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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (East).

Ottawa, 23rd June, 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee,
of the City of Montreal.

William Wilson, of the City of Montreal,
Esquire.

to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

Thomas Cimon, of Chicoutimi, Esquire,
and

Télesphore Boily, of Chicoutimi, Esquire,

to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Chicoutimi.

Messieurs Philippe Renouf,
Charles T. Dubé, M. D.,
David Bertrand,
Thomas Philippe Pelletier,
André Danjou,
Georgé Aubut, and
Napoléon Rioux,

to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in and for the Parish of Trois-Pistoles, in the County of Témiscouata, in the District of Kamouraska.

[Former Commission, dated 19th April, 1856, revoked.]

Messieurs Sévère René,
François Desfossés, son of Hypolite,
Bénoni Laplante,
Léon Decteau,
Théophile René,
Joseph Laplante, son of Joseph, and
Léon Marcotte,

to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in and for the Parish of Ste. Monique, in the County of Nicolet, in the District of Trois-Rivières.

[Former Commission, dated 15th May, 1863, revoked.]

HIS EXCELLENCY has further been pleased to appoint:

René Auguste Richard Hubert, of the
City of Montreal.

John Sleep Honey, do

William Ermatinger, do

Charles E. Schaller, do

Alfred De Beaumont, do Esquires,
to be Commissioners *per Dedimus Potestatem*, in
Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (West.)

Ottawa, 23rd June, 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:

JAMES H. MILLS, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire,
Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public for Upper
Canada.

Militia General Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 22nd June, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

o. 1.

In releasing the Volunteers for the present from active duty, the Commander in Chief desires to make known to the officers, non commissioned officers and men of the force, the pride and satisfaction with which he has witnessed the patriotism and energy displayed by them in their instantaneous response to the call to arms.

The Commander in Chief wishes to express his admiration of the promptitude with which, on the only occasion, when an opportunity was afforded them of meeting the enemy, the volunteers went under fire, and his deep sympathy with the friends and relations of those who there met a soldier's death.

The discipline and good conduct of the force while on service has secured the approbation of their military commanders and has been most favorably reported on to the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief wishes to impress on the minds of the Volunteers that though the late attack on the Province has proved a failure, the organization by means of which it was attempted still exists, and that its leaders do not hesitate to declare publicly that they mediate a renewal of the invasion. Under these circumstances the Commander in Chief

trusts that the Volunteer force generally will continue at all convenient times to perfect themselves in drill and discipline so that they may be able successfully to repel any future aggression that may be attempted.

No. 2.

Ottawa Field Battery Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant Campbell Macnab is hereby transferred from the 1st Ottawa Garrison Battery, vice Eagleson, removed to the Morrisburg Garrison Battery.

Napanee Garrison Battery Artillery.

To be Captain acting till further orders :
Edmund Hooper, Esquire.

To be First Lieutenant acting till further orders :
Edward Stevenson, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant acting till further orders :
T. S. Henry, Gentleman.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry" Montreal.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

George Ross, Esquire, M. D.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles" Quebec.

To be Quarter Master:

Quarter Master Sergeant James Morgan, vice Thomas Trumble, who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Québec." No. 2 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Henry Roy, vice Hough, resigned.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Albert Page, Gentleman, Military School.

13th Battalion Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Ensigns acting till further orders:

Joseph M. McKenzie and John B. Young, gentlemen.

To be Quarter Master:

John S. Mason, gentleman.

15th Battalion Infantry Belleville. No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Martin Benson, gentleman, Military School, vice Lazier, promoted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:

James Mackie, Gentleman, vice Diamond, promoted.

20th Battalion Infantry, St. Catharines. No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign:

Henry Edward Nelles, vice Terrybury, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Jesse Pawling, Gentleman, Military School, vice Tolmie, left the limits.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry," St Johns.

To be Lieut. Colonel:

Major F. G. Marchand.

The resignation of Major Force, is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:

Ensign Robert Peel McGinnis, vice Bissett, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Alphonse Deland, Military School, vice Moreau, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

1st Infantry Company, Huntingdon.

