Maple.	
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1...	Lower Ottawa	36420	1449742	433	14402	57	2818	16	735	122	4473	4084	151373	675	21864	215	11037	123	3617	231	9699
2...	Upper Ottawa	8523	500794	14	518					1	28	480	16004	17	477	2	102				
	Total.....	44943	1950536	447	14920	57	2818	16	735	123	4501	4564	167377	692	22341	217	11139	123	3617	231	9699

No.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Oak.		Red Pine.		Spars.		Spruce.		Tamarac.		White Pine Saw Logs.		Standard Staves.				West India Staves.						
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	M.	C.	Qrs.	Pieces.	Pieces.	M.	C.	Qrs.	Pieces.	
1...	Lower Ottawa	265	8707	35	1168	101	4088	27	971	7359	222977	5080	116921											
2...	Upper Ottawa	177	10862	918	31849	8	489	1	49	364	10978			452		3	3	2	37209	31	1	2	29	
3...	Belleville Agency.....													29221	27	9	11	20	3800	3	0	0	0	
	Total	442	19569	953	33008	109	4577	28	1020	7723	233955	5080	116921	29673	28	1	2	22	40809	34	1	2	29	

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests,

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 20. (i.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Dr. STATEMENT of Account of Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, Montreal, for the year ending 31st December, 1865. *Cr.*

1865.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1865.		\$	cts.
Dec. 31.	To gross amount for measuring Timber, &c.....	2993	08			Dec. 31.	By amount remitted to Supervisor during season.....	3504	41
	Amount from transactions of 1864	83	13				By Salary for year to date.....	300	00
				3076	21		By amount paid Cullers' Fees.....	2058	50
	Less—Outstanding of 1865.....		5	03			By amount paid Clerks.....	390	99
					3071	18	By amount paid for disbursements	44	23
	To amount received from Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, to meet expenses of Office.....				3227	00			
					\$6298	18			
								\$6298	18

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,
Ottawa, 31st December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 21 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.—STATEMENT of Letters Registered during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

WESTERN BRANCHES.						EASTERN BRANCHES.					PROVINCE AT LARGE.						ORDERS IN COUNCIL.							
Correspondence—Mr. Tarbutt.	Late Surveyor General's—Mr. Hector.	Surveyor's—Mr. Devine.	Upper Canada Roads—Mr. Bridgland.	Accountant's—Mr. Ford.	Total.	Correspondence—Mr. Collins and Mr. Gagnéux.	Crown Domain and Jesuits' Estates—Mr. Judah.	Surveyor's—Mr. Bouchette.	Accountant's—Mr. Ford.	Total.	Woods and Forests—Mr. Partridge.	Fisheries—Mr. Whiteher.	Ordnance Lands—Mr. Bridgland and Mr. Coffin.	Indian Affairs—Mr. Spragge.	Commissioners on Miscellaneous Matters.	Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Grand total.	Names indexed.	Enclosures.	East.	West.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1542	982	311	282	1159	4276	604	289	218	413	1524	1343	508	166	149	11	13	2190	7990	10750	15000	14	15	9	38
Letters received in the half-year ending 31st December, 1864.....										8787	Letters received through Provincial Secretary during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.....													54
Do do 31st December, 1865.....										7990	Letters returned by Postmaster General during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865 (not called for).....													120
Decrease.....										797														

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 2nd January, 1866.

APPENDIX No. 21 (b).

STATEMENT OF OFFICE WORK for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

No. of Plans compiled and copied.....	440
do Instructions for Survey prepared	54
do Plans, Field-notes, Diaries, Reports, Accounts and Pay-lists of Survey of Public Lands and Roads, audited and examined	72
do Plans, Field-notes, and Reports of Municipal Surveys examined.....	18
do Descriptions for the erection of Parishes, Townships and Villages in Lower Canada prepared	8
do References for Letters Patent prepared and Fiats entered.....	1189
do Statements for the Legislature and Blue-book prepared	35
do Descriptions for Letters Patent prepared.....	650
do Letters Patent engrossed, examined and entered in the several books of Record, and sent by mail.....	1090
do Adjudications	172
do Letters written.....	5953
do Folio pages of Reports, Land Rolls, Letters, Assignments, &c., entered.....	13183
do Folio pages of Field notes, Reports, Letters, &c., copied.....	412
do Schedules of Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, furnished Timber Agents.....	80
do Location Tickets issued.....	54
do Assignments examined and registered.....	636
do Circulars issued.....	541
do Specifications of Lots in Towns and Townships for sale, prepared.....	6
do Accounts examined and paid by Checks or Certificates.....	776
do Accounts Current prepared.....	178
do Agents' Returns examined and entered.....	734
do Returns of Lands sold and payments made for Treasurers, Registrars, and Secretary-Treasurers.....	18
do Folio pages of these Returns	158
do Reports.....	242
do Miscellaneous Statements	216
do Entries of Letters Patent in Doomsday Register and Issue Books.....	3600
do Entries posted in Sales Books.....	3415
do Free Grants and Indian Fiats entered and indexed.....	250
do Towns and Townships entered in Doomsday Book and Register	4
do Requisitions for Checks.....	846
do Heir and Devisee Commission Certificates issued.....	20
do Certificates of the value of Settlers' Timber.....	174
do Pay-lists and Time Sheets of Road Works, audited and examined.....	180
do Fishery Licenses issued and entered.....	23
do Fishery Leases issued and entered.....	3
do Checks drawn.....	1218
do Certificates	162
do Official Receipts.....	128
do Special references to lots.....	1500
do Statements of amounts due on Lands.....	3208

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 22.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Fisheries, Upper and Lower Canada, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

UPPER CANADA.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount of Receipts for the half-year.....		255 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries to Overseers for half-year.....	275 00	
Disbursements to Overseers for half-year.....	284 29	
		550 29

LOWER CANADA.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount of Receipts for the half-year.....		940 75
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries to Overseers for half-year.....	335 00	
Disbursements to Overseers for half-year.....	1505 90	
Salary to P. Fortin do	600 00	
Disbursements on account, schooner "La Canadienne".....	2900 00	
		5340 90

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT of Claims for Fishing Bounties fyled for the half-year ending
31st December, 1865.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Owner.	Amount.
Marguerite	P. Sirois.....	\$ 116 00
Marie Lapique	do	144 00
Eugénie	F. & M. Lesperance	184 00
Mary	do do	140 00
Alphonsino	P. Sire and O. Lebrun.....	92 00
Undaunted	J. Howell.....	176 00
Highland Jane	J. Aseah	192 00
Breeze	Wm. Harbour	157 50
Zélie	H. Richard	144 00
Lord Douglas	Wm. Baker	174 00
Annie	Wm. Terrieau	180 00
Two Brothers.....	R. Delancy	168 00
Pearl	L. & G. Gagnon.....	216 00
Espérance	D. Chaisson	228 00
Sarah	H. Boudreault.....	92 00
Venelio.....	P. Doyle.....	134 00
Wide-Awake.....	V. Vignault.....	168 00
Amelia	X. Cormier	168 00
Mariner	E. B. & A. Landry.....	84 00
Iberville	N. Boudreault.....	144 00
Constantine	J. Boudreault.....	168 00
Marie	F. J. Arseneau.....	160 00
Ailsa	F. Cummings	164 00
Britannia	John Ross	268 00
Belvina	J. M. Dodge.....	203 00
Mathilda.....	X. Boily.....	128 00
Rambler	J. Davis	153 00
Mary Julia.....	S. Bourque.....	88 00
Renard	A. Riverin	88 00
Dolphin	O. Richard.....	208 00
Zélie	V. Cormier.....	132 00
Onésime	M. Richard	180 00
Temperance	D. Terrieau	123 00
Hirondelle.....	Judes Porier	103 00
Victoria	G. Cormier.....	184 00
John Stewart.....	C. Stewart	228 00
Marie Alva.....	J. B. F. Painchaud.....	144 00
Loup Marin	C. Chiasson	152 00
Flora	L. Boudreault	160 00
Archangel	L. Jouple	200 00
Marie Primrose	Thos. LeGros	219 00
Gaspé Lass	D. Dooling.....	63 00
Violet	H. Suddard	180 00
Flying Fish	R. Pye	108 00
Admiration	Jos. Tripp	161 00
Temperance	F. Kennedy.....	168 00
		\$7239 50

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa, 31th December, 1865.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Head of Fisheries Branch.

APPENDIX No. 24.

UPPER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, Patented during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

Date of Patent.	Patentee.	LOCATION.	Contents.	Price per Acre.	Amount.	REMARKS.
			Acres.			
1865.		ON LAKE HURON.		\$	\$ cts.	
November 16.....	Edward B. Berron.....	Lot No. 1, South of Mississaga River.....	225	1	225 00	
		ON LAKE SUPERIOR.				
August 11	Joseph Kincaid.....	Lot No. 1, near Point aux Mines.....	384	1	384 00	
“ “	Joseph Kincaid, Jr.....	do 2, do do	384	1	384 00	
“ “	Lucy Kincaid.....	do 3, do do	384	1	384 00	
“ “	Mary Ann Kincaid	do 4, do do	384	1	384 00	
“ “	John H. Kincaid	do 5, near Cape Mamainse.....	384	1	384 00	
“ 10	Isabella Kincaid.....	do 6, do do	384	1	384 00	
“ “	John James H. Humphreys	do 7, do do	384	1	384 00	
“ “	James L. Kincaid.....	do 8, do do	384	1	384 00	
September 2.....	John McIntyre	Block A, West of Black Bay.....	400	1	400 00	
“ 2.....	Donald McKellar	do B, do do	200	1	200 00	
“ 1.....	Peter McKellar.....	do C, do do	400	1	400 00	
“ 2.....	T. W. Herrick	do D, do do	400	1	400 00	
November 18.....	Hugh Wilson.....	Location North of Township of Palmer	400	1	400 00	
“ 29.....	Jehn S. Steele	Lot No. 2, North of Township of Nee-Bing.....	400	1	400 00	
December 21	Daniel McLaren.....	Block A, North of section 4, Palmer.....	200	1	200 00	
			5697		\$5697 00	
		Receipts amount to			\$4112 00	
		Brought out of deposit.....			307 89	
		Revenue for half-year.....			\$4419 89	

THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor in Chief, U. C.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 25.

REPORT ON UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

To the Hon. A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you a brief Report of the operations of the Upper Canada Colonization Roads Branch of your Department, for the past season, and of the expenditure connected with the same.

The works have extended over the greater portion of the western section of the Province, viz :

From the Ottawa River to Lake Huron, and from the vicinity of the Frontier to Parry Sound, Lake Nipissing and Sault Ste. Marie.

They have consisted,

- 1st.—Of the formation of new roads.
- 2nd.—The completion of new roads, the building of which had been formerly contracted for, partially made and then abandoned.
- 3rd.—The repair, alteration and improvement of old roads, which had become dilapidated and impassable.
- 4th.—The repair of old and erection of new bridges.
- 5th.—The survey and location of new lines of road.

1.—OPENGO ROAD.

The repairs begun last year have this season been completed. They extend from the Village of Renfrew, on the Bonnechere River, to the Junction of the Peterson Road, about 40 miles.

The above repairs have been well and thoroughly done, and the whole distance referred to is now pronounced to be in excellent condition for travel.

The estimate of Mr. Snow (made in the spring of 1864), for the above improvement, amounted to \$5,333.60. Owing to causes not necessary here to enumerate, the work has been a little more expensive, having cost the sum of \$5,936.35; which amount, however, includes the sum paid for overseer services and expenses.

Expenditure for current work of season.....	\$3178 10
Balances due on last year.....	55 25

Total..... \$3233 35

2.—PETERSON ROAD.

Nothing has been done upon this road excepting the renewal of the Papineau Creek Bridge situated in the Township of Wicklow. The original bridge was utterly inadequate to supply the wants of the locality, and was broken up and carried away by floods from its site the first season after its construction.

The present bridge is a substantial and well-adapted structure, 400 feet in length, with an open span of good dimensions to secure the passage of flood-water and drift-timber.

The cost of the above work, including superintendence and expenses, has been\$224 12

3.—MISSISSIPPI ROAD (EASTERN SECTION).

This road was repaired, during the summer of 1864, from its commencement to the Frontenac Road, a distance of about 22 miles.

Instructions were issued to Mr. Playfair, in May last, to resume the work again, at the point where the operations ended in 1864, and to carry the same on to the intersection of the Addington Road.

The total amount expended in 1865 is as follows :—

Paid on works of the season.....	\$5000 00
“ balance due on 1864.....	666 44

Total expenditure..... \$5666 44

4.—MISSISSIPPI ROAD (WESTERN SECTION).

This is a new road, extending from the Addington to the Hastings. It is a prolongation in fact of the old Mississippi Road between the above-named limits.

Operations commenced in May last, at the Hastings Road, under Mr. Hayes, and were continued westward to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through the Township of Dungannon, including the building of a bridge over the York River branch of the Madawaska.

The road is reported to be substantially made, and is located upon a line of easy grade. It passes also through a tolerable tract of land for settlement, and will afford, when completed, great facilities for the occupation of the townships traversed by it. Some portions of the approaches to the bridge alluded to remain yet incomplete.

The total cost of the work, as above described, amounts to—

1st Account rendered	\$3343 77
2nd do	2150 00
Contingencies	6 00
	\$5499 77

5.—FRONTENAC ROAD.

The worst portion of this road was repaired last season (1864), viz., from the south side of lot 19 in Olden, to the Mississippi River, at a cost of \$2,831.10.

This season (1865), repairs were commenced at the southern end of the road, viz., lot 11 in Hinchinbrooke.

It was expected that the latter improvements would have been extended by the 1st November, so as to meet those commenced last year in Olden, about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. When the works were closed, however, on the 31st October last, about five miles remained to effect the above object.

The repairs this season have covered about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the expenditure thereon has been \$2,800.

Some very valuable deviations have been made, resulting in the procurement of a much better road site.

That in the vicinity of Long Lake may be especially named, towards the expense of which the Municipalities of Hinchinbrooke and Olden contributed the sum of \$200.

A survey of alteration of the upper portion of this road has also been made. It consists of a change of route commencing at a point in the old Frontenac Road survey, between lots eight and nine in the 4th Concession of Matawatchan, thence on a nearly north course about three and a half miles to the Madawaska River, intersecting the same at Lackie's clearance.

The cost of this survey amounts to \$355.65.

The total expenditure this season is therefore as follows:—

Paid Jos. Watson, for works	\$2800 00
“ Thos. Byrne, for Survey.....	355 65
Total.....	\$3233 35

6.—ADDINGTON ROAD.

E. Perry, Esq., C. L. A., having reported that the Madawaska Bridge on this road had been seriously damaged by the spring freshets and rendered impassable, Mr. Snow was instructed last spring to examine the same and report upon the nature and extent of repairs required. He did so, and in September last was directed to proceed to the locality and effect the improvements recommended.

A thoroughly substantial repair has been made at a cost of.....	\$365 35
Balance due in 1864.....	22 19

Total..... \$387 54

7.—BURLEIGH ROAD.

This road has been pretty extensively improved under the charge of Crown Land Agent, Jno. Carroll, Esq.

The repairs have extended from Burleigh Bridge, northeasterly, a distance of 26 miles. The first section of the road, some six miles, was exceedingly broken and rocky. The improvements therefore necessary to place it in a proper condition of repair for travel have been somewhat expensive, especially as the adjacent lands have been almost entirely denuded of timber.

After this section was passed no unusual difficulty was experienced; indeed some parts needed but a very slight expenditure to render the road a very passable one.

The total amount paid in 1865, is as follows:—

For works of season.....	\$3780 00
Balances due in 1864.....	1036 56
	\$4816 56

8.—BUCKHORN ROAD.

This is a new road, the line for which leads from the Buckhorn Bridge in Harvey, northward through that township and the townships of Cavendish and Glamorgan to the south boundary of Dysart.

Operations were commenced on the line at the starting point of the road in the beginning of September last, under Thos. F. Nicholl, Esq., C.E., and were continued until the 31st of October, 1865, when the works were closed.