To be Ensign acting till further orders:

Philip McDonald, Gentleman, vice Rowa, left the limits.

Huntley Infantry Company.

To be Captain acting till further orders.

John Holmes, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders.

John Hueston, gentleman.

To be Ensign (temporary):

John Nesbitt, gentleman, Military School.

Prince Albert Infantry Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):

Lyman Carpenter Clarke, Gentleman, Military School, vice Richardson.

Grahamsville Infantry Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):

William Johnston Graham, Gentleman, Military School, vice Nesbitt, promoted.

Orangeville Infantry Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant Jull is hereby accepted.

Norval Infantry Company.

The resignation of Captain Kyle is hereby accepted.

Nelson Infantry Company.

To be Ensign (temporary):

William Kerns, Gentleman, Military School, vice Richardson, whose appointment is hereby cancelled.

Milton Infantry Company.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders.

John White, Gentleman, M. P. P.

To be Ensign (temporary):

J. D. Matheson, gentleman, Military School.

Leamington Infantry Company.

To be Ensign:

John R. Wilkinson, gentleman, vice Noble, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Dunnville Rifle Company.

The resignation of Major Amsden is hereby accepted.

Caledonia Rifle Company.

To be Lieutenant (temporary):

Ensign Robert Thorburn, Military School, vice Hammond, left the limits.

To be Ensign (temporary):

George Chrystal, Gentleman, Military School, vice Thorburn, promoted.

Port Rowan Rifle Company.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

Joseph Raymond, Gentleman, vice Ryan, promoted.

The Brevet rank of Majors in the Volunteer Militia is hereby conferred upon Captain William B. Gallwey, 3rd Ottawa Rifle Company, and Captain Robert Miller, 1st Granby Infantry Company.

No. 3.

The formation of the following Volunteer Corps is hereby authorized:

An Infantry Company, at Smith Falls, County of Lanark.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

William J. Anderson, Esq., M. D.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Ezra Albert Bates, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

William Gilroy, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Metcalfe, County of Carleton.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:

Ira Morgan, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Joseph R. Hannah, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders:

John Carson, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Virgil, County of Lincoln.

To be Captain (temporary):
Edmund Short, Esquire, Military School.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
James Hiscolt, Gentleman.
To be Ensigns, acting till further orders:
Joseph Shaw, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Orono, County of Durham.

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
J. L. Tucker, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
W. W. Renwick, Gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
Charles M. Eddy, Gentleman.

*An Infantry Company at Lindsay, County of Victoria.**An Infantry Company at North Gower, County of Carlton.*

To be Captain, acting till further orders:
George E. Johnston, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Thomas Conley, Gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William Trimble, Gentleman.

No. 4.

The Volunteer Force in the County of Prescott is hereby placed under the supervision of Brigade Major Hanson, and Brigade Major Jackson will have supervision of the Buckingham and Aylmer Infantry Companies, Officers commanding will guide themselves accordingly.

No. 5.

The following Officers of the Volunteer Militia and Candidates for appointment therein, having appeared before a board of Officers, at Sarnia, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested, have received Certificates as follows, viz:

FIRST CLASS.

Capt. John Creaser, Owen Sound Infantry Company.
Lieut. John Matheson, "Oxford Rifles" No. 1 Com'y.
Mr. Vivian George Brodie, Owen Sound Infantry Co.

SECOND CLASS.

Lieut. John W. McClellan, Thamesford Infantry Company.
Ensign George W. Butchart, Owen Sound Infantry Co.
"William McKellar, Komoka Rifle Company.
Mr. Henry Garnett, Delaware Rifle do.
"Noah Sugden, Thamesford Infantry do.
"William Henry Taylor, Meaford Rifle do.
"William H. Atkinson, Lucan Infantry do.
"Antrobus C. Clark, Sarnia Infantry do.
"Frederic Davis, do. do.

No. 6.

SERVICE MILITIA.

LOWER CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF has been pleased to accept the following independent companies of infantry, under the provisions of the 51st clause of the Militia Act

The following independent Infantry Companies are at Montreal, to which the undermentioned officers are appointed to act till further orders.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable John Young.
To be Lieutenant:
William Robb, Gentleman,
To be Ensign:
George Edmund Starnes, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company.