Three miles of the line have been worked over. Two of the same are in an advanced state of completion, and the remaining mile has been chopped out and grubbed.

The total expenditure, including supervision, has been—

On road.....	\$1800 00
On survey.....	501 34
	\$2301 34

9.—BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

The Bobcaygeon Road has been repaired from its commencement at the village of same name, as far as lot No. 35, in the Township of Lutterworth, with the exception of some limited repairs necessary to be done to Burnt River Bridge, and which, involving pier work, can be done more advantageously on the ice in the winter season.

Some deviations from the old line have been made, greatly to the improvement of the road. Two or three bad hills are thus avoided and an easy grade throughout secured.

The right of way for these changes was procured by the interested municipalities without cost to the Department.

An estimate and report of these improvements was also made by J. A. Snow.

The distance worked over is about 28 miles, and the total amount paid on the works in 1865, has been—

To Jos. Graham, on account.....	\$6250 00
“ J. A. Snow, estimate, &c.....	136 08
“ Balances due in 1864.. ..	1246 86
Total.....	\$7632 94

10.—CAMERON ROAD.

Nothing has been done towards the improvement of this road during the past season by the Department, except the recommendation of payment of a certain sum (\$1,161.29), from the Improvement Fund of Somerville and Bexley, a balance due the said townships and appropriated by Order in Council of October, 1862.

The above amount was paid in May last to the Municipality of Laxton for expenditure on the Cameron Road, between Cobokonk and Norland.

The outlay has accordingly been made, as reported in the letter of Geo. Adair, Esq., No. 1,429, “Cameron Road.”

11.—VICTORIA ROAD.

An examination of the repairs done upon this road last year (1864), under Mr Roche, has been made.

The inspection was undertaken by the Department, owing to certain statements of complaint having been made by persons resident on the road, as to the palpable deficiency of the alleged improvement, and the extravagant and injudicious outlay of the appropriation.

Mr. Snow was instructed to examine the work in May last. He corroborates in some degree the statements made, and recommends a proper method of completing the works.

The cost of his examination and report is	\$ 65 40
Paid balances due in 1864	173 79

Total expenditure in 1865.....	\$239 19
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12.—MONCK ROAD.

The operations upon this road line, during the season of 1865, have consisted of:—

1st.—The completion of the survey and location of the line from the easterly boundary of the Township of Snowdon to the Hastings Road.

2nd.—An exploration at the westerly end of that part of the line surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Gibson, the object being to discover, if possible, a more favorable terminus and avoid a good deal of flooded land passed over in the first location requiring expensive high crossway.

The first duty was performed by R. Gilmour, Esq., whose survey has been completed. The whole distance of located road is about 40½ miles.

The second work was done by Jno. A. Snow, Esq., whose exploration was successful in obtaining an excellent improvement in the above terminus.

Amount paid R. Gilmour, on account of survey in 1865.....	\$1400 00
Do. for Mr. Snow's exploration.....	121 88
Paid balance due P. Gibson, for survey in 1864.....	266 33

	\$1788 21
--	-----------

13.—MUSKOKA ROAD.

The repairs done upon this road during the past year, have extended from the South Falls of the Muskoka River, to the Junction of the Parry Sound Road, 9½ miles.

On these 9½ miles there has been expended the sum of \$1,457.60, inclusive of the cost of superintendence.

The section lying between the South and North Falls of the Muskoka River, about 3½ miles; has cost the sum of \$3,134.

The Muskoka Road is now thoroughly improved, from its commencement at the north end of Couchiching Lake to the junction of the Parry Sound Road, about 32 miles.

Beside the above outlay the small sum of \$12 has been paid for the repair of a crossway in the Township of Stephenson.

The amount paid on works of 1865.....	\$4457 60
Paid balances due in 1864.....	33 00

Total expenditure in 1865.....	\$4490 60
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14.—MUSKOKA BRANCH OR ALPORT ROAD.

This is a short road leading from the Alport settlement, near the mouth of the Muskoka River, and intersecting the Muskoka Road in the township of that name, some five or six miles long.

Eight hundred dollars were appropriated, by Order in Council of the 31st May last, to assist in making this road. One half of the amount, \$400, was sent, on the 6th November 1865, to the clerk of the Municipality of Morrison and Muskoka, to be applied on the improvement in question.

No report of the progress or completion has yet been received.

Amount paid thus far.....	\$400
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15.—PARRY SOUND ROAD.

A great amount of work has been accomplished upon this new road this season (1865), although, owing to divers causes, all that was contemplated in the spring has not been effected.

Mr. W. Beatty, of Thorold, C. W. (who had entered into a contract with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to construct this road from Parry Sound south-eastward as far as the 20th mile on Gibson's line, a distance of 23 miles), has succeeded in completing 13 miles of the same.

He has further chopped, logged and crosswayed seven miles more, or nearly to the limit of his contract as above described.

For fourteen miles further, the line has been underbrushed. Some crossway has also been made on this part, so that a winter sledge can now be driven from Parry Sound through the whole length of the road, 43 miles, and the mails are now actually sent through once a week.

Beside the above road works Mr. Beatty has built a bridge over the Seguin River, at the Sound, for the purpose of connecting the settlements on the north side of the river with the road in question, and also to render the steamboat landing, located on that side of the river, accessible to the settlers on the south.

The returns of this work are not yet transmitted, consequently I cannot give the cost thereof.

In addition to the improvements effected by Mr. Beatty, six miles on the south-east end of the road have been completed under R. J. Oliver, Esq., C. L. A. These six miles were partly made in 1863-4, under Jas. Cooper who failed in his contract and abandoned the work.

The amount paid for works this season, under charge of Mr. Beatty, is	\$11182	90
Do do do Mr. Oliver.....	2484	30
Paid balance due in 1864.....	469	70

Total expenditure in 1865 \$14136 90

16.—ROUSSEAU AND NIPISSING ROAD.

This road was projected in 1864, and the survey of the line was ordered in the Fall of that year. Provincial Land Surveyor Dennis was instructed to perform the duty. His returns of survey have just been completed and are highly satisfactory, both as to the manner in which the work has been performed, and in the successful discovery, through the elaborate explorations made, of an excellent tract for settlement, extending over a great portion of the line located for the road.

The line as located is 67 miles in length, free from heavy grades, and a great portion of it is extremely level but dry.

There are no expensive bridges required, excepting that over the Maganetewan River, which is only comparatively so, as a very favorable site was discovered for its erection.

The amount paid on account of this road, in 1865, is \$4567 85

17.—GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.

An appropriation of \$600 was made, by Order in Council of the 31st May, to effect some necessary repairs on this road, which amount has been slightly exceeded in the expenditure.

Mr. Jos. Wilson, C. L. A., of Algoma District, has had charge of the works.

No detailed report of the repairs effected has yet been transmitted.

The total amount expended on the Great Northern road this season is as follows:—

Paid Jos. Wilson, for works of season.....	\$597	88
“ A. P. Salter, balance.....	349	00
“ A. Rankin, refund	560	00

\$1506 88

18.—HASTINGS ROAD.

No improvements have been made upon this road during 1865, but a balance due for works effected in 1864, amounting to \$557.90, has been paid.

19.—MADOC AND HASTINGS ROAD.

This road was extensively improved last year from Madoc to the Township of Tudor, jointly by the Department and the County Municipality of Hastings.

No further improvements were made during 1865.

A balance of \$1,229.14, due from the Department on the works of 1864, has however been paid.

20.—FLINTON ROAD.

An appropriation to improve this road was made by Order in Council of the 31st May, 1865, and Neil Stewart, Esq., was instructed to take charge of the expenditure and direct the improvements.

The work was completed in the month of August last, and the total expenditure was \$1,088.97.

21.—PEMBROKE AND MATAWAN ROAD.

No improvements were ordered to be made on this road last year, and no expenditure was disbursed saving that due to W. Gibson, Esq., for superintendence of Petewawa and Chalk River Bridges, which were built in 1864.

The amount paid for such superintendence was..... \$470.20

22.—ARRAN ROAD.

This is a road leading from the northeast corner of the Township of Arran, along the northern boundary thereof, to the Village of Southampton.

The Municipality of the County of Bruce were granted (on their application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for assistance to build the said road) \$4,000 from the Colonization Roads Fund, the Municipality undertaking to direct and superintend the work.

The amount transmitted therefore has been..... \$4,000

The following is a recapitulation of the expenditure for the season of 1865, as above detailed :—

1	On the Opeongo Road	\$3233 35
2	“ Peterson	224 12
3	“ Mississippi (Eastern section)	5666 44
4	“ “ (Western section).....	5499 77
5	“ Frontenac	2800 00
	“ “ (survey).....	355 65
6	“ Addington	387 54
7	“ Burleigh	4816 56
8	“ Buckhorn.....	1800 00
	“ “ (survey).....	501 34
9	“ Bobcaygeon.....	7632 94
10	“ Cameron	(nil).
11	“ Victoria	239 19
12	“ Monck	1788 21
13	“ Muskoka	4490 60
14	“ Muskoka Branch or Alport Road	400 00
15	“ Parry Sound Road	14136 90
16	“ Rousseau and Nipissing.....	4567 85
17	“ Great Northern	1506 88
18	“ Hastings.....	557 90
19	“ Madoc and Hastings.....	1229 14
20	“ Flinton	1088 97

21 On the Pembroke and Matawan.....	\$ 470 20
22 " Arran	4000 00
General (travelling expenses of Superintendent).....	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$67643 08
The balance at the credit of the Colonization Roads Fund for Upper Canada, at the 1st January, 1865, was.....	\$117112 08
Vote of 1865.....	50000 00
	<hr/>
	\$167112 08
Expenditure of 1865.....	67643 08
	<hr/>
Balance, 1st January, 1866.....	\$99469 00
Expenditure to 27th February, 1866.....	2578 50
	<hr/>
Present balance	\$96890 50

All the above is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. BRIDGLAND,
Superintendent of Upper Canada Colonization Roads.

Ottawa, Feby. 27, 1866.



APPENDIX No. 16 (b).

STATEMENT shewing amounts expended on account of Gold Mines, Canada East, during the six months ended 31st December, 1865.

DIVISIONS.	DETAILS.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chaudiere.....	Paid to J. Blanchet, for legal services to late Gold		
	Mining Inspector, C. L. deBellefeuille.....	210 00	
	Inspector's Salary	920 00	
			1,130 00
St. Francis.....	Paid to J. K. Gilman, Inspector, for services for		
	year		50 00
			\$1,180 00

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Ottawa, 30th Dec., 1865.

F. T. JUDAH,
Clerk, Crown Domain, &c.

APPENDIX No. 26.

REPORTS ON THE GOLD REGION OF LOWER CANADA, BY MR. A. MICHEL
AND DR. T. STERRY HUNT, ADDRESSED TO SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S.,
DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

REPORT BY MR. A. MICHEL.

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1866.

SIR,—Since the publication of the General Report on the Geology of Canada in 1863, in which you have indicated the principal facts made known in previous Reports of progress, from 1848 up to that date, regarding the Geological distribution of gold in Lower Canada, farther discoveries have confirmed your observations, and have brought numbers of explorers to the Chaudière and St. Francis valleys. These later discoveries have been due to individual efforts, and to the perseverance of a few of the inhabitants of these districts. Their researches, rewarded in many places by unlooked-for success, have placed this region among those in which the systematic working of the alluvial deposits and of the gold-bearing quartz veins (when separated from false hopes and extravagances), may become a regular industry, having its chances of success and failure.

The acquisition by American companies of a great part of the auriferous lands along the borders of the Rivers Chaudière, Famine, Du Loup and their numerous tributaries, as well as the sale made by the Messrs. De Léry to another company of the mining rights in the seigniory of Vaudreuil (Beauce), might have been expected to have given an impulse during the past year to the working for gold in this district, or if not, at least to proper explorations directed by skilful miners. Such, however, has not been the case; none of the companies, since their organization, have undertaken any important workings, nor even any serious exploration of their properties, while at the same time the country people have abandoned their search for alluvial gold, and the influx of strangers (who came there for the same purpose in great numbers in 1864) entirely ceased in 1865. It is not to the still unsettled difficulties which in many cases exist as to the mining rights, nor yet to the high prices demanded by proprietors for the privilege of working, that is to be attributed this abandonment of the alluvial gold deposits by the workers who were so numerous in 1864. If I am to believe reports, this discouragement may be in part attributed to the inactivity of the large organized companies, but in part also to the speedy exhaustion of the rich deposit of the Gilbert River, where the successful workings were confined to a very small area, trials both above and below which were unremunerative. After the extravagant illusions of some, and the exaggerations of other and interested parties, a reaction was inevitable, and great numbers of those who unwisely compared the alluvial deposits of the Chaudière to the richest valleys of California and Australia, seem to-day, with as little judgment, to despair altogether of the future prospect of the alluvial gold deposits of Lower Canada.

When we consider that the existence of alluvial gold has been demonstrated over a great extent of territory in Eastern Canada, and at the same time take into account the deposits, some of considerable richness which have been met with on the Rivers Chaudière, Guillaume or Des Plantes, Touffe des Pins or Gilbert, Famine and Du Loup, we may reasonably suppose, especially when we consider how limited have been the researches hitherto made, that there may exist in the alluvial deposits of the Chaudière basin other localities as rich in gold as any yet discovered, and perhaps even extended areas whose regular working may be made profitable. The question moreover arises whether these rich deposits are confined to the beds of the streams, their shores and flats. It is well known that in the Andes of equatorial America and in California alluvial gold has been wrought with success upon the flanks of the mountains, and on elevated table-lands, while in Australia the precious metal is as abundant in the dry valleys as in those of the present water-courses. A vast field for exploration is now open in Lower Canada, where up to the present time the

search for alluvial gold has only been made by the efforts of individuals, of small local associations, or of native companies who have employed but a limited capital. The result has been that these workers have been discouraged by the difficulties and obstacles which they met with, and have only sought for gold in places where it was possible to obtain it with little expense. Nevertheless the results of the trials made in 1851 and 1852 on the Rivière du Loup near its junction with the Chaudière, as well as those obtained by Dr. James Douglas on the Rivers Des Plantes and Gilbert are such as would authorise the trials upon a large scale. These would require, it is true, preparatory labors of considerable extent and cost, which would however permit the excavation and washing of a previously determined area of alluvion often of considerable extent. Up to the present time no single mining enterprise on an important scale has been undertaken in this region, nor has any one attempted to put in practice the economical and powerful modes of working by hydraulic processes, one of which has been so clearly described and so judiciously recommended in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1863, page 742.

In offering these general considerations as preliminary to the details which I have to place before you relative to the present condition of things in the auriferous region which you charged me to examine, I am animated by the same spirit of moderation which inspired certain articles published by me on this subject in 1864,* and I am desirous of warning the public, to a certain extent, against the fascination which the working of gold mines exercises upon many imaginations. But inasmuch as I owe to you a clear and precise statement of the impressions left upon my mind by the study of the region, the facts already established, and the results obtained, I do not hesitate to say that the various causes which have prevented the general exploration of the region by the searchers after alluvial gold are very much to be regretted. All the probabilities appear to me to be in favor of the existence and consequently of the ultimate discovery of other deposits as rich as those of the Gilbert, and I do not doubt that the distribution of gold in the alluvion of certain localities will eventually be found sufficiently abundant to authorise regular and methodical workings, which, if conducted with intelligence, activity and economy, will yield satisfactory results. This favorable judgment of the auriferous alluvions of the basin of the Chaudière will not seem strange to you, since some years since you concluded from the facts then established, that "*the quantity of gold in the valley of the Chaudière is such as would be remunerative to skilled labor, and should encourage the outlay of capital.*" (Report for 1863, page 742.)