To be Captain:
Edward Stayner Freer, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Bernard McEwen, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
John Timmins Wright, Gentleman.

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No. 3 Company.

To be Captain:
John Barton, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
James Nelson, gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Henry Tiffin, gentleman.

No. 4 Company.

To be Captain:
Major Benjamin Lyman.
To be Lieutenant:
Alexander Manson, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Benjamin Henry Lyman, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company.

To be Captain:
Francis Crispo, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
John Mackay, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Frederick Finley, Gentleman.

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:
Joseph Henry Daly, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Thomas McKenna, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Peter Farrell, Gentleman.

The above six Companies are hereby organized into a Battalion, for Administrative purposes, to be called the 2nd Battalion.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:
Henry Starnes, Esquire.
To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain:
George Durnford, Esquire.

First Independent Infantry Battalion.

To be Majors:
Major Louis J. B. Beaubien.
Captain John A. Jorden.
To be Adjutant:
Captain J. D. Pelletier.
To be Surgeon:
Pierre Beaubien, Esquire, M. D.

No. 1 Company.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 15th June 1866, to be Captain: instead of J. Ouimet,—read G. Ouimet.

Military School.

Erratum.—In the General Order of the 9th June, 1866, instead of Edward Bond, of the Regimental Division of Hochelaga, read Edward Bond.

UPPER CANADA.

Vittoria Drill Association.

A drill association is hereby authorized at Vittoria, in the Regimental Division of Norfolk, under the direction of John Machon, Esquire, to be styled the Vittoria Drill Association.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief
P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Ottawa, 21st June, 1866.

The following reports relating to the Volunteer Force have been received by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and are now published for the information of all concerned.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.

"Copy"

Fort Erie, 4th June, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to make the following report of my operations in the Field since the 1st instant.
In compliance with a telegram received from you, I joined at 2 o'clock, at Hamilton, with 200 men of

my own Battn., the force proceeding from Toronto to St. Catharines consisting of one Batty. Royl. Arty., under the command of Lt. Col. Hoste, C. B., and 200 men, 47th Regt. under the command of Major Lodder.

You had also placed under my Command, for the defence of the frontier, 7 Cos. Volunteer Force stationed at St. Catharines, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Currie, the Queen's Own Regt. of Volunteers at Port Colborne, under —, and the 13th Batt. Volunteer Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Booker, at Dunnville, and you had informed me that I should be re-inforced at St. Catharines that evening by 800 men.

Your instructions were that I was to make St. Catharines my base, to act according to my own discretion as to advancing on Clifton or elsewhere, and to attack the enemy as soon as I could do so with a force sufficient to ensure success.

On arriving at St. Catharines I received telegrams to the effect that the Fenians, about 800 strong, were marching on the suspension bridge and were actually 2 or 3 miles from Chippawa. I pushed on immediately to the bridge, leaving orders for all troops arriving at St. Catharines to follow me as soon as possible.

On reaching the Bridge I heard the enemy had not yet reached Chippawa, and, being anxious to save the bridge over the creek, I pressed on with the 400 Infantry in the train, preceded by a Pilot Engine, the Battery marching by road in consequence of the reported want of platform accommodation at the Chippawa Station. It was dark when we arrived at Chippawa. We bivouaced there that night.

I here received numerous reports from scouts sent out by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Reeve. They agreed generally in the statement that the Fenians had entrenched themselves roughly a little below Fort Erie, at Frenchman's Creek, and had sent on a party towards Chippawa. Their strength was variously estimated from 800 to 1,500.

I resolved on effecting a junction with the force at Port Colborne, to which place I had already ordered the Battn. from Dunnville.

With this object in view, I selected Stevensville as the point of junction and having explained to Captain Akers, Royal Engineers, who accompanied the force from Toronto, what my object was, and that this point was chosen because, judging from the information received, we could not be anticipated at it by the evening, I despatched that Officer at 12 o'clock to communicate with the Officer Commanding at Port Colborne, to make him conversant with my views, and to order him to meet me at Stevensville between 10 and 11 o'clock next morning, informing him that I should start at 6 o'clock.