The search after alluvial gold has been abandoned during the past year, while the discovery and the prospective working of veins of auriferous quartz now engage the attention of those interested in the Chaudière region. The greatest quantity of alluvial gold and the largest masses of the metal, both at the rich deposit on the Gilbert, and in the Chaudière at the point known as the Devil's Rapids, have been found below and not far removed from veins of quartz, which traverse the rivers in these places. On the other hand, above these quartz veins, that is to say in ascending the current of the rivers, but little gold has been met with, and that generally in small particles. This will appear from the result of my own examinations on the Gilbert, of which an account is given further on; and the information which I have received from the gold-seekers at the Devil's Rapids, where considerable quantities of the precious metal have been found within the last few years, leaves no doubt in my mind as to the correctness of this assertion. The facts would thus seem to favor the view that these alluvial deposits have been enriched by the quartz veins in their vicinity; but an examination of the gold from these localities leads to an opposite conclusion. This gold in fact, whether in large or small grains, is generally so smooth, so much rounded and worn by friction, that it appears to have come from some distance; and if some few masses of gold still imbedded in quartz, are met with in these alluvions, these are but rare exceptions. If the auriferous gravels owed their metallic impregnation to the destruction of the quartz veins on the spot, we should expect to find the gold angular, and with its gangue adhering. As it is, the condition of the gold shows it to have been, for the greater part at least, detached, rounded and ground by the erosive action of currents of water. We must therefore ascribe the origin of the gold at the Gilbert, not to the quartz veins of the vicinity, but to other sources farther removed.

*In *Le Canadien* at Quebec, and in *L'Echo du Cabinet de Lecture* at Montreal.

In indicating in your Report of Progress for 1863, (page 739,) among other veins, that in the Chaudière at St. Francis, you say that "*it is probable that this and similar quartz veins may be wrought with profit.*" The discovery of other veins, and the results of recent assays, increase this probability; but it is not the less true that all that relates to the veins of auriferous quartz in this region is still a subject for investigation, and that it is not possible to form any certain opinions, either from local circumstances, or by comparisons of these veins with those already known and wrought in other regions. I have therefore been surprised to hear in the Chaudière district, bold and confident opinions expressed relative to deposits of quartz which are as yet known only by their outcrops, or by very superficial openings, and whose attitude and extension below the surface, as well as their industrial value are as yet wholly unknown. The openings which have been made in many of the outcrops have sufficed to establish the existence of veins and their direction, and moreover to extract portions of gangue, in which the assays, sometimes mechanical and at other times chemical, have shown in some of the specimens assayed, the presence of appreciable quantities of gold. But the conditions of regularity or irregularity, of thickness, and of mean richness in gold; in a word, all the conditions which render the mining of a deposit of auriferous quartz profitable or unprofitable, must remain matters of uncertainty, until they can be settled by workings more extended and more serious than have hitherto been made. As to the mean richness of the quartz in gold, it would be unsafe to deduce a confident opinion from the results even of numerous assays, so long as the distribution of the gold in the quartz is irregular. Multiplied assays from the same vein have nevertheless their importance, since they establish the auriferous character of the quartz, prove its constancy, and consequently assure the possibility if not the probability of obtaining satisfactory results in working on the large scale. This in my opinion is all that can be determined by assays. The real value of the gold deposits of Lower Canada can never be known until a number of them are actively wrought. This involves, doubtless, a considerable risk for those who are the first to embark in the enterprise, for nothing is more uncertain than the working of auriferous quartz veins, especially in a region where there are no precedents to guide. Nevertheless it is much to be desired that serious working trials of the gold-bearing veins in Lower Canada should be made; the risks would diminish with experience, and besides it should be said that the facts already known as to the auriferous character of several quartz veins in this region are far from discouraging.

ALLUVIAL GOLD.

Gold alluvions. *Chaudière Valley.*—The auriferous alluvions of Lower Canada cover an extended region, and we find that in 1852, the Geological Commission had already shown their extension over more than 10,000 square miles. (Report of 1852, page 71.) The gravels, through which the gold is very irregularly distributed, are generally covered by a layer of vegetable earth, and often by a bed of clay. They repose, as you have indicated in your Reports, in part upon metamorphic Lower Silurian rocks, consisting of schists, generally talcose, micaceous or chloritic, associated with diorites and serpentines. But to the southward, these Lower Silurian strata are unconformably overlaid by others of Upper Silurian age, which are also covered by gold-bearing alluvions. These upper rocks consist of argillaceous schists, with sandstones and limestones, all more or less altered. The rocks of these two formations, but especially of the Upper Silurian, are traversed by numerous veins of quartz running in the direction of the stratification, or between N.E. and E.

Many of the gold seekers in this region, imagine an analogy between the auriferous alluvions of Lower Canada and those of California and Australia, countries which I have never visited. If I were to compare the gold deposits of Lower Canada which I have examined, with those of any other country, it would be with Siberia. There, in the Ural and Altai Mountains, the auriferous sands are rarely found reposing on granitic or syenitic rocks, as in South America, but almost always on schistose rocks in the vicinity of diorites and serpentines, which has led the Russian mining engineers to consider the gold as having "*its principal source in the ferruginous quartz of the metamorphic schists, and in the vicinity of the serpentines and diorites.*"

In the instructions with which you favored me, I was directed to determine the facts relative to the distribution of gold in the gravels and clay, to study the quartz veins, and

also to give an account of the gold mining operations of the last two or three years. But at the time (the 1st October last,) the favorable season for explorations was already far advanced, so that while occupying myself more or less with the whole district, I was compelled to restrict my special examinations to the seigniory of Vaudreuil (Beauce), where up to the present time, the greatest activity in the search for alluvial gold has prevailed, and where the largest quantities of the precious metal have been found. In this seigniory also, the quartz veins already opened offered greater facilities for study than elsewhere in the region.

Chaudière. Alluvial gold has been profitably sought for in the Chaudière River itself, at its junction with several rapid tributary streams. But it is at the Devil's Rapids. place called the Devil's Rapids, where the Chaudière makes a sharp turn and runs west-south-west, that gold has been most abundantly found in the cavities, fissures and cracks of the clay-slates, which often form the bed, both of this river and its tributaries, and are here seen running in the direction just mentioned, forming parallel ridges which are uncovered in low water; at which times the country people are enabled to break up and search these slaty rocks to the depth of several feet. The fissures of these rocks are filled with a clayey gravel, in which the gold is met with, and I have seen the metal to the value of several dollars extracted from between the layers of the slate. In one of these bands of slate, which the country people call veins, the gold is tarnished by a black earthy coating of oxyd of manganese. This deposit of alluvial gold occupies a distance of about a mile of the river's bed, and is situated below the gold-bearing quartz vein which you have described in your Report for 1853-56, page 370, and which is more known in the locality as the O'Farrell vein; it has now been broken away down to the level of the slates. I was assured that the alluvial gold is found in greater abundance and in larger pieces in its vicinity.

I observed at the Devil's Rapids an excavation on the right bank, and about twenty feet distant from and below the Kennebec road. Here on lot 53 of range 1, north-east, a gallery was opened, having the slate rock for its floor, and continued for about 200 feet in a hard alluvial conglomerate cemented by clay. According to the information given me, the whole amount of gold obtained in this working was only about \$150.

Gold has also been found in many places in the bed of the Chaudière at low water, and I do not doubt that companies willing to incur the necessary expenses might work with profit certain portions of this river between the rapids just named and its junction with the Du Loup.

Rivière Guillaume or Des Plantes.—The river known by these two Guillaume River. names is bounded from the upper to the lower fall by high banks, and from its junction with the Chaudière to the greater fall, more than a mile from the high road, its course is successively over serpentine, diorite and chrystalline schists. The bed of this rapid stream, which is filled with boulders and pebbles of various dimensions, has been advantageously wrought for gold by the country people, and Dr. James Douglas also undertook some years since a regular working above and near the little fall. This was however abandoned after having yielded from \$2,500 to \$3,000 in gold. More than two years since, in the month of October, 1863, I spent several days in the examination of this stream. The washing of pans of gravel from its bed generally yielded grains of gold, with the black sand which ordinarily accompanies it in this region. I know that a company of five *habitants*, by laboring for twenty days during the months of July and August last, at a point on this stream a little above the former working of Dr. Douglas, obtained between eight and nine ounces of gold from the gravel accumulated in the re-entering angles and cracks of the diorite. At the same time another company working somewhat higher up on the stream got little or nothing. At this latter place, it is true, the auriferous gravel was found resting not on the bed-rock but on the bluish clay, and so far as has been observed in Lower Canada the alluvions overlying the clay are generally poor. The gravels between the lower fall and the Chaudière, have not been examined on account of a mill to which the working would be prejudicial.

Touffe-des-Pins or Gilbert River.—Up to the present time this river has Gilbert River. been the scene of the most important workings, and has yielded the largest amount of gold; I therefore made it the subject of a special examination. In ascending the course of this stream, which is a torrent at certain seasons, but easily

examined during the dry weather of summer, we find upon lot 75 of range 1 north-east, the remains of workings undertaken sixteen years since by Dr. James Douglas, which then furnished considerable quantities of gold, and would not, I am assured, have been abandoned but for the want of skilful management. A company of miners took up this old working last summer, but their explorations, conducted without energy, were not long continued, notwithstanding certain satisfactory results, among which may be mentioned a nugget of gold of six ounces weight. In following the course of the stream across the concession St. Charles, I observed on both banks and in the bed of the stream the traces of numerous explorations.

In entering the concession De Léry, we approach the rich deposit of alluvial gold which has been recently wrought. As it was important to determine the limits of this deposit, I commenced my explorations on lot 14 of this concession. I here made an opening on the right side of the stream, at a distance of about six yards from low water, and on a bank about two yards above its level. The excavation was rectangular in form, eight by twelve feet, and was carried to the bed-rock, a depth of seven feet. Three distinct layers were met with in this opening; first a foot of sandy vegetable soil, second a yellowish sand with pebbles, and third a clayey gravel containing gold, the latter layers having each a thickness of three feet. The washing, by means of a rocker, of one hundred cubic feet of this gravel, gave only seventeen grains weight of gold, the greater part of which was extracted from the fissures of the sandstone which formed the bed. On the same lot, about forty fathoms further up the stream, the company which has purchased the mining rights for the seigniory of Vaudreuil, undertook, in July and August last, certain explorations, partly in the bed of the stream and partly on the right bank. The expenses of these explorations, which employed six workmen, were \$300 and but two ounces of gold were obtained. I have these details from the agent of this company, who assured me that he saw a company of four miners extract three ounces of gold in a week, from an excavation not twenty-five feet to the right of the spot where he had wrought with so little success.

Both sides of the stream on lot fifteen are full of excavations, and I was assured that several among them had given profitable results. The two branches of the Gilbert meet upon lot 16, which, like the preceding, is marked all over its surface by pits and excavations from which the auriferous gravel has been extracted. The distribution of gold was found to be very irregular, and the gravel generally poor. I saw upon this lot an excavation then in progress by the Reciprocity Company. It was a rectangular pit, twenty-five feet by twelve, opposite the junction of the two branches of the stream, and on the right bank. The sides of the excavation offered the following section in descending order:— 1. Three feet of sandy vegetable soil; 2. Three feet of sandy gravel; 3. Two feet of yellowish clay without boulders; 4. Two or three feet of yellowish clay with boulders; 5. A bluish clay. This excavation was, I believe, abandoned a few days after my visit.

Before following the Gilbert across the lots rich in gold, I resolved to examine the branch coming from the north-east. It crosses the two concessions, De Léry and Chaussegros, upon the lots 16, and has been wrought with success on the first-named concession, as I was assured, and as seems to be attested by the numerous workings which I observed alike in the bed of the river and on the two sides. These workings diminished in number and in importance in approaching the concession Chaussegros, where none of them are seen. The case is similar on lot 17 of the concession of St. Gustave, where exploring pits are found only here and there. The beds observed in many of the excavations in this vicinity are similar to those which I shall have to describe farther on in giving an account of my explorations on the other branch of the Gilbert above the rich lots; but I may here notice the existence of a very thin layer of sandy gravel resting upon the blue clay, and covered by another stratum of clay. I was informed that this thin layer contained gold enough to pay the expenses of the excavations, and had been followed as far as possible.

The rich alluvions of the Gilbert, which were wrought in 1863 and 1864 with considerable success (although the results were exaggerated by the spirit of speculation), are now considered to be exhausted. They were found on the lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, of the concession De Léry. To form a notion of this area, we may regard the deposit as enclosed in a rectangle, having for its length the breadth of the four lots just mentioned, and for its breadth a measure of 180 feet, including the width of the river and a distance of eighty feet on either side. Let us farther imagine this area divided like a chess-board into

squares, each of which is occupied by a working. Many of these squares have been wrought with profit, and some have given results of exceptional richness, while the yield in the adjacent squares has been much less, many not having paid the expenses of excavation. We thus obtain, at the same time, a notion both of the irregularity of the working and the irregular distribution of the gold over the area.

When in October 1863 I visited the Gilbert River for the first time, I found upon the lots 18, 19, and 20, from 100 to 120 gold miners, divided into companies of from four to ten. Their workings consisted of a series of open excavations ten or fifteen feet deep, and of dimensions varying according to the number of workers. These open pits were sunk side by side, without method or regularity. While it is certain that large quantities of gold were extracted from these excavations, it is equally certain that a great quantity has been lost and left behind. The walls, often of considerable thickness, which separated the different pits, constitute in themselves a considerable volume of alluvion as yet untouched; and if we add to this the gold which was certainly lost by imperfect washings, it is safe to suppose, that a regular and methodic re-working of the deposit, including both the portions of undisturbed gravel and the refuse of the previous washings, would be profitable to whoever would undertake the operation. The Reciprocity Company in fact planned a work of this kind, and made costly preparations. At a second visit to this place, which I made in May 1865, the construction by them of a wooden flume, 1,800 feet long, four feet wide, and three deep, was already far advanced. It was supported on trestles of great strength, at distances of three feet, with a surrounding frame-work. The object of of this construction was to carry away from a higher point the waters of the stream, thus leaving its channel dry, and, at the same time to afford water for washing the alluvions. Although of a sufficient strength and capacity for the ordinary volume of water, this structure appeared to me, when I examined it, to be unfit to resist the floods which occasionally bring rocks and uprooted trees down the channels of these ordinarily quiet streams. I remarked this to my fellow-traveller at the time, and the event soon justified my fears,—for in the month of July last the dam across the river and a portion of the canal itself were carried away by a flood following a violent storm. Having repaired this damage, and expended for the canal and for some buildings a sum estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000, the Reciprocity Company, I am informed, made an open cutting in the dried-up bed of the stream from lot 16 to lot 18, and extracted thence about \$2,500 in gold.

I must here call attention to a fact which is not without importance for the future of gold mining in Lower Canada, namely, the subterranean working of the alluvions during the winter season. This was attempted in the winter of 1864-65 by about thirty miners divided into companies of from four to six. By the aid of pits and galleries they were able to carry on their search for gold throughout the winter, and to extract and wash a large quantity of gravel, in which the gold was so abundant as to richly repay their energy and perseverance. Among others was a mass of gold weighing a little over a pound. When I visited the Gilbert in May last, these subterranean workings were still going on, and I was able to examine them. The pits, fifteen in number, and all on lot 18, were opened on the left bank, at distances of from fifty to one hundred feet from the stream, and sunk to the bed-rock, a depth of from twenty to twenty-five feet. They were connected by galleries, one of which, draining the whole of the works, carried the waters into a pit, from whence they were raised by pumps and carried into the river. The auriferous materials were washed in rockers, generally at the bottom of each pit. Some gold was found in the gravel which covered the slates and sandstones, but the greater part was extracted from the fissures in these rocks. The same was true in most of the rich workings on this river, and particularly on lots 19 and 20, where, of two layers of gravel, separated by a stratum of bluish or yellowish clay, only the lower one was auriferous. The bed-rock, formed of interstratified clayslates and sandstones, is sometimes broken up to the depth of five or six feet, and it is in its joints and between its laminae, where the gravel has penetrated and often become indurated, that the gold has been found in the greatest abundance and in the largest masses. It is impossible to form an estimate, even approximative, of the quantities of gold extracted from the Gilbert and its banks during the last three years, the interests of opposite parties having led some to depreciate and others to exaggerate the amount.

The line of separation between lots 20 and 21, both of which are traversed by veins

of quartz, was indicated to me as the upper limit of the rich alluvions of the Gilbert. I followed the course of the stream upwards, examining both banks, as far as lot 34 in the concession of St. Gustave, and found in the concession Chaussegros numerous exploring pits, which became farther and farther apart. As no workings had resulted from these multiplied trials, I was naturally led to conclude that the alluvions along this portion of the river were poor in gold; but as I wished to assure myself of this by personal examination, and also to study some of the facts relative to the alluvions, agreeably to your instructions, I made an excavation on lot 21 of the concession De Léry, in the bed of the river, in a place where an eddy might have been supposed to favor the deposit of particles of gold. The pit was six feet by five, and was carried to the bed-rock, a depth of seven feet. Below two feet of sand, was a similar thickness of gravel, reposing on a bluish clay holding boulders. Twenty-five cubic feet of the gravel washed in a rocker, yielded only three very small scales of gold.

I sank another pit on lot 23 of the same concession, in the bed of the stream, and about twenty feet above a band of clay-slate which traverses the stream, giving rise to a fall of eight or ten feet, and is exposed at low water. This excavation was a rectangle eight feet by four, and was carried eight feet to the bed-rock. Here, beneath two feet of sand, followed by two feet of gravel, the blue clay with boulders was met with, as in the previous trial. The washing by the rocker of thirty cubic feet of this gravel, gave only five minute scales of gold.

I next examined lot 24, immediately below a saw-mill, under which I was assured gold had been found in the fissures of the slate ridges, which here cross the stream at three different levels just above the mill, giving rise to a fall of twenty-five feet, broken into several cascades. After having removed about two feet of sand in the excavation, the yellowish clayey gravel was found resting directly on the bed-rock, which was six feet from the surface. The washing of twenty cubic feet of this gravel yielded only two particles of gold.

Another excavation was made on lot 26 of the same concession, also in the bed of the stream, and very near an outcrop of quartz two or three feet wide, which crosses the stream from N.E. to S.W. After removing the sand, the gravel was met with, followed as before by blue clay resting on the bed-rock. Twenty cubic feet of this gravel washed by a rocker, did not yield a single particle of gold.

The last as well as the most important of the trials which I made on the Gilbert, was on the line between the lots 27 and 28 of the concession Chaussegros, on the right bank of the stream, and near an exploring pit which was said to have given encouraging results. I began the excavation sixteen feet square, but at a depth of five feet reduced it to ten feet square, thus leaving on each side benches of earth four feet wide to facilitate the further workings. Beneath a foot of vegetable soil was a layer of three feet of yellowish sand, and another of the same thickness of gravel. This rested on a bluish clay filled with boulders, which from this cause, and from its compactness, was very difficult to excavate. Towards the bed-rock however it became sandy, and more easily wrought. The thickness of this clay was eight feet, the whole depth of the pit to the rock being thus fifteen feet. Notwithstanding the proximity of the stream, no infiltration of water occurred till near the bottom, when two pumps were required to keep it dry. The washing by the rocker of thirty cubic feet of the gravel from this pit, did not yield a single particle of gold.

It seems then to be established that the rich deposit of the Gilbert River has for its upper or northern limit lot 21 of the concession De Léry, beyond which point, so far as examined, the alluvions, although generally more or less auriferous, are not workable. The irregularity in the distribution of gold in the gravel, is noticeable throughout the region, but appears more marked on the Gilbert than elsewhere.

Although the greater portion of the gold which has been found here is in small grains and scales, masses have, as is well known, been found from an ounce up to five ounces, and even to a pound in weight. It appears to me from the smooth, rounded and worn condition of its surface that the original source of this gold must be somewhat remote. I

have remarked that where the layer of gravel is found resting on the bluish clay with boulders, it is poor, but becomes richer when reposing directly upon the bed-rock; while in the case of two layers of gravel separated by a stratum of this clay, the upper layer is generally without gold, while the lower is

more or less auriferous. The constant absence of gold from these clays which are associated with the auriferous gravels, was certified by numerous miners, and confirmed by the washing of no less than one hundred cubic feet of the clays taken from my exploring pits at different levels, and even from the surface of the bed-rock itself. These clays however contain besides numerous pebbles and boulders, notable quantities of cubic pyrites, black ferruginous sand, and grains of garnet.

Alluvial gold has also been found in the greater part of the streams falling into the left bank of the Chaudière, and among other places in the Townships of Tring, Shenley and Dorset, as you have already stated. You have also noticed the auriferous character of the River Bras. This region has however as yet been but very superficially examined by the *habitants*, and careful explorations are needed to determine whether its valley contains workable alluvions.

Although the Gilbert has more especially attracted the attention of gold-seekers during the last few years, the district drained by the waters of the Famine and Du Loup, as far as the frontier of Maine, has been the subject of numerous explorations.

The richness of the alluvions of the Rivière du Loup was shown by the workings at its confluence with the Chaudière, in the years 1850-51-52, as described in your published Reports. All the tributaries of the Du Loup, as you have there mentioned, hold the precious metal in their sands; and it has also been found in many of the tributary streams of the Chaudière, in the townships of Jersey and Marlow. When I commenced my explorations, early in October last, I could not count upon more than three weeks of weather favorable to the examination of the alluvial deposits. It was therefore impossible for me to extend my explorations to these localities, which I much regretted. I was, however, able to assure myself that no important mining operation had as yet been undertaken in the townships of Linière and Metgermette, so that the thorough examination of the alluvions would have presented great difficulties. I have, therefore, but a very brief account to give you of the alluvions of the Famine and Du Loup, and their tributaries. Although I did not neglect the information which I received from various parties, or which was to be gleaned from publications on the subject, such as the Parliamentary Report "On the Canadian Gold Fields, and the means of their development," I could not make such information the basis of a report to be submitted to you. I may, however, state that in consequence of the encouraging results of a series of explorations, large tracts of land in this region have been purchased by various parties. What is now required is the investment of capital in regular workings upon the Rivers Famine, Du Loup, Metgermette and Oliva, as well as upon the other streams along the Kennebec road, from the forks of the Rivière du Loup to the frontier. If we take into consideration the results already obtained, and the facts established as to the distribution of gold in the Chaudière valley, we may, I think, entertain legitimate hopes for the success of such enterprises.

VALLEY OF THE ST. FRANCIS.

You have indicated in your Reports the existence of gold on the River Magog above Sherbrooke, and have also stated that it has been found along the St. Francis valley, from the vicinity of Melbourne to Sherbrooke, and in the townships of Westbury, Weedon and Dudswell, as well as on Lake St. Francis. Having been charged by R. W. St. Francis valley Heneker, Esquire, to examine during the months of July, August and September last, several lots of land belonging to the British American Land Company, in the Eastern Townships, I now, with his authorization, give you an account of the results of my investigations.

Orford. *Orford.*—The examination of lot 19, of range 5 of Orford, presented a special interest, owing to the discoveries reported to have been made on the neighboring lots, several of which had been sold at high prices, as containing workable auriferous alluvions. The explorations which I made upon the lot above mentioned were not very satisfactory, although gold was found in three out of five trial-pits, sunk pretty far apart in the beds or on the banks of two rapid streams, which run parallel to each other lengthwise through the lot and fall into the Magog River. Beneath a layer of vegetable earth the argillaceous gravel is found resting directly upon the slate. The gold is distributed irregularly and very sparsely throughout this layer of gravel, whose thickness

is extremely variable, and did not seem to be more abundant nor in larger grains on the bed-rock than elsewhere. One of the excavations however offered an exception to the conditions just described. It was sunk to a depth of twenty-nine feet, and after two or three feet of vegetable soil and a similar thickness of auriferous gravel, presented a mass of extremely compact bluish clay enclosing boulders, and continuing down to the bed-rock, which consisted of white quartz and black slate. Thirty cubic feet of the gravel washed by the rocker yielded a few small particles of gold, but not a trace of the precious metal was found in the residues from the washing of twenty-five cubic feet of the bluish clay extracted from various depths. It contained, however, small crystals of black ferruginous sand, besides numerous boulders and small rolled pebbles of divers colors.

Ascot.—Lot 6 of range 13 of Ascot, is traversed lengthwise by Grass Island Brook, a mile and a half higher up, on which an American Company, known as the Golconda Mining Company, has made explorations and planned an establishment which I have visited. Three excavations were opened by me on this lot, one in the bed of the stream, and the two others upon its banks. The bed-rock was met at an average depth of six feet. The sections resembled those in Orford, and the gold seemed irregularly distributed in the gravel, but more abundant. I doubt, however, if the auriferous zone having this stream for its axis, and extending about twenty-five feet on either side, could be wrought with profit.

On an adjacent lot, 6 of range 14, of Ascot, six excavations were made, in none of which was found a trace of gold. The stratum of auriferous gravel was entirely wanting, and the vegetable soil, sometimes sandy, rested directly on the bluish boulder-clay. None of the pits, one of which was sunk to the depth of sixteen feet, reached the bed-rock. The washing of a large quantity of the matters extracted from these excavations showed the presence of grains of pyrites and black ferruginous sand, but not a single particle of gold was met with. No outcrop of rock was observed either on this or the adjacent lots, although loose masses of quartz were seen in the bed of the brook.

It would appear from the results of my examinations, as well as from the information received from the country people who have sought for gold in this vicinity, that although the alluvions of the Magog may be said to be auriferous, the precious metal in them is in too small quantity to warrant working. Exceptionally rich deposits, which are found in all alluvial gold regions, and of which that of the Gilbert is a striking example, may however of course be met with.

Remarkable results are said to have been recently obtained from what is called the Ascot Gold Mines, on lot 11 of range 11 of Ascot, belonging to an American company. A notice in the *Sherbrooke Gazette* of November 18, asserts that from October 20 to November 14, 1865, there were extracted from this mine by 553 hours of labor an amount of gold equal to \$996—corresponding to \$1.81 per hour for each laborer,—the largest masses of gold having been found on the bank of the Magog River, in that lot. As however the working had been abandoned at the time of my visit I had not the means of examining this deposit, nor the mode of working it. I therefore only chronicle the account of these extraordinary results, without vouching for them.

The reports which form a part of the prospectus published by another American company, known as the Golconda Mining Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, ascribe a still more extraordinary richness to lots 2 and 3 of range 13 of Ascot, which are traversed by the Grass Island Brook. They speak, in fact, of \$14,000,000 of workable gold, of which \$3,000,000 are supposed to be in the alluvions; while the quartz and the slates found on the property are declared, according to published assays, to contain an average of \$153 in gold and \$7.53 in silver to the ton. When, for the first time, I visited this place in June last, several workmen were employed in washing the auriferous gravels, others in building a dam or in the erection of buildings intended for a mill for crushing quartz.

The quantity of gold which was then shown me as the result of the month's work, as well as the results of the washing before my eyes of numerous pans of the gravel, were such as to give me a favorable opinion of this alluvial deposit, which however my subsequent examination of Grass Island Brook has greatly modified. As to the quartz and the slate, which, if not auriferous, were abundant. I regretted not to find in the hands of the director of the workings, duplicates of the specimens mentioned in the prospectus, especially of a white quartz, which was said to yield \$3,326.10 of gold to the ton. If ever

an enterprise of this kind merited to be carried on with energy it might be supposed to be one supported by such reports and by multiplied assays so highly favorable, yet all working at the Golconda Mine has been abandoned since September last.

When I visited the spot at the end of August, I remarked in the stratified alluvion a succession different from that which I had observed in the lots that I had previously examined in the same township. Three layers are here distinguishable beneath the layer of vegetable soil,—the first a yellowish clayey gravel, containing grains of pyrites and a little fine gold; the second a stratum of large pebbles and masses of quartz and slate, cemented by a blackish clay, and without gold; while beneath this, resting on the slates, was a layer of iron-stained gravel, richer in gold than that above. The average thickness of the deposits here was about six feet. This condition of things is like that described on the Gilbert, where the sterile boulder-clay rests upon a rich auriferous gravel.

Lambton. *Lambton.*—In September last, I made an examination of lots 1, 2 and 3, in ranges A and B of Lambton. Particular regard was had to a stream which traverses lot 1 of range A, running northwards, for the reason that some ten or twelve years since explorations were there made, resulting in the discovery of considerable quantities of gold. At the commencement of my examinations, I found in the bed of the stream, in a place which had not been worked, and almost at the surface, a small mass of gold differing entirely in form and in size from that generally found in the region. A large and deep excavation at this place, and the working of a large amount of the materials extracted, gave no more gold like that first found, but only a few rare and fine particles.

The exceptional fact of the presence of this mass of gold at the surface, which I mention without comment, can have no bearing on the value of the alluvions which I have examined in this township. Although richer than those of the Magog River, I am persuaded that they cannot be wrought with profit. I found nevertheless an appreciable quantity of fine and scaly gold in the gravel from a large number of excavations on the lots already mentioned. The auriferous gravel here reposes upon a yellowish clay which holds boulders and great masses of rock, and is so thick, and at the same time so hard and difficult of excavation, that I did not think it worth while to carry the excavation to its base. I was informed that pits thirty feet deep had been sunk here without finding the bottom of the clay. In one case, however, in the vicinity of Lake St.

Lake St.
Francis.

hundred cubic

Sterile clays.

Francis, on lot 3 of range A, I sank to the clay-slate bed-rock without finding a trace of gold, even in its crevices. The washing of about one hundred cubic feet of these clays, extracted from different excavations, did not furnish me a single particle of gold; so that these boulder-clays would seem to be equally sterile with the similar clays of the Chaudière and the Magog. They however contain like these grains of pyrites and black sand, but I have remarked in all of these sterile clays the great fineness of the grains of the latter. I was assured that in a pit on lot 2 of range A, some particles of gold which seemed whitened with mercury were obtained. You have already noticed a similar fact in the Chaudière valley.

A water-course, which I may designate as the Lambton River, rises from a marsh to the south-east of the village, crosses the road from Sherbrooke to Vaudreuil at about a mile from the church, passing through lots 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8 and 7, of range A, and lot 11 of range 3, before falling into Lake St. Francis. Having learned while at Lambton that gold has been found in several places, and in appreciable quantities, in this stream, I determined to examine it. Two excavations were therefore made on lot 8 of range A, of Lambton, about one hundred and fifty feet apart, and in the bed of the stream, and continued the one into the left and the other into the right bank. I here found gold disseminated throughout a layer of gravel resting upon a decomposing slate, which was so tender as to be readily removed with the shovel, to a depth of from one to two feet. The gold seemed to me to be more abundant on either side than in the bed of the stream, and its quantity was such that the gravel might be wrought with profit if the auriferous area were more extended. The superior limit appeared, however, to be the lot 9, which, like 8, was traversed by veins of quartz; explorations on the lots 10, 11 and 12 gave but insignificant quantities of gold. The precious metal in this vicinity is generally so rough and angular, and even dendritic in form, as to suggest that it has not been brought from a great distance.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON ALLUVIAL GOLD.

General

considerations. The rule which appears to govern the distribution of alluvial gold in all other regions where it has been wrought holds good in Lower Canada. Here, as elsewhere, the layers of alluvion which contain the precious metal are not continuous, but occur in sheets or belts of greater or less extent and of variable thickness. The proportion of gold in these sheets or belts of alluvion is also far from uniform and regular, the richer portions being met with in patches more or less remote and isolated from each other. The auriferous gravels appear, from their composition and distribution, to result from a general alluvial action. In the crushed and pulverized veins of the neighboring hills, which make up the auriferous alluvions of the valleys, the gold is often so capriciously and irregularly distributed that in Australia and California the results of a week's working in some favored spot will amply compensate the miner for months of unprofitable toil in poorer ground. These general facts are illustrated by the rich deposits met with in several places of the Chaudière region, as at the Des Plantes, Gilbert and Du Loup, and it can hardly be supposed that in so vast a region these are exceptional cases. From these considerations it seems to me proper to encourage the search for alluvial gold in the hope of discovering other rich deposits, especially when such workings may favor the search for and the discovery of the veins which have furnished the precious metal.