I continued to send out scouts during the night, and to receive reports which made me believe that my information was correct, and that the enemy had not left their camp.

At about 2 o'clock I received a telegram from Col. Booker, dispatched before he was joined by Captain Akers, informing me that he had given orders to attack the enemy at Fort Erie.

At about 3:30 I received another one from Captain Akers dispatched after he had reached Port Colborne, saying that the enemy is at French Creek, and proposing that Lt. Col. Booker's force should advance on Fort Erie and join us at Frenchman's Creek.

At about 4:30 o'clock I was joined by the 7 Cos. of Volunteer Force from St. Catharines, formed into a Battalion 350 strong, under Lt. Colonel Currie, and by the expected reinforcement under Lt. Col. Villiers, 47th Regt., which consisted of 150 men and of the 10th Royals 415 strong, under Major Boxall.

The Volunteers being unprovided with means of carrying provisions and of cooking them, had not been able to comply with an order I had sent the previous evening, that they were to bring provisions in their Haversacks.

I saw that the absolute necessity of furnishing them with some would cause delay, and I telegraphed to Port Colborne that I should be one hour later in starting.

We marched at 7 o'clock, leaving the Garrison Volunteer Batty. from St. Catharines, under Captain Stoker, to hold Chippawa.

The day was oppressively hot, and our guides took us by a road much longer than necessary. When about 3 miles from Stevensville, at about 11 o'clock, I received a few words from Lt. Col. Booker, written at 7:30 o'clock, to the effect that, he had just received my telegram, but that he was attacked in force by the enemy at a place 3 miles south of Stevensville. At the same time I received information that he had retired on Ridgeway. I encamped a mile further on at a small place called New Germany, across a road leading due south to Stevensville.

At about 4 o'clock, having gathered information that the enemy was falling back on Fort Erie, I left everything behind which would encumber the men, and started to follow them.

At the moment of starting we received an important accession to our strength by the arrival of the Cavalry Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor General, 55 strong, under Major Denison.

We marched until dark, and halted 2½ miles from Fort Erie, the men sleeping on their arms and due precaution being observed.

During the night I sent out scouts to collect information. It appeared that the Fenians on retiring had posted themselves at once near the old Fort; some said they had been reinforced, some that they were attempting to recross into the United States.

I also heard that 3 Cos. 16th Regt. and 3 Cos. 60th Rifles had arrived at our vacated camp at New Germany and that a force had reached Black Creek, also that 1 more companies of Volunteer Militia had arrived at Port Colborne.

The Volunteer Garrison Battery which I had left at Chippawa joined me during the night.

Anxious to prevent the escape of the Fenians, I sent word to the Officers Commanding at those three places that I was going to attack Fort Erie, and asked when they would be able to co-operate.

Subsequently, fresh reports of attempts of the Fenians to escape having reached me, I determined on advancing at once.

We were about to move when Lt. Col. the Honble. John Hillyard Cameron came into Camp and informed me that they had escaped.

This intelligence caused great mortification in my little force. I desired Major Denison to scour the country and enter the town; he sent me a message that he was informed that there were still a body of Fenians about the Old Fort.

We at once marched in that direction skirmishing through the woods and though Major Denison soon informed us that they really had escaped, as many scouts and farm people assured us they had not escaped. We took a long sweep through the woods, our right on Lake Erie; a few stragglers were seen and 4 reported shot.

On entering the Old Fort traces were found of its having been recently occupied.

During the short operation which extended only over forty hours, the troops under my command underwent very great fatigue, and bore it with the best spirit and great cheerfulness.

I received all possible support and cooperation from officers of all ranks, the conduct of the men was excellent—a great number of private individuals rendered me services various ways and the inhabitants generally displayed a good and loyal feeling.

Mr. Swinyard, Manager of the Great Western Railroad, gave me the benefit of his services in person; he placed at my disposal the resources of the railway and the officials on the line exerted themselves to render these available.

I have the honor to enclose a report of Lt.-Col. Booker, of his operation on the 2nd instant.

(Signed,)

GEORGE PEACOCKE,

Col. and Lt. Col. 1—16th Regt.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. NAPIER, C. B.,
Commanding First Military District,
Toronto, C. W.