In view of the wide distribution of auriferous alluvions—mines already prepared by nature, and requiring but a small capital for their working—the present tendency to neglect and depreciate them, while attention is turned to the search for mines of gold-bearing quartz, seems most unwise. I do not admit the opinion maintained by some writers, that the working of alluvial gold, as compared with that of veins, is the only really profitable gold mining; for although I know by experience that the worker of mines of gold-bearing quartz runs a great risk, I have seen many quartz veins in South America, when properly wrought, give not only satisfactory but richly remunerative results. The same is true for great numbers of mines in the western United States, Nova Scotia and Australia. Nevertheless, it is certain that the working of alluvial gold necessitates the employment of much less capital, that it is more easy and less uncertain than quartz mining, and consequently in all respects best adapted to the means of Canadian companies. It would, I think, be a subject of regret if the working of the mineral wealth of Canada were to be entirely abandoned by its people to foreign capital and foreign enterprise.

Conditions of alluvial working. In the working of an alluvial gold deposit its greater or less richness is not the only circumstance to be taken into account, for the situation of the deposit, the plans adopted for working, and the intelligence and practical skill of the director, must contribute in a very great degree to the success of the enterprise. Thus, for example, the working of dry alluvions upon table-lands or hill-sides will be easier and less costly than that of deposits on the shores or in the bed of a river, where the water is a source of embarrassment. On the other hand, the adoption of hydraulic

Hydraulic methods.

methods for the breaking up or excavation of an alluvial gold deposit in situations which permit of their application may greatly expedite the working, and diminish very much its cost. I have never employed the hydraulic method which is made use of in California and described in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1863 (page 742), and which appears to offer incontestable advantages, but I

South America.

have often, in working alluvial gold mines in South America, employed, for the removal of the sterile portions of earth, rapid currents of water, issuing from reservoirs constructed at higher levels, and so arranged that the flow of water could be regulated at pleasure. An open channel, as steep as possible, below the deposit to be wrought, serves to carry off the mud, sand and pebbles; the trees and large rocks having been cut down or broken and removed by hand. As soon as the auriferous stratum is laid bare the force of the current of water is reduced, but is still sufficient to break up and transport the auriferous material, washing it in a series of little channels or sluices arranged in different levels and in a broken line on a slope. The gold gathers at the head of each sluice, and if the operation has been well conducted the greater part of the precious metal will be found in the first one. Such is the method in general use in South America.

The hydraulic method applied to the breaking down of alluvial strata makes it possible to work deposits very poor in gold. This appears among other evidence from the report of

California. Mr. Simonin, a French engineer, who visited California in 1859. He says : " In the vicinity of Nevada, in California, they employ upon the placers the hydraulic method which I had already seen employed on a small scale on the banks of the Merced, and at Knight's Ferry. It is at Nevada that this method was invented, and there that its operation can best be studied. By means of a violent jet of water under a very high pressure, which the miner directs from a pipe like that of a fire-engine, great hills of alluvion are demolished ; earth, gravel and boulders come tumbling down with a crash and the workmen have to take care lest they should be buried in the ruins. The materials thus disaggregated fall into a canal constructed like an enormous sluice and called a flume. By this means the poorest gravels, in which the presence of gold would hardly be suspected, are washed with profit." Similar statements are made by Mr. W. P. Blake, and cited in your report of 1863. According to him two men, by this hydraulic method, can do in a week the work which would occupy ten laborers for thirty-five days in the ordinary methods of working. I am of opinion that large areas of the auriferous region of Lower Canada are situated at levels which would allow of the advantageous application of hydraulic methods. It is therefore probable, as you have already said, " that before long the deposits of gold-bearing earth which are so widely spread over Lower Canada will be made economically available." (Report for 1863, page 745.)

QUARTZ VEINS.

Quartz veins. The old rock formations upon which the gold-bearing alluvions of Lower Canada repose, contain numerous veins or bands of quartz, which run ordinarily in the direction of the stratification, north-east and south-west. Although these veins, with their encasing rocks, present numerous outcrops, they are concealed from view over large areas by a covering, variable in thickness, of vegetable soil or other superficial deposits, so that trenches or excavations become necessary if we would follow their course. As already observed, it is especially in the slates and sandstones of the Upper Silurian series that these veins have been observed in the greatest numbers. It is not yet certain whether the attitude of these masses of quartz is that of intercalated beds or whether they cut the surrounding strata. This question can only be satisfactorily determined after extensive workings, without which moreover it is impossible to arrive at any correct idea of the interior structure and composition of these veins. Their thickness and their aspect are very variable. The quartz however is generally white, although sometimes colored by oxyd of iron, apparently due to the decomposition of some foreign mineral, which has given to the mass a cavernous or carious structure. Some of these veins seem almost free from foreign minerals, while others, as you have indicated, contain metallic sulphurets, such as cubic pyrites, arsenical pyrites, blende, argentiferous galena, and sometimes native gold. It appears also from the analysis published by the Geological Survey that the pyrites and blende are sometimes auriferous.

The Reports of the Survey have shown the presence of native gold both in the veins belonging to the crystalline schists of the Lower Silurian near Sherbrooke, in Leeds, and in St. Sylvester in the seigniory of St. Giles, and in those traversing the Upper Silurian rocks in the seigniory of Aubert Gallion (St. George),* and in that of Vaudreuil at the Devil's Rapids in the Chaudière. While thus establishing the presence of gold in the veins of both the upper and lower formations, both of which might have contributed to the auriferous alluvions, the Reports of the Survey express the opinion that the greater part at least of the alluvial gold of Canada is derived from the Lower Silurian rocks. I may mention in support of the facts just cited, several specimens containing visible grains of native gold in vitreous copper extracted from a quartz vein which crosses the two concessions known as "The Handkerchief," in the seigniory of St. Giles, one of the localities to which you have already referred. But inasmuch as visible gold has also been found in the veins of the Upper Silurian rocks, and as the largest specimens of gold in the gangue yet found in Canada are from the vein at the Devil's Rapids, I am led to believe that it is desirable to explore carefully all this part of the auriferous region in the hope of favorable discoveries.

* *Esquisse Géologique du Canada*, page 63.

Vaudreuil. The lots 48, 49 A, 50 A, 50 B, 51 A, 51 B, 52 A, 53, and 54, in the range 1, north-east of the seigniorship of Vaudreuil, were particularly examined. I there remarked numerous ridges of clay-slate and sandstone rising above the soil and traversed in various directions by small veins of quartz. Veins of the same mineral were also observed running in the general direction of N.E., and also in little cross-courses having a direction E.S.E. Superficial excavations on lots 49 A, 50 A, and 50 B, seem to indicate the existence of an extended mass of quartz intercalated in the form of a bed; but as already remarked, only extended explorations can show whether a similar character does not belong to many of the quartz masses of this region.

Although the veins which are now attracting most attention are those in the seigniorship of Vaudreuil, numbers of similar quartz veins are found all the way southward to the frontier; and many have been discovered in the seigniorships of Aubin-Delisle and Aubert Gallion, and in the townships of Jersey, Marlow, Linière and Metgermette. Several outcrops of quartz appear along the Kennebec road; and at low water many of them can be seen in the beds of the Famine, Du Loup and their tributary streams, such as the Oliya, the Metgermette, and others already mentioned in speaking of the alluvial gold. I may here notice especially the quartz veins which were, at the time of my visit, being examined in Linière, very near the frontier. The encasing rocks here, as elsewhere, were clay-slates, and sandstones more or less calcareous. These rocks and their veins are already described in your report for 1863, pages 436-437, and more in detail in the Report for 1859, pages 50-52.

The townships and seigniorships which are the subject of the preceding remarks, are on the right bank of the Chaudière, but the veins for the most part appear to cross the river,—for I observed many outcrops of them on the road from St. Joseph to St. George, as well as on the shores and in the bed of the Chaudière. Several of these have already been followed, and uncovered on the left bank, especially in Vaudreuil and Aubert-Gallion. Other outcrops of quartz are seen on the road from Vaudreuil to Lake St. Francis, in the townships of Tring, Forsyth, Aylmer and Lambton, where I observed several near the lake. I regret not to be able to give you a detailed description of the quartz veins in this latter region, the exploration of which was prevented by the early snows; but I shall now proceed to state the observations which I was able to make upon the veins of which I have sent you specimens.

Vaudreuil.—Upon lot 83 of range 1 north-east of this seigniorship is a vein of quartz running N.N.E., with a south-eastern dip. On this vein, at the time of my visit, a pit had been sunk, five feet by twelve, to a depth of sixteen feet, showing a distance between the clay-slate walls of twelve feet. The mass was not homogeneous, but composed of a network of small veins of quartz impregnated with oxyd of iron, and separated by what appeared to be portions of the wall-rock. I was afterwards informed that at a depth of twenty or twenty-five feet these veins united into a single small one. It is said that an assay of a portion of this quartz sent to Boston gave at the rate of \$37 of gold to the ton, while another assay on the spot, by a Mr. Colvin, gave \$106 to the ton. A mechanical assay, by crushing and washing twenty pounds of the quartz, of which I send you specimens gave me five very small particles of gold. (No. 1.*)

What appears to be a powerful vein of quartz runs north-east through lot 21 of the concession St. Charles, with a very slight dip to the south-east. An excavation seven feet by twenty, had here been sunk to a depth of eighteen feet, and the adjacent clay-slate was only visible on the south-east side of the vein, whose thickness here is at least seventeen or eighteen feet. It is divided by joints into irregular masses separated by ochreous and earthy matter, but seems more compact at the bottom. I remarked near the north side of the excavation, a vein of brown decayed material, having a thickness of from four to twelve inches, and running parallel with the quartz vein. It was said that a portion of this quartz, assayed at Toronto, gave \$136 of gold to the ton, and that another assay by Mr. Colvin gave \$54; the certified assay by Dr. A. A. Hayes of Boston, gave for the quartz of this vein \$77.56 in gold and \$2.55 of silver to the ton. After my visit in October, the pit was sunk to thirty feet; but on my return in January, the working was suspended, so that I could not examine the bottom. The specimens sent were taken in October. (No. 2.)

* This and the following numbers in parenthesis refer to the assays in the following Report of Dr. Hunt.

On lot 62 of range 1, north-east, there is an outcrop of a vein of quartz, from which a few cubic feet have been removed by a very superficial working. The breadth of this vein was from four to five feet, but as it was neither uncovered nor examined, it was impossible to determine its attitude. It is said that an assay of the quartz, made in New York, gave \$15 in gold and \$22 in silver to the ton of rock, but that by the assay of Mr. Colvin, it yielded not less than \$106 to the ton. I have sent you a specimen of this quartz. (No. 3.)

An opening two or three feet deep on lot 19 of the concession St. Charles, has exposed a vein of quartz in clay-slate, running N.E., with a south-east dip. The vein has a thickness of twenty-four feet at the outcrop, and an irregular jointed structure like that on lot 21. The assay by Dr. Hayes, of this quartz, a specimen of which I send you, gave \$70.95 of gold, and \$2.00 of silver to the ton. (No. 4.)

I have sent a specimen from an outcrop of quartz running N.E., on lot 39 of the range 1, north-east. Although my attention was called to this locality, the superficial workings which had been made were covered by snow, so that it was not possible to examine it. (No. 5.)

I also observed an outcrop of quartz in clay-slate, a little above the opening made by me on lot 26 of the concession De Léry. It has a breadth of three or four feet, and runs north-east, but its attitude could not be determined. The mechanical assay of twenty pounds of this quartz gave me no trace of gold, and it was not judged worthy of further trial.

In describing the alluvial deposits, I have already noticed a pit made by me on lot 14 of this concession, a little below the working undertaken by the agent of an American company. In both of these openings quartz and sandstone, apparently interstratified, and running north-east, were met with, and in one of the excavations were transversed by a vein of dark-coloured carious quartz, having an east and west course.

The vein of quartz which crosses the Gilbert on lot 20 of the concession De Léry, appears to be a continuation of that already met with on lot 19 of the concession St. Charles. It was examined on the right bank by an excavation, in which the vein showed a breadth of seven or eight feet between its two walls of clay-slate. Its course is N.E., with a dip to the S.E., and at the outcrop it is divided by matters derived from the wall-rock into two distinct veins, which evidently tend to unite below. The quartz of the vein is cavernous, and the other matters in the vein and adjacent to it are generally ochreous. On the left bank of the Gilbert the examination consisted in an adit opened in the side of the hill, where the vein was met with as before, divided into two parts, but much less impregnated with oxyd of iron. Some alluvial gold was found in the gravel from this adit. I submitted to a mechanical assay, by pulverizing and washing, twenty pounds of the quartz from the right bank, and found in the residue twenty-two particles of gold, very minute, but visible to the naked eye. I was assured that the assays of Dr. Hayes had given for this, of which I send you a specimen, from \$16 to \$18 to the ton. (No. 6.)

Two other outcrops of quartz, bearing in this case, E.N.E., were pointed out to me on lot 21, of the same concession. As the exploring pit which had here been sunk on the right bank of the Gilbert had partly caved in, and was filled, I could not examine the vein at this point. The other outcrop on the left bank had not yet been in any way examined. A specimen of quartz from the right bank is said to have given \$40 of gold to the ton.

I have mentioned the lot 53, on range 1, north-east in Vandreuil, as one of those on the bank of the Chaudière, at the Devil's Rapids, where there are numerous exposures of the rocky strata; among these is a strong band of sandstone, with a N.E. strike, the strata being traversed by numerous little veins of quartz running E.S.E., and among them a well-marked vein, a foot in width. A little to the east of this exposure of sandstone, is an outcrop of quartz, which a longitudinal cutting has exposed for a distance of thirty or forty feet. This mass of quartz, like some others already described, is divided by joints, which are filled with earthy matters. Other outcrops of a pure white quartz, seeming to belong to isolated masses, appear on the same lot. I made a mechanical assay of fifty pounds of the above quartz, without finding a visible trace of gold, while the assay of the same quantity of quartz selected from outcrops on lot 51 A, gave five small particles of gold. I have sent specimens from this lot, and also from lot 53. (No. 7.)

I observed at the northeast extremity of lot 2, of the concession St. Charles, the out-

crop of a vein of quartz running N.E., and having a breadth of about five feet. It had only been superficially explored. A mechanical assay of twenty pounds gave me no trace of gold.

In lot 16, of the concession Chaussegros, an opening has been made on the outcrop of a vein of quartz, running N.N.E. At the time of my visit it was too superficial to enable me to determine its attitude, and the cold weather soon after put an end to the working. I send you a specimen of this quartz, the mechanical assay of twenty pounds of which gave me five small particles of gold.

An outcrop of quartz having been indicated to me on lot 49 A, of range 1, north-east, I went to examine it, but the soil being covered with snow, and no exploration having been made, I could not do so; I, however, notice it, and have sent you a specimen of the quartz.

Another locality of quartz having been indicated on lot 59 A, of range 1, north-east, near Bolduc's Creek, I went to examine it. A superficial opening has here exposed for a breadth of thirteen feet an incoherent mineral mass, consisting of quartz, mixed with the encasing clay-slate and sandstone, but seeming nevertheless to form a vein running N.E. The surface being covered with snow, the examination of this deposit was difficult, and besides a deep excavation would have been necessary in order to determine the attitude of the vein. I send a portion of the quartz, of which a mechanical assay of twenty pounds gave me six very small scales of gold. (No. 8.)

Aubin-Delisle. On lot 9 of range 1, of the seigniory of Aubin-Delisle, a pit six feet by eight has been sunk to a depth of twenty-five feet on an outcrop of quartz which runs east north-east, and dips south-south-east. The mineral mass, which is imbedded in clay-slate, is divided by an admixture of the wall-rock into several veins, one of which is four feet wide. Other outcrops appear here and there on the same lot, and lead me to suspect the presence of a considerable mineral mass in the attitude of a bed. I send a specimen of quartz. (No. 9.)

Aubert-Gallion. I here notice, in passing, a deposit of quartz, which I have not examined, situated on lot 30 of range 1 of Aubert-Gallion, and of which I send you a specimen. (No. 10.)