Port Colborne, 2nd June, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from Colonel Peacocke through Captain Akers, I proceeded by train at 5 a. m., to-day to Ridgeway station, on the B. and L. W. R. R.,

with the Queen's Own of Toronto, Major Gilmor, say 480 men of all ranks, the York Rifles, Capt. Dennis, the Caledonia Rifles, Captain Jackson, and the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, together about 360 men, total of all ranks, say 840 men, in order to form a junction with Col. Peacocke at Stevensville at 9 to 9.30 a. m. On arriving at Ridgway I sent the G. W. R. train away, and as I could not obtain a horse or wagon in the place for conveyance of stores, I was compelled to leave without the stores, and sent them back to Port Colborne at a little before 8 a. m. We were feeling our way upon the Stevensville road, and were about three miles from that village when our advanced guard felt the enemy. Major Gilmor extended the Queen's Own in skirmishing order, in admirable style; the men advancing in good spirits, they were supported and relieved as required, by the 13th of Hamilton, and the Rifle Companies from York and Caledonia. After Major Gilmor had expended much ammunition, he reported to me, that his ammunition was failing at 9.30, after being engaged under a hot fire for an hour and a half, I observed the enemy, throwing back his right and reinforcing his left flank. I immediately ordered up two companies in support to counteract the movement; at this moment, I received a telegram by the hands of Mr. Storin, Welland R. R., on the field, informing me that Col. Peacocke could not leave Chippawa before 7 o'clock, instead of 5 a. m., the hour named by Captain Akers on his behalf. The enemy was strongly posted in the woods on the west of the Garrison Road, the road forming the entrance as it were, to a Cul-de-Sac. We outflanked him, when he brought up his centre reserves, and outflanked us. We drove them in the first place, over a mile, and held possession of their rifle pits. A cry of cavalry from the front, and retreat of a number of men in our centre on the reserves caused me to form a square, and prepare for cavalry. This mistake originated from relieved skirmishers doubling back. I immediately reformed column, and endeavoured to deploy to the right. A panic here seized our men, and I could not bring them again to the front. I regret to say we have lost several valuable officers and men. I estimate the strength of the enemy as greater than ours, and from the rapid firing they were evidently armed with repeating rifles.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) A. BOOKER,
Lt.-Col. Com. Vol. Militia.

13th Infantry, Battalion.

List of Killed and wounded in the Engagement at
Ridgway on 2nd June, 1866.

Killed.	Wounded.
None.	Lieut. Routh, dangerously. 6 Privates.

Queen's Own Rifles.

Killed.	Wounded.
Ensign McEachern, 5 Privates.	Captain Boustead. Lieut. Bevan. Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Fahay, 1 Cr Sergeant, 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 15 Privates.

Missing.

1 Private.

(Signed,) GEORGE NAPIER.
M. General.

The Return I received from the Queen's Own, does not as you will perceive state the nature of the wounds. I will send for another properly filled in to-morrow.

(Signed,) GEORGE NAPIER.
M. General.

Toronto, 6th June, 1866 — 10.30 p. m.

RETURN of Casualties in Action at Fort Erie, on the afternoon of the 2nd day of June, 1866.

Rank and Names.	Where wounded	Remarks.
Capt. R. S. King...	Through leg below knee...	Req. amputation doing well.
Gunr. Jno. Bradley	Do above knee.	Do
Do F. Scholfield..	Do below knee.	Do
Do Geo. Harrison.	Through leg	Doing well.
Do R. Thomas...	Through thigh	Do
(Above all belong to the Welland Company, N. Battery)		
Dunnville Naval Brigade.		
Nelson Bush. ...	Bayonet wound in chest	Slight wound, doing well.

(Sd.,) J. STOUGHTON DENNIS,
Lt. Col. Commanding
Detachment.

Head Quarter Force,
Fort Erie, 7th June, 1866.

"Copy"

Fort Erie, C. W.
6 p. m., 4th June, 1866.

Sir,

In accordance with your orders I left Toronto per Train at 2 p. m. on the 2nd instant with 4 Field Guns, &c., under Command of Captain Crowe, R. A. and accompanied by Col. Wolseley, A. Q. M. G. by Lt. Turner, R. E. by Lieut. Dent, 47th, and by Lieut. Col. Cumberland, Provincial A. D. C. to the Governor General and Managing Director of the Northern Railway who had kindly placed his services at my disposal. There were also two gentlemen, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Kingsmill, possessing considerable knowledge of the country through which we were to pass, attached to me by order of the Major General, and Mr. Hunter, Telegraphic Operator.

On arrival at Oakville, I was joined by its company of Rifle Volunteers, 52 Rank and File, under Captain Chisholm.

On arrival at Hamilton, I, requiring information, telegraphed to Officer Commanding at Port Colborne, asking to know the state of affairs there, and requesting an answer to St. Catharines.

At the Hamilton station, I learned that the Detachment of the 60th Royal Rifles, and 1-16th Regiments which had been at first ordered to join me there, had already proceeded by Railway to reinforce Colonel Peacocke, who, the Superintendent of the G. W. Railway said had twice telegraphed for reinforcements.

Under these circumstances and finding at St. Catharines no answer from Port Colborne, and that difficulty and delay would be occasioned in getting the train from the G. W. R. to the line of the Welland R. R., I determined to proceed to Clifton, and thence to the support of Col. Peacocke en route to Fort Erie.

I arrived at Clifton about 8 p. m. and was there a few hours after joined by Col. Stephens with a Volunteer force to the number of 350, which had been dispatched by Steamer from Toronto to Port Dalhousie to meet me at St. Catharines.

At Clifton, I received pressing telegrams urging me to proceed to assume command at Port Colborne, whence I also received urgent request for rations and ammunition, reported exhausted.

Believing early arrival at Fort Erie to be most important, I despatched all the rations and ammunition I could spare to Port Colborne.

I telegraphed to Col. Peacocke to send Lt. Col. Villiers, if possible, across the country to Port Col-

borne, to command the Volunteers at that place, but soon finding that impossible, telegraphed to Captain Akers, R. E. to assume that duty, adding that I did not anticipate pressure at that point.

Having waited for the Erie Railway line to be cleared of other trains, I proceeded at 3.40 a.m., 3rd instant, to Black Creek, at which place, I had telegraphed to Officers Commanding Detachments of 60th Rifles and 1-16th Regiments, if not in communication with Col. Peacocke, to meet me at day break.

After some delay I was joined by 200 rank and file of the 65 under Captain Travers, and by 140 rank and file of the 1-16th under Captain Hogge.

As the Railway line had not been previously open for transport, I awaited its examination by Lt-Colonel the Hon. J. H. Cameron, who had joined me at midnight at Clifton, from some point in advance and who proceeded with a Locomotive Engine for that purpose.

On Lt-Colonel Cameron's report that the road was passable, I proceeded to a point about three miles north of Fort Erie called Frenchmen's Creek, said to be the nearest point to where the Fenians were reported skirmishing and fast escaping across the river.

Here, unloading the force from the Railway Cars, I advanced with some Volunteer Companies, the detachment 1-16th Regiment and 60th R. R. towards the Niagara River, throwing out an advance guard and a few skirmishers in the woods on either flank. As soon as 2 Field Guns could be got out they were pressed to the front, but on opening the river, Col. Wolseley who had passed on horseback to the front found we were too late, and that Fenian Prisoners to the number apparently of some 5 or 7 hundred, were in a large barge made fast astern of the U. S. War steamer "Michigan" lying in the centre of the stream.

I reached Fort Erie at about 8.15 a.m., and found that the whole village had been abandoned.

Soon afterwards I was joined by the force under Colonel Peacocke, who had come up through the woods to the right bringing in some prisoners.

The whole force was now hurriedly placed in position on the rising ground at the rear of the long village of Erie, and shortly afterwards a small steamer, having been sent from the U. S. ship "Michigan," with a proposal that I should communicate with its commander and H. B. Majesty's Consul then with him, accompanied by Col. Wolseley, Captain Crowe, R. A. and Lieut. Turner, R. E., I proceeded on board and had an interview with Captain Bryson, U. S. N., M. Dant U. S. Dist. Attorney and Mr. H. W. Hemans H. M. Consul at Buffalo, and subsequently with General Barry, commanding U. S. troops in the Erie and Ontario districts of the State of New York.