Another deposit of quartz which has been partially explored, is found on lot Linière. 76 of range 1 of the township of Linière, but at the time of my visit in January last, the working was suspended and the pit filled with water and ice. The vein, which has a width of five feet, and runs north-north-east, is of white quartz imbedded in clay-slate. I was told that visible gold had been observed in another small vein, at the bottom of the pit, and that an assay of the quartz made at New York, gave \$54 of gold to the ton. I send you a specimen of the quartz. (No. 11.)

A shaft to the depth of twenty-five feet has been opened on lot 2 of range 1 of Linière, very near the frontier, on an outcrop of quartz running north-east, with a dip to the south-east. It is a large mass, consisting of several veins from four to six inches, and in one case a foot in width, with intervening portions of wall-rock. I send you specimens of the quartz. (No. 12.)

Another excavation on the same lot has exposed a network of small veins, more or less ochreous, and imbedded in the clay-slate. I know from reliable sources that other outcrops of quartz have been observed in this locality and in other places in the townships of Linière and Metgermette, but as the country at the time of my visit was covered by more than a foot of snow, I was not able to examine them personally.

While I was examining the lots of the British American Land Company, in the basin of the St. Francis, I made an examination of certain deposits of quartz, with the following results:—

The bed of the Magog River where it passes through lot 19 of range 5 of the township of Orford, presents numerous loose masses and several veins of quartz. I opened two trenches on the left bank at low water level; one of these made in the slate, in the supposed direction of one of the veins failed to meet it, while the other disclosed a mineral mass, irregular and of uncertain thickness, composed of a confused mixture of quartz with slate and a decomposed ochreous matter. One outcrop of quartz with a north-east direction and a thickness of about ten feet, had a cavernous structure and seemed likely to be auriferous. Having found a few scales of alluvial gold in the residue from washing about twenty cubic feet of the adjacent gravels, I suspected that the

precious metal might be derived from the quartz veins which I have just mentioned, but the results of assays made by Dr. Hayes of several specimens of the quartz from this vicinity, showed how uncertain are such indications, for not one of the specimens contained gold. These assays were the more interesting inasmuch as it appears to me that the band of talcose schists and quartz veins, which here crosses the lands of the British American Land Company, also traverses those of the Golconda Mining Company, which are the lots 2 and 3 of range 13 of Ascot. The results of numerous assays of the quartz and talcose slates from this locality, published by the Company, give, as I have before mentioned, a mean result of \$153 of gold to the ton. These rocks appear identical with those of Orford described above, from which they are only separated by a distance in a right line of about two miles.

The stream already spoken of (page 68) which falls into Lake St. Francis, after having crossed several lots in range A of the township of Lambton, traverses several outcrops of quartz. These were particularly remarked on lots 8 and 9, where the bed of the stream is strewn with numerous masses of the mineral, portions of which were also found in the excavations made by me on lot 8, in the search for alluvial gold. At the time that I examined these lots I could not undertake the researches necessary to determine the attitude of these veins. I however remarked, that while appreciable quantities of alluvial gold were found on lot 8, scarcely a trace of the precious metal was seen either above or below it; while at the same time the angular aspect of the gold led me to suppose that its source was not far distant. I accordingly made a mechanical assay of twenty pounds of the quartz from lot 8, and obtained for as the result several very small particles of gold.

In accordance with the instructions which I received from you, I have limited my examination of the deposits of quartz in the Chaudière valley to those which were already attracting attention in the region. If I have given you but short and incomplete descriptions of these, it is because in most of them the walls of the veins cannot yet be determined, and because not one of them had at the time of my visit been sufficiently opened to allow of a correct opinion of its character or attitude. I have therefore preferred to pass over in silence certain points upon which information would be desirable, rather than give opinions which could only be conjectural. I read in the *Géologie Appliquée* of Burat, "that although the theory of metalliferous deposits, based as it is upon numerous facts which are the same in all parts of the world, may now be regarded as established, the practical conditions, that is to say those which regulate the character and richness of mines, are altogether local." The study of metalliferous deposits in a district where none of the same kind are actively worked, is thus surrounded with difficulties and uncertainty; so that in attempting the examination, with which you had charged me, of the Chaudière region, it was neither possible for me to judge by analogy, nor to establish comparisons. A knowledge of local conditions moreover facilitates the estimation of the economic value of metalliferous deposits, for in some districts veins slender and poor at the surface, may augment in size and become richer in descending, while in others wide and rich veins, in working, grow poor and narrow. We must therefore in a new country, work in the dark as it were, until experience shall have fixed certain rules for guidance. With these reservations, and relying on the facts established and made known in the Reports of the Geological Survey, on the results obtained by the gold miners in the region during the last three years, and finally upon my personal examinations as set forth in the preceding pages, I conclude with the following observations.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The auriferous deposits which cover a great region in Lower Canada in all probability contain, particularly in the valley of the Chaudière, considerable areas whose regular and methodic working on a large scale by hydraulic processes may be made remunerative; in addition to which limited deposits of exceptional richness, such as have been already found, may be looked for.

2. Although the examination of the alluvial gold from the deposits hitherto worked does not permit us to attribute its source to veins of quartz in the immediate vicinity, it is nevertheless established that this alluvial gold is derived from the rocks of the region.

3. The existence of native gold having been established, alike in the veins of the altered Upper and Lower Silurian rocks of the district, the search for gold-bearing veins should not be confined to a few localities, but may be extended with probabilities of success to the whole area occupied by the altered rocks of these two divisions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MICHEL.

REPORT BY MR. T. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S., CHEMIST AND MINERALOGIST TO
THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

SIR,—I have now the honor to submit to you my report on the specimens of quartz collected by Mr. Michel from the gold region of Eastern Canada, and described in his report. To the results of my assays I have joined, as not without interest to those engaged in gold-working, some explanations as to the manner of assaying, the distribution of gold in nature, the nature and origin of the gold alluvions of Canada, and the mode of occurrence of alluvial gold in some other countries, as compared with Canada, together with a brief notice of the hydraulic process employed in California.

ASSAYS OF QUARTZ FOR GOLD.

Before giving the results of my assays of the quartz specimens selected by Mr. Michel, it may be well to explain briefly the mode in which gold occurs in ores, the processes adopted for its extraction, and the mode of assaying. While the gold most frequently occurs directly imbedded in quartz, (or in bitter-spar as in Leeds, or in calcareous spar,) it is sometimes contained in metallic sulphurets, as in iron pyrites, which is often auriferous; in vitreous copper ore, as in St. Giles; in blende, as at the Chaudière; or in arsenical pyrites, as in Nova Scotia. Sometimes the gold in these sulphuretted minerals is in particles visible to the eye, but often in a state of minute division, and although the notion has generally been questioned, perhaps in chemical union with sulphur and the other metals. In quartz or in spars, it is doubtless mechanically disseminated in particles of various sizes; but the operation of pulverizing the quartz tends to beat these into thin flakes, and thus reduce the metal to a still greater degree of division. The consequence is, that the simple crushing and washing of ores fails to separate the whole of the gold, partly because it is so finely divided as to be carried away by the water, and in case of metallic sulphurets, perhaps because it may be chemically combined. The new pulverizer of Messrs. Whelpley & Storer, of Boston, appears to overcome, to a great degree, the evil arising from the farther division of the gold in the ores. In this apparatus, which may be described as an air-mill, the mutual attrition of the particles rotating with great velocity in a current of air, rapidly reduces the ores and all brittle materials to dust, while grains of gold or any other malleable metal present, instead of being extended into scales, are beaten into pellets.

Amalgamation. The use of quicksilver in the process known as amalgamation, enables us to separate a much larger portion of gold than can be obtained by simple washing, and is the process most commonly resorted to with gold-bearing quartz; but in the case of ores containing sulphurets like pyrites, is much less efficient. In such cases the ores are first roasted to expel the sulphur, after which the gold is separated by amalgamation, or is dissolved out by a solution of chlorine,—a process now frequently employed in cases where the gold is in a greatly divided state.

It is found in practice, however, that the ordinary method of amalgamation under the most favorable conditions, fails to remove all the gold from pulverized quartz, and the mineral which has passed through the process, still yields to the assay a greater or less portion of gold. The loss of gold in this way is from twenty to forty, and even fifty per cent. of the whole amount present in the ore. This loss is due, in great part, to the fact that portions of the gold in an ore are not readily moistened by mercury, and thus escape amal-

gamation. The cause of this is not clear; but the difficulty is said to be overcome by an ingenious process recently invented and patented by Prof. Henry Wurtz, of New York, which consists in adding to the mercury a minute portion of sodium. This communicates to it a greatly increased amalgamating power, and so far as experiments have been tried, promises to be of much advantage in the working of gold ores. The method of Prof. Wurtz has also been introduced in England by Mr. William Crookes; and according to the statements lately published by Mr Robert Hunt in the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, with excellent results.

From the preceding observation it will be seen that none of the processes used for the treatment of gold ores (if we except that by chlorine) will enable us to determine the whole amount of gold present in an ore. To obtain such a result, the method almost universally adopted for the assay of gold-bearing quartz consists in fusing it, previously reduced to fine powder, with a mixture of carbonate of potash or soda, and oxyd of lead. In this process the quartz is completely dissolved, and if in such a solution a portion of metallic lead be present in a highly divided state, it unites with all the gold (and silver), and carries it to the bottom of the liquid mass. To effect this it is only necessary to add to the mixture, either before or after fusion, a little powdered charcoal, which reduces a portion of lead from the oxyd of this metal which was added. It is not necessary to reduce the whole, as the first portions of lead thus separated carry down with them the whole of the gold.

In practice, this operation is performed on small portions. Usually from 500 to 1,000 grains' weight of the quartz in fine powder is mixed with the same quantity of soda-ash or pearl-ash, and as much oxyd of lead (litharge). Using French weights, I take for an assay of the pulverized quartz, pearl-ash and litharge, each 100 grammes (1,543 grains), adding 4-10 grammes (6 grains) of charcoal. These are intimately mixed and heated in a covered clay crucible to bright redness for about half an hour, or until the whole is in a state of quiet fusion, when the contents of the crucible may be poured into a conical mould, and will form, on cooling, a greenish glass with a button of soft lead at the bottom weighing six or seven grammes (about 100 grains). When the ore contains sulphur or arsenic, this is first thoroughly expelled by roasting at a red heat, and the fusion then conducted as before, in some cases with the addition to the above mixture of 50 grammes of glass of borax.

The buttons of lead obtained by this operation are next subjected to cupellation—that is, are heated to a strong red heat in a muffle-furnace, in small cups of bone-ash, which absorbs the dross or oxyd of lead as it forms and melts, until at last there remains nothing behind, unless gold or silver be present,—these metals resisting the oxydizing process. In practice, it is generally found that the litharge employed contains a trace of silver, whose proportion may be determined if desired. If no gold were present in the assay, the little bead of silver left after cupelling the button of lead is at once dissolved by nitric acid, which does not attack gold. If there is much gold in the bead, this is melted before the blowpipe with so much silver that the gold shall form no more than one-fourth of the alloy, and this compound, when treated with nitric acid, leaves the gold in a pure state and ready to be weighed. Such is an outline of the method followed in the assays given below.

In the working of other metals, such as copper and lead, the ore is seen to be irregularly distributed through the rock or veinstone; and in the case of gold ores, though the metal is generally invisible, or in such rare and small particles as to be readily overlooked, the same irregular distribution is found to exist.

Quartz holding a troy ounce of gold to the ton is a profitable ore*; this quantity is equal only 1-32,666th part, or little more than a grain weight of gold to five pounds of the rock, and even this minute portion is not equally diffused, but, in part at least, is con-

*According to a published statement by Mr. Ashburner, the Mineralogist to the Geological Survey of California, an average yield of eight dollars of gold to the ton of quartz will there cover the expenses of mining, crushing, and amalgamating, provided the vein is wide, placed in favorable conditions for working, and near water-power for moving the machinery required. A vein yielding regularly ten dollars of gold to the ton, may thus be wrought with profit. Another estimate places the actual cost of working a gold-bearing quartz vein in the above conditions in California at not over seven dollars the ton.

Distribution of gold. concentrated into particles of some size; as is shown by mechanical assays like those described by Mr. Michel, where quartz specimens not greatly richer than that here supposed, yield by crushing and washing visible scales of gold. These considerations will serve to show how uncertain and how irregular must necessarily be the results of laboratory assays, which are rarely made on more than two or three ounces of the pulverized quartz, for the reason that the manipulation of much larger quantities by such a process becomes difficult.

In the following assays five or six pounds of quartz, taken at hazard from a larger quantity, after being heated to redness and quenched in water to make it more friable, were reduced to a powder, from which were taken portions for assay; these were more finely pulverized and sifted. Now it is obvious from what has been said about the irregular distribution of the gold in quartz that different portions of 100 grammes each of this powder may contain very variable amounts of the precious metal, and moreover that another mass of quartz from an adjacent portion of the vein may be much richer or much poorer than that selected for trial. Hence in an ore like gold-bearing quartz, in which the metal is generally invisible to ordinary inspection, the results of assays of selected portions have but a very subordinate value in determining the economic importance of a deposit; and it is only by several assay-trials of the powder resulting from the crushing of very large quantities of quartz from different parts of the vein, or by its working on a large scale, that the value of a gold-bearing vein can be determined. Instances of the variable results to be obtained from different portions of the same sample will be given below, but the following statements, from a late paper by Mr. Robert Hunt, Keeper of the Mining Records in Great Britain, giving an account of recent attempts to work auriferous quartz in the district of Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, North Wales, where the precious metal occurs in veins formerly wrought for copper, are instructive. From two mines samples were assayed by Mr. Readwin, yielding from 200 to 400 ounces of gold to the ton of quartz, yet he at the same time expressed the opinion that the average yield would not exceed half an ounce of gold to the ton. We are farther informed that at one of the mines 200 tons of quartz had been stamped, yielding 15 dwts., and at the other 2500 tons giving an average of only 12 dwts; while another mine in the same district had treated over 4000 tons with an average produce of nearly 56 dwts to the ton. This lode was of quartz, with some carbonate of lime, yellow copper ore and telluric bismuth, a not unfrequent companion of gold in other regions.—(*Quar. Jour. Science*, Oct., 1865.)

Of the quartz from the twelve localities specially indicated in the Report of Mr. Michel as having been the subjects of some exploration, there were made in Assays. all thirty-one assays, each on portions of 100 grammes, and with the following results calculated for the ton of 2,240 lbs.; the value of the gold being estimated at \$20.67 the ounce troy of 480 grains. The silver was not determined in any of the assays, but it did not appear in any case to exceed the small proportion which is always alloyed with native gold, and which in that from the alluvions of the Chaudière, as appears from the mean of several analyses given in the *Geology of Canada*, to be about 12 per cent. It is well known, however, that both the copper and lead ores of the Eastern Silver. Townships contain portions of silver, so that where these ores are associated

with the gold, a larger alloy of silver may be looked for. Thus, in an assay of a pyritous copper ore from a quartz vein in the Lower Silurian rocks in Ascot, more than five parts of silver were found for one of gold. (*Geology of Canada*, p. 517.)

1. Vaudreuil, lot 83, 1st range north-east. Two assays gave no trace of gold.
2. Vaudreuil, lot 21, concession St. Charles. Five assays: of these four gave an average of only 6 dwts. 13 grs. of gold=\$6.76; while the fifth, in which a large scale of gold was seen in sifting, and was added to the assay, yielded at the rate of 4 ounces, 18 dwts.= \$101.29; the average of the five assays being \$25.66 per ton.
3. Vaudreuil, lot 62, 1st range north-east. Two assays gave me no trace of gold.
4. Vaudreuil, lot 19, concession St. Charles. Six assays; of these the mean of four gave 4 dwts. 21 grains of gold=\$5.03; and that of two others, in which, as in No. 2, a scale of gold was seen and was ground up with the powder, was 3 ounces 2 dwts.= \$64.07. The average of these assays is thus \$24.71 to the ton.
5. Vaudreuil, lot 39, 1st range north-east. Two assays yielded no trace of gold.