These officers, in expressing their reprehension of the infraction of international law, said, that nothing in their power had been or would be neglected to arrest such infraction, that such were their orders, and that they had prevented many reinforcements from getting across to the British Territory on the two previous nights.

In the course of the afternoon, Captain Akers, R. E. with a volunteer force of about 1000 men arrived from Port Colborne, making the number of my command about 3000 of all arms.

Captain Crowe's Field Battery, 4 Guns and 200 47th Regt under Major Lodder. In compliance with telegraphic orders, I despatched to Kingston at 7 p.m., the troops as per margin, sending 22 Fenians prisoners by the same train under escort of the 47th Regiment.

Further telegraphic orders directed me to send forward to London, without delay, the detachment of the 60th Royal Rifles, the London Companies of the 1-16 Regt. and the London Volunteers.

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring the necessary railway transport, that order could not be carried out till 10.30 to-day, when about 800 men were forwarded by G. W. Railway, via Clifton, to Hamilton.

Any delays in transport of troops so far as relates to the service of the G. W. R. have arisen chiefly from the fact that on the Erie and Ontario Railway (being but a single line of track and with sidings still incomplete) there were no means of shunting

or of passing trains, whilst that part of the line approaching Fort Erie is still in a very unfinished and unserviceable state. It was impossible therefore even with the most prompt assistance afforded by Mr Swinyard, the manager and all the subordinate officials of the G. W. R. to secure the desired rapidity of movement.

The weather during the last few days has been uninterruptedly fine.

The force at present encamped here is a little over 2000 men, and considering the nature of the emergency and of the place itself, the troops are pretty well supplied.

I telegraphed to Lt.-Col. Denison (with 450 men) to halt at Suspension Bridge. One company of volunteers is at Chippawa, and more than 250 men are at Port Colborne under Major Skinner.

In concluding my report of the last 48 hours, a Report which should—but for the nature of the duties, and the pressure of telegraphic communication—have been submitted before, I have the honor to state the following:—

That I have received greater benefit than I can well express from Col. Wolseley's indefatigable energy, judgment and promptitude of resource.

That Lieut. Turner, R. E., has proved the greatest assistance to me, night and day working with a thorough spirit and most wise forethought.

That Lt.-Col. Cumberland A. D. C., has spared no trouble or exertions to give me information, and to render valuable assistance in every way. In matters connected with Railway transit, his knowledge has proved specially useful.

The untiring nature of the exertions made by the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, M. P. P., also deserves cordial acknowledgment. *What did he do?*

Officers and men, whether of the regulars or volunteer service did all in their power to reach and re-occupy Fort Erie at the earliest moment, and to arrest the flight which had been almost completed before our arrival.

All appears quiet at present on this frontier.

I find that I have forgotten to state that General Barry, U. S. A., offered to furnish me with the earliest notice of any intended movement of importance which might come to his knowledge among Fenians in the States.

Capt. Bryson, commander of the U. S. War Steamer "Michigan," apprised me that he had telegraphed to Washington for instructions as to the disposal of his 700 prisoners.

I replied that that was a matter for settlement by our respective Governments.

(Signed) R. W. LOWRY,
Colonel,
Commanding Field Force on
Niagara Frontier

The Brigade Major.

Montreal, 7th June, 1866.

Sir,

In accordance with the orders of Major-General Napier, G. B., I reported myself to Colonel Peacocke, at Hamilton, on Friday, 1st June, and proceeded with him to Chippawa.

The same night about midnight, I was directed by Lt.-Colonel Peacocke to proceed to Port Colborne to arrange with Lt.-Colonel Dennis for making a combined attack on the enemy supposed to be intrenched on Black Creek, about three miles down the river Erie, seven miles from Chippawa and two from Stevensville.