6. Vaudreuil, lot 20, concession De Lery. Two assays, the mean of which gave 14 dwts. 16 grains of gold=\$15.15 to the ton.
7. Vaudreuil, lot 53, 1st range north-east. Two assays gave no trace of gold.
8. Vaudreuil, lot 59 1st range north-east. Two assays gave no gold.
9. Aubin-Delisle, lot 9, range 1. Two assays gave no gold.
10. Aubert-Gallion, lot 30, range 1. Two assays gave no trace of gold.
11. Linière, lot 76, range 1. Two assays gave no gold.
12. Linière, lot 2, range 1. Two assays gave a mean of 6 dwts., 13 grains of gold=\$6.76 to the ton.

If we compare the results of these assays with those mentioned by Mr. Michel, we shall see farther proof of the irregularity with which gold is distributed in the gangue. The quartz from several of these veins has been examined by Comparison of assays. Dr. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, whose results, which are worthy of the highest confidence, are given by Mr. Michel, together with other assays by persons unknown to me, but probably reliable. The quartz of No. 1 had given in Boston \$37, and in another assay made on the spot, \$106 of gold to the ton; the mechanical assay also yielded a portion of gold to Mr. Michel; while two assays of another sample from the same vein gave me no trace of the precious metal. Again, in the case of No. 2, Dr. Hayes obtained \$77.56, and Mr. Colvin \$54.00, while one assay of the same vein yielded me not less than \$101.29; and four others, as seen above, a mean of only \$6.76. No. 3, in like manner, is said to have furnished gold, though none was found in the specimen just assayed. Nos. 4 and 6 have yielded gold both to Dr. Hayes and myself; while of No. 8, which gave traces of gold by Mr. Michel's mechanical assay, and of No. 11, which is said to have yielded gold to an assayer in New York, the specimens furnished me yielded no traces.

The specimens of quartz collected by Mr. Michel are all from the Upper Silurian strata, and, although generally running with the strike, appear to be from true veins. In many cases they enclose angular masses of the wall-rock, and evidently fill up fissures produced by fracture. These veins appear to differ in their greater extent and apparent continuity, from those which traverse the adjacent Lower Silurian rocks, and which are generally small and interrupted.

The quartz of the above veins is generally white and crystalline, often with drusy Calcareous spar. cavities lined with crystals. It frequently contains portions of a brownish cleavable spar, closely resembling ordinary bitter-spar or dolomite, which, as is well-known, often contains a portion of carbonate of iron and weathers brownish. On analyzing, however, a portion of the spar from 10, it was found to be a compound of carbonate of lime and carbonate of iron, with traces only of carbonate of magnesia, being identical in aspect and composition with a variety of calcareous spar from an unknown locality, analyzed by me and described in Dana's *Manual of Mineralogy*, 4th Edition, page 438. This sparry carbonate is slowly decomposed by the action of the air, giving rise to a very light pulverulent form of hydrous peroxyd of iron, which at the outcrop of some of these veins is seen still retaining the cleavage of the spar. The decomposition of Source of gozzan. this, or of a similar spar, is apparently the origin of the *gozzan* or ferruginous matter which forms, in some cases, the outer layer or selvage of the quartz veins in this region. In the case of No. 10, it forms a considerable portion of the vein towards the walls, and presents broad curved cleavage-planes. The accompanying quartz, which is generally white and crystalline, is sometimes stained green by chlorite, which forms small masses in the vein. Minute grains of galena are also present. The presence of the spar, or of the result of its decomposition, was also conspicuous in the veins 1, 2, 4, 6, and 12. In some cases, as in the vein at the Devil's Rapids, this spar contains a portion of carbonate of maganese, and then the result of its decomposition is black or brownish-black from the presence of oxyd of maganese. If gold were imbedded in this spar, as it certainly is in the bitter-spar of Leeds, it would be liberated during the decomposition of the spar, and appear near the outcrop of the veins. From such a source may be derived the angular and unworn gold which Mr. Michel found at the St. Francis, and of which occasional particles have been found elsewhere in the alluvions, offering a marked contrast to the ordinarily worn and rounded condition of the alluvial gold.

While the results of numerous assays of quartz from the Upper Silurian rocks are certainly such as to encourage us to look for workable deposits in the rocks of that series, it should not be forgotten that specimens of native gold are also found in the veins of the Lower Silurian in Leeds and St. Giles. An assay of the quartz from the latter is said to have yielded Dr. Hayes $6\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. of gold to the ton. Gold has also been found in similar geological conditions at the Halifax Copper Mine, in a veinstone, whose assay gave about the same quantity as the last. (*Notes on the Gold of Eastern Canada*, published by the Geological Survey, page 31.) It seems therefore quite as probable that workable gold veins may be found in the Lower as in the Upper Silurian rocks. Indeed, the opinion has already been expressed in the Reports of the Survey, that the chief source of the alluvial gold has been the disintegration of the crystalline rocks of the Lower Silurian series, which form the chain of hills to the north-west of the auriferous alluvions. It would seem, in fact, that the gold resting on the Upper Silurian rocks beyond these hills must be derived from a source somewhat remote; since it is difficult to conceive of a force which could break up the rock, separate the gold from its gangue, and give it a worn and rounded aspect, which should not be, at the same time, an energetic transporting agency. The derivation from the Lower Silurian rocks to the north, of a large portion of the materials making up the auriferous alluvions which rest on the Upper Silurian strata is evident; for intermixed with the dark-colored clay-slates of the latter are numerous worn pebbles of epidote, jasper, diorite, diallage, serpentine, and red argillite, which are derived from the Lower Silurian series; together with magnetic, titanite, and chromic iron ores,—all three of which, but especially the latter, appear to characterize the older rocks. It is further to be noticed that one of the richest alluvial deposits of gold yet observed in the Chaudière district is along the Rivière des Plantes, which runs entirely on the Lower Silurian rocks, and about a mile to the north of the boundary of the Upper Silurian area. As might be expected, Mr. Michel, who has carefully examined the alluvions of this stream, informs me that they differ from those of the Gilbert and other streams further southward, in which the ruins of the Upper Silurian strata are mingled with those of the Lower Silurian series.

With regard to the black sand in auriferous alluvions, and the erroneous notions which prevail with regard to it, it should be remarked that similar black sandy residues, consisting chiefly of various ores of iron (sometimes with oxyd of tin and other minerals), may be obtained from the washing of almost all sands and gravels derived from crystalline rocks, and that the occurrence of a black sand, therefore, in no way indicates the presence of gold. When however this metal is present in a gravel, it, from its great weight, remains behind with the black sand and dense matters in the residue after washing. As long ago described, the black sand of the auriferous alluvions in Canada consists chiefly of chromic, titanite, and magnetic iron ores.

The examinations of the auriferous alluvions above described, show the existence of a peculiar deposit of clay, bluish on the Gilbert River, but yellowish in Ascot, Orford and Lambton. It is very stiff and coherent, and encloses large quantities of boulders and rounded fragments of rock, but seems from the testimony of the miners and from the repeated trials made by Mr. Michel on the Gilbert and elsewhere, to be destitute of gold. It is worthy of record that on lot 6 range 14 of Ascot, he detected in it shells which were too imperfect to be preserved, but from a drawing made on the spot, appear to be a species of *Mya*. This clay, which seems to correspond to what has been called the boulder-clay of the St. Lawrence and Champlain valleys, is like it found distributed in an irregular manner, partly no doubt from the effects of subsequent denudation. While, on the borders of Lake St. Francis, which is 890 feet above the sea, the bottom of the boulder-clay was not reached at thirty feet, it was often found by Mr. Michel to be only two or three feet in thickness, and in many places was absent. Auriferous gravels are found resting on this boulder-clay, but the general testimony is that they are poorer than those found lying on the bed-rock; and the important fact is shown by numerous workings on lots 19 and 20 on the Gilbert, and also in Ascot, on lot 2 of range 13, that a rich layer of auriferous gravel lies below the boulder-clay, resting upon the clay-slates beneath.

The residue obtained by washing a portion of this barren clay from the Gilbert River was not without interest. Besides the rounded fragments, which were, with very few

exceptions, of Upper Silurian clay-slate, there were numerous worn and rounded masses of iron pyrites, which also made up one-third of the finer and heavier sand remaining after washing. This, after the separation of the pyrites, was found to consist of magnetic, chromic and titanitic iron ores, resembling those of the auriferous gravels of the same vicinity, but in very much smaller grains. It is worthy of note that the grains, as well as the small rounded pebbles of iron pyrites from this boulder-clay, were bright, and free from any discoloration or tarnish, a fact which would seem to show that they had been carefully protected from the air by the clay ever since the time of their erosion. Such grains of pyrites, had they existed in a permeable gravel, would have been more or less completely destroyed by oxydation, which may explain the general absence of unoxidized pyrites from the auriferous alluvions. The occurrence in this sterile clay of the chromic and titanitic irons which elsewhere accompany the gold, is a fact which suggests further inquiry into the origin and history of the superficial deposits of this region.

In Australia the gold fields of Victoria have derived their precious metal, as in Australia. Canada, from quartz veins in Silurian rocks, but the breaking-down of these took place at a remote period, the great deposits of alluvial gold being in a series of sands, gravels and clays apparently of fresh-water origin, containing lignite, and of Miocene or Middle Tertiary age; which are covered in places by overflows of a volcanic rock, there called blue-stone. A partial disintegration of this ancient auriferous drift took place near the close of the Tertiary period, giving rise to the second gold alluvions, and the present action of rain and rivers on these two produces the third or recent alluvions. As a general rule, the portion richest in gold in all of these is found at their base, where they rest directly on the Silurian strata. In some cases these several deposits overlie one another, so that two or even three auriferous strata or *gold bottoms* are found at different depths. These details are from a paper by M. A. Selwyn, Geologist to the Colony of Victoria. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1858, p. 533.)

The notes furnished me by Mr. Michel, and the result of his observations during a residence of many years employed in gold mining in South America, show that Bolivia. the alluvial gold of New Granada and Bolivia occurs in conditions not unlike those met with in Victoria. The gold which there, as elsewhere, is derived from the disintegration of quartz veins in the neighbouring mountains, is found most abundantly in an ancient gravel, enclosing, besides many pebbles and boulders, the trunks of trees converted into lignite, and often cemented into a very firm mass, resting on the bed-rock. Above this are found successive strata of clays and gravels of various kinds, beneath which the auriferous layer is sometimes so deeply buried as only to be reached by subterranean mining. Although generally sterile, these overlying strata sometimes include a second bed of auriferous gravel, ordinarily however less rich than the lower one. This series of strata, which in some districts is not more than twelve or fifteen feet in thickness, attains in others more than seventy-five feet. Sections of them are exposed in the banks of the rivers which have cut through these clays and gravels down to the bed-rock. The materials excavated from the valleys and carried to lower levels, constitute the secondary alluvions, which are sometimes of great richness.

A similar condition of things exists in California, where however the gold-bearing California. quartz veins are in much more recent rocks than those of Australia and Canada, their age being chiefly newer secondary. The alluvial gold washings are divided into two classes, the older or *deep placers*, as they are called, and the *shallow placers*. The latter, which were superficial and local, and are now nearly exhausted, were derived from the washing down of the more ancient alluvions or stratified auriferous gravel; which rests upon the bed-rock, and attains a thickness of 250 feet where it has not been denuded. This ancient gravel, which like that of Australia, contains large quantities of lignite or fossil wood, forms in many parts the surface of the country; but in others is covered by a thick and hardened layer of volcanic ash, which caps the hills. It is where this auriferous gravel has been partially denuded, that it is now wrought by the hydraulic method. The upper part of the deposit is poorer than the lower, and the richest portions are near the bed-rock, where deposits of immense richness are sometimes found; but at the Forks of the Yuba River, where it presents an average thickness of about 120 feet, it yields, according to Prof. Silliman, who visited the region in 1864, from thirty to forty-five cents worth of gold to the cubic yard. This

applies to the gold actually saved by the hydraulic method there employed; besides which a large portion is washed away, and is partly recovered in subsequent washings by the Chinese labourers in the rivers below. The canal, with its reservoirs, for the purpose of working this region, has been constructed at a cost of \$600,000, and the amount of gold extracted from an area of about 200 square miles at the Forks of the Yuba, has averaged for several years past \$2,000,000 annually.

For a detailed account of the mode of working in this region, the reader is referred to a paper by Prof. Silliman in the *American Journal of Science* for July, 1865, from which these details are extracted. In the Report of the Geological Survey for 1863, some description of the hydraulic process is given; but a much more extended account of it, with its various improvements, will be found in the paper just cited. Prof. Silliman gives, from a report by Mr. George Black, a skilful English engineer long resident in California, many details, and among others the following estimate of the comparative cost of handling a cubic yard of gravel, estimating a miner's wages at four dollars a-day; with the pan, twenty dollars; with the rocker, five dollars; with the long-tom, one dollar; and with the hydraulic process, twenty cents; thus making the cost of washing gravel by this method one twenty-fifth of that by the rocker, commonly used by miners at the Chaudière.

The estimate as to the minimum quantity of gold which may be extracted with profit by this method, as stated by Mr. W. P. Blake, and copied in the Report of 1863, he has since informed me is subject to some revision, and the recent data above given will enable us to revise the calculation. We may assume that with labour at one dollar a day, the cost of washing gravel by this method in Canada would be one-fourth as much as in California, or five cents the cubic yard. Now, it was shown that the auriferous alluvion over an acre at the forks of the Du Loup and Chaudière yielded, during the workings in 1851-52, at the rate of one and thirty-eight hundredth grains of gold to the cubic foot, which is equal to thirty-seven grains to the cubic yard. At the ordinary fineness of the alluvial gold of this region, the value of this would be \$1.33 as the yield of a cubic yard of gravel. Now as has been already remarked in the Report for 1863, the alluvial gold of Canada is not confined to the gravel of river-channels, nor to alluvial flats, but is found in gravels high above the river beds, to which the hydraulic method might be applied with advantage even though the proportion of gold in them was only a tithe of that in the flats of the Du Loup.

A consideration not to be lost sight of, is the existence in Canada of an old auriferous gravel which lies beneath the barren boulder-clay, and of which the poorer gravel, overlying this last, is probably only a modified portion. The analogy which is evident between this state of things and the conditions met with in Victoria, Bolivia and California, is such as to lead us to expect that this ancient alluvion may, in some parts of the gold region of Lower Canada assume a greater thickness and importance than has hitherto been suspected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. STERRY HUNT.

OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Montreal, Feb. 10, 1866.

MONTREAL, 14th February, 1866.

SIR,—In compliance with your request of the 5th January last, that I would communicate to the Crown Lands Department the results of any analyses of Canadian gold-bearing quartz veins, of which specimens had been obtained under the direction of the Geological Survey during the last year, I have now the honor of transmitting to you the Report of Mr. A. Michel and that of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt.

Mr. Michel, who formerly managed the practical working of gold mines in South America, has now for about three years devoted his attention to the auriferous region on the south-east side of the St. Lawrence in Eastern Canada, and was last season engaged by the Survey to examine such gold-bearing quartz veins on the Chaudière as had been opened by mining excavations, as well as to collect specimens of the same for analysis. He was instructed at the same time to study the facts relative to the distribution of gold in the gravels and clays, and to give such an account of the gold-mining operations of the last two or three years as his opportunities might enable him to furnish. Previous to visiting the Chaudière on behalf of the Survey Mr. Michel had been employed by Mr. R. W. Heneker, the Commissioner of the British American Land Company, to examine for gold various lots of land belonging to the Company in the Eastern Townships, and by the kind permission of Mr. Heneker Mr. Michel has included in his present Report the facts there ascertained.

The specimens of quartz collected by Mr. Michel have been assayed by Dr. Hunt, who, in addition to the results of his analyses, has embodied in his Report such remarks as have been suggested by the facts ascertained by Mr. Michel, together with information on some points connected with the assaying and working of gold that may be of use to miners.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. E. LOGAN.

To the Honorable A. CAMPBELL, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 27 (a).

RETURN of Officers and Employees of the Indian Office, Crown Lands Department, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General...	Hon. Alex. Campbell.....	Nil.....	30th Nov., 1864...	Governor General.....		Holds the office combined with that of Com. of Crown Lands.
Deputy Superintendent....	William Spragge.....	\$2000 00	17th March, 1862.	Governor in Council.....	Appointed to Surveyor General's Department, 1st Jan., 1829.	
Chief Clerk.....	Michael Turner.....	1400 00	1st April, 1851...	Governor General, and O. C., 17th March, 1862.....	Appointed to Governor's Secretary's Office, 14th Oct., 1842.	
Accountant	Charles T. Walcot.....	1400 00	1st Dec., 1859.....	do do	Appointed to Crown Lands Department, October, 1854.....	
Corresponding Clerk	Lawrence Vankoughnet ...	730 00	13th Feb., 1861...	do do		
Clerk	J. P. M. Lecourt.....	730 00	10th April, 1862...	Superintendent General....		
Messenger	Robert Jessop	240 00	1st October, 1859.	do do ...		
Housekeeper	Ellen Jessop	\$10 per mensem.....	1st May, 1862.....	do do ...		

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WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

C. T. WALCOT,
Acc. Indian Affairs.

INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and allowances and payments made to Individuals of
December, 1865, for services

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid.	For what period paid.
Western Superintend'cy.	Robert McKenzie.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	\$ 500 00	1st April to 30th September, 1865...
do	Rev. H. P. Chase.....	Missionary.....	200 00	do do ...
do	Rev. A. Jameson.....	do	200 00	do do ...
do	Charlotte Adams.....	School Teacher.....	50 00	do do ...
do	Alfred A. Jones.....	do	125 00	do do ...
do	W. A. Cathcart.....	do	50 00	do do ...
do	Joseph Fisher.....	do	112 50	do do ...
do	D. J. Croghan.....	do	100 00	do do ...
do	W. J. Judd.....	do	100 00	do do ...
do	Joseph Wancansh.....	do	112 50	do do ...
do	Dr. W. Lambert.....	Medical Attendant.....	40 00	do do ...
do	D. B. Wawanosh.....	Chief and Interpreter.....	200 00	do do ...
do	Joshua Wawanosh.....	Chief.....	125 00	do do ...
do	John Henry.....	Interpreter.....	50 00	1st April to 30th September, 1865...
Central and Eastern Su- perintendency of U.C.	W. R. Bartlett.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	700 00	do do ...
do	A. Deacon.....	Clerk	300 00	do do ...
do	Rev. G. A. Anderson.....	Missionary.....	300 00	do do ...
do	William Law.....	School Teacher.....	25 00	do do ...
do	Rev. Robt. Brooking....	do	25 00	do do ...
do	Charlotte Adams.....	do	50 00	do do ...
do	John Scott.....	do	100 00	do do ...
do	Glenholm Garrett.....	do	100 00	do do ...
do	Simpson Bigsail.....	Chief.....	25 00	do do ...
do	Thos. Naningishkung ..	do	12 50	do do ...
do	Geo. Young.....	do	12 50	do do ...
do	John Aissance.....	do	25 00	do do ...
do	James Aissance.....	do	25 00	do do ...
do	Geo. Pondansh.....	do	50 00	do do ...
do	Jos. Whetung	do	12 50	do do ...
do	John Johnson.....	do	25 00	do do ...
do	John Sunday	do	56 00	do do ...
do	H. H. Madwayosh.....	do	50 00	do do ...
do	John Kadahgegwon ..	do	50 00	do do ...
do	Peter J. Kegecence.....	do	50 00	do do ...
do	George A. Tabigwan.....	do	25 00	do do ...
do	Dr. Jas. McCrae.....	Surgeon	50 00	do do ...
do	John Sunday, Jr.....	Secretary	30 00	do do ...
do	Mezang Pandansh.....	Writer.....	7 50	do do ...
do	Rev. Alan Salt.....	Writer and Interpreter.....	12 50	do do ...
do	J. B. Naningishkung.....	Interpreter.....	25 00	do do ...
do	Henry S. Jones.....	do	50 00	do do ...
do	Fred. Lamorandière.....	do	29 86	13th June to 30th September, 1865...
Grand River Superinten- dency	J. T. Gilkison.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	700 00	1st April to 30th September, 1865...
do	Henry Andrews.....	Clerk.....	400 00	do do ...
do	Alfred Digby, M.D.....	Medical Attendant.....	380 00	do do ...
do	R. H. Dee, M.D.....	do	500 00	do do ...
do	H. Whicher.....	do	140 00	do do ...

No. 27 (b).

the Indian Office, Crown Lands Department, during the half-year ending 31st at the Outposts and Stations.

Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities for Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Indian Land Management.	Superint. General...	10th Feb., 1865.	Stationed at Sarnia.
do do ...	Governor in Council	1st Jan., 1865...	do Caradoc.
do do ...	do do ...	5th June, 1845.	do Wolfe Island.
Chippawas of Beausobil...	Nominated by Band and approved by the Department...		
Chippawas of Sarnia.....	do		
Chippawas of Walpole.....	do		
Chippawas of Thames.....	do		
Moravians of the Thames..	do		
Wyandotts of Auderdon ...	do		
Chippawas of Thames.....	do		
Wyandotts of Auderdon ...	do		
Chippawas of Sarnia.....	do		
do	do		
Chippawas of Thames.....	do		
Indian Land Management.	Governor General...	1st July, 1858...	Stationed at Toronto.
do do ...	Superint. General...	1st July, 1864...	do
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Governor General...	do ...	
Chippawas of Snake Island	Nominated by Band and approved by the Department...		
Chippawas of Rama.....	do		
Chippawas of Beausobil...	do		
Chippawas of Saugeen.....	do		
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	do		
Chippawas of Snake Island	do		
Chippawas of Rama.....	do		
do	do		
Chippawas of Beausobil...	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Skugog...	do		
Mississaguas of Alnwick...	do		
Chippawas of Saugeen.....	do		
do	do		
Chippawas of Nawash.....	do		
Chippawas of Cape Croker.	do		
Mississaguas of Alnwick...	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	do		
Chippawas of Beausobil...	do		
Chippawas of Rama.....	do		
Chippawas of Saugeen.....	do		
Chippawas of Nawash.....	do		
Six Nations of Grand River	Superint. General...	1st May, 1862...	Stationed at Brantford.
do do ...	Governor General...	1st Jan., 1855...	do
do do ...	do		
do do ...	do		
do do ...	do		Dead.

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and allowances and payments made to Individuals of the

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid.	For what period paid.
			\$ cts.	
Grand River Superintendency	David Sawyer.....	Chief and Agent.....	100 00	1st April to 30th September, 1865..
do	George King	Interpreter	25 00	do do ..
do	G. H. M. Johnson.....	do	200 00	do do ..
do	James McLean	Forest Warden.....	50 00	do do ..
do	James Cheechok.....	Messenger	25 00	do do ..
do	Eliza McDougall.....	School Teacher.....	125 00	do do ..
do	Thomas Connell.....	do	25 00	do do ..
Northern Superintendency.....	C. T. Dupont.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	500 00	1st April to 30th September, 1865..
do	McGregor Ironside	Clerk	366 00	do do ..
do	Dr. David Layton.....	Surgeon	365 00	do do ..
do	Joseph Jenneaux.....	School Teacher.....	121 68	do do ..
L. C. Superintendency...	Rev. F. Boucher.....	R. C. Missionary.....	112 98	do do ..
do	Rev. F. X. Marcaux.....	do	101 65	do do ..
do	Rev. Joseph Maurault...	do	112 98	do do ..

C. T. WALCOT,
Acc. Ind. Aff.

INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

No. 27 (b).

Indian Office, &c., during the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1865.—*Continued.*

Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities for Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Mississaguas of Credit.....	Nominated by Band and approved by the Department...	.....
do do	do .....	.....
Six Nations of Grand River	do .....	.....
do do	do .....	.....
Mississaguas of Credit.....	do .....	.....
do	do .....	.....	Town Line School.
do	do .....	.....	Mission School.
Indian Land Management.	Superint. General...	4th Sept., 1863.	
do do	do	5th Aug., 1863..	
do do	Governor General...	22nd Oct., 1849	
do do	do	25th Oct., 1850	
do do	do	_____ 1844	Resident at Indian Lorette.
do do	do	_____ 1832	do St. Régis.
do do	do	_____ 1847	do St. Francis.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

APPENDIX No. 27 (c).

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

Station, &c.	Character of Disbursement.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund payable.	To whom paid.
		\$ cts.		
Lower Canada.....	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries.....	327 62	Lower Canada Indian Fund.....	{ Rev. F. Boucher at Lorette; Rev. F. Marceaux at St. Régis; Rev. J. Maurault at St. Francis.
do	School	100 00	do	Micmacs of Restigouche.
do	Salary	50 00	do	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
do	Rebuilding Church.. ..	100 00	do	Lorette Indians.
do	Relief	98 13	do	Indian River Moisie.
do	do	100 00	do	do
		\$775 75		

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C. T. WALCOT,
Acc., Indian Affairs.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 27 (d).

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure Account of the several Indian Tribes and Funds, during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, shewing also Balances of the several Accounts at the commencement and close of the half-year.

* TRIBE OR FUND.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.	CREDIT BALANCES.		REMARKS.
	Land and Timber, &c.	Interest on Investment.	Annuities, Grants, &c.		1st July, 1865.	31st Dec., 1865.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Accountable Warrant.....							1st July, 1865, Dr. Balance, \$4.09; 31st Dec., 1865, Dr. Balance, \$4.09.
Albert Anthony.....		14 27			567 00	581 27	
Abenakis of St. Francis.....		0 53			18 35	18 88	
Batchewana Indians.....	194 49	24 93		19 44	1145 34	1345 32	
Chippewas of the Thames.....	99 71	549 78	1200 00	2159 69	19460 72	19150 52	
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	2750 46	2623 52	1250 00	4156 85	93559 14	96026 27	
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	204 00	1353 02	1500 00	2953 24	45872 29	45976 07	
Chippewas of Nawash.....	4464 64	2977 69	1466 31	4420 51	107546 00	112034 13	
Chippewas of Walpole.....		85 70	700 00	785 73	3053 74	3053 71	
Chippewas of Rama.....	37 00	317 55	903 00	908 45	193 26	9298 45	
Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.....		361 81			21309 78		There was a transfer during the half-year of \$8756.09, from the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe. There were transfers during the half-year of \$21671.59 to the Chippewas of Rama, Beausobol and Snake Island closing account of Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.
Durham Indians.....		14 02			497 63	511 65	
General Fund, P.A.....	130 00	4 70		167 62	189 21	156 29	
Iroquois of St. Régis.....	358 53	900 11		1357 54	30480 16	30381 26	
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....		33 69			1040 00	1073 69	
Industrial School Fund.....		1103 22			39873 11	40976 33	
Indian Land Management Fund.....	3261 36	5202 78		10124 18	178120 57	176460 53	
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....		11 48			345 44	356 92	
Lower Canada Indians.....		1002 24		775 75	39722 59	39949 08	
Lake Huron Indians on Mississaga River.....		2 35			94 83	97 18	
Lake St. John Indians.....		16 21			652 65	668 86	
Moravians of the Thames.....	14602 29	1549 94	300 00	3106 08	61840 09	75136 24	
Mississaguas of the Credit.....		1885 12	1045 00	2897 21	63826 51	63859 42	
Carried over.....	26102 48	29934 66	8364 81	33882 08	709408 41	697162 07	

APPENDIX No. 27 (d).—Continued.

TRIBE OR FUND.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.	CREDIT BALANCES.		REMARKS.
	Land and Timber, &c.	Interest on Investment.	Annuities, Grants, &c.		1st July, 1865.	31st Dec., 1865.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Brought over</i>	26102 48	20934 66	8364 31	33832 08	709408 41	697162 07	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	401 69	1518 60	900 00	2925 94	52466 88	52361 23	
Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	80 00	642 41	1285 00	1974 15	21595 32	21628 58	
Mississaguas of Skugog		48 02	195 95	243 97	1909 12	1909 12	
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.....		0 55	1284 05	1284 05	44 53	45 08	
Munsees of the Thames.....	49 85	61 98		4 98	2526 80	2633 65	
Ojibewas of Lake Huron.....		2 82			105 34	107 96	
Pay in liquidation of J. B. Clench's defects.....		16 23			653 36	669 59	
River Desert Indians	22 56	178 99		171 60	6715 24	6745 19	
Six Nations of the Grand River.....	6071 01	22508 35		22512 54	770851 24	776918 06	
Chief Tetemonais and his band.....		27 52			900 00	927 52	
Wyandotts of Anderdon	2963 53	932 00		1196 02	34001 56	36701 07	
Beausobil Indians		245 68	858 37	1122 01	52 20	8411 10	There was a transfer during the half-year of \$8376.86, from the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.
Garden River Indians.....	433 40	0 81		43 34	64 89	455 76	
Chippewas of Snake Island.....		120 23	422 32	558 67		4105 02	There was a transfer during the half-year of \$4121.14, from the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.
Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	63 00			6 30		56 70	
	36187 52	47238 65	13310 00	65875 65	1601294 89	1610837 70	

Deduct, Dr. Balance at commencement of half-year (1st July, 1865)..... \$1601294 89
4 09

Amount at debit of Government, 1st July, 1865, as per Account Current herewith and Department Books..\$1601290 80

Deduct, Dr. Balance on 31st December, 1865..... \$1630837 70
4 09

Amount at debit of Government, 31st Dec., 1865, as per Account Current herewith and Department Books.....\$1630833 61

C. T. WALCOT,
Acc., Indian Affairs.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 30th September, 1865.

APPENDIX No. 27 (e).

Dr. Government, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Crown Lands Department. *Cr.*

1865.		\$	cts.	1865.		\$	cts.
July 1.....	To amount of balance.....	1601290	80	December 31 ...	By amount of payments made during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.....	62894	50
December 31	To amount of sums deposited during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.....	92437	31	December 31 ...	By balance.....	1630833	61
		\$1693728	11			\$1693728	11
January 1.....	To amount of balance.....	\$1630833	61				

C. T. WALCOT,
Acc., Indian Affairs.
 INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
 Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

APPENDIX No. 27 (f).

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the half-year ending 31st December, 1865.

No. of Acres.	TO WHAT TRIBE BELONGING, &c.	Amount of Principal.	Average rate per Acre.
		\$	cts.
3737	Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.....	6838	74
199	Chippewas of Naywash	597	00
640	Batchewanning Bay Indians.....	320	00
430	Garden River Indians.....	240	00
5106		\$7995	74

C. T. WALCOT,
Acc., Indian Affairs.
 INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
 Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

APPENDIX No. 27 (g).

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands, remaining unsold, with their computed average value.

Township.	Where situated.	Estimated No. of acres.	Average value per acre.
Amabel	Saugeen Peninsula.....	8479½	\$ 2 50
Keppel	do	14254	2 50
Albermarle.....	do	26095	2 50
Sarawak	do	281½	2 50
Half-mile Strip.....	do	600	2 50
Indian Reserve, Cape Croker.....	do	15586	1 00
Eastnor.....	do	55472	1 00
Lindsay	do	69084	1 00
St. Edmund.....	do	66720	1 00
MacDonald	Lake Huron, North Shore.....	19001	0 50
Aweres	do	21544	0 50
Penwick.....	do	17330	0 50
Kars	do	10910	0 50
Pennifather	do	18278	0 50
Dennis	do	3537	0 50
Neebing	Lake Superior.....	20660	0 50
Pai-Poonge	do	43846	0 50
Tyendenaga	Bay of Quinté.....	7250	2 20
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe	1001	} May be computed at 4s. per acre.
Bidwell	Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron.....	26734	
Howland.....	do	29968	
Sheguiandah	do	29350	
Billings.....	do	17996	
Assickinack	do	14901	
Tilley	Lake Huron, N. S.	15705	
Haviland	do	3826	
		558409	

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.

C. T. WALCOT,
Acc., Indian Affairs.

INDIAN OFFICE, CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1865.