Colonel Peacocke was to move on Stevensville so as to arrive there about 9.30 a.m. Lt.-Colonel Dennis to move along the railway to Ridgeway, as far as the state of the railroad would permit, and march from thence to meet Colonel Peacocke, at Stevensville, at the above hour, and from thence the combined forces were to march on the supposed position at A. Arriving at Fort Colborne at about 2 a.m., I found the whole force under arms and in the cars.

Lt.-Colonel Booker being senior to Lt.-Colonel Dennis, had taken over the command.

They had obtained from a Custom House officer arrived from Erie, exact information, as to the position of the Fenian Camp. This was on Frenchman's creek about half way between Black Creek and Fort Erie. The officer who had been in the camp at 6 o'clock considered there were not more than 700 men, that they had been drinking hard during the day, and might fall an easy prey to a sudden attack. Lt.-Colonel Dennis was anxious to move off at once to the attack, and Lt.-Colonel Booker was prepared to carry out the proposal if properly authorized. Knowing Colonel Peacocke's anxiety to combine his force with the volunteers, before attacking the enemy, I could not in his name authorize the movement; nor did I think it prudent, as from the accounts we had received it appeared probable that the enemy's force would be doubled during the night.

Having ascertained, however, that the railway bridge at Ridgeway, partially burnt in the morning, had been repaired and that the line to Erie was open, I arranged a somewhat different plan of attack, subject of course to Colonel Peacocke's approval.

The plan was as follows: Lt.-Colonel Booker to proceed by rail to Erie with the quarter part of his force, to arrive at Fort Erie at 8 a.m. Lt.-Colonel Dennis and myself to go round the coast in a steam tug, taking a company of volunteer artillery, to reconnoitre the shore between Fort Erie and Black Creek, and to return to Fort Erie in time to meet Lt.-Colonel Booker at eight. Should Colonel Peacocke approve of this, he would march by the river road from Chippawa, and make a combined attack with Lt.-Colonel Booker at some point between Fort Erie and Black Creek, cutting off the enemy's retreat by the river. The tug to be employed cruising up and down the river, cutting off any boats that might attempt to escape, and communicating between the forces advancing from Chippawa and from Erie. I communicated this proposed change to Colonel Peacocke both by letter and telegraph, omitting however, I think, to mention the use proposed to be made of the tug.

The plan was merely a modification of that proposed by Lt.-Colonel Dennis, who wished to move at once with the volunteers without arranging a junction with Colonel Peacocke. Before receiving any answer from Colonel Peacocke, I went off in the tug with Lt.-Colonel Dennis, and the company of artillery, leaving word with Lt.-Colonel Booker to take care and obtain Colonel Peacocke's approval to the proposed change before acting on it, and explaining the plan previously determined on in case Colonel Peacocke should desire him to adhere to it.

We arrived at Fort Erie about 5 a.m. Steamed along there, and past Frenchman's creek, where we saw the enemy's camp apparently deserted. After carefully examining the shore from Erie to Black creek, and seeing no signs of any armed force, we went ashore at Black creek, and were informed that the enemy had broken up their camp during the night.

A party was seen by the inhabitants moving along the river in the direction of Chippawa, and the remainder to have turned inland at Black Creek.

As far as I could make out from the size and appearance of their Camp, and from the reports of the people, their combined force could not have exceeded 700 or 800 men. I then returned with Lt.-Colonel Dennis by water to Fort Erie, as appointed with Lt.-Col. Booker. That officer not having arrived, I became aware that Colonel Peacocke had acted on his original plan, but from the information I had gained, was of opinion that he would not have more than 400 or 500 men to contend with. Lt.-Colonel Dennis then landed the Company of Artillery, and I proceeded with it, patrolling the road and heights between Fort Erie and Black Creek.

Between 30 and 40 prisoners were taken by the Company, or handed over by civilians and put on board the tug at Black Creek.

Seeing nothing more to be done at Fort Erie, I drove up to the Railway station, on the line to Colborne to ascertain whether telegraphic communication had been opened, and obtain what information could.

This station is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Erie and to the westward of the high road from Colborne; I had hardly entered the station, when I heard a cry that troops

were coming down the hill between myself and the town.

I jumped into my conveyance and turned towards Erie to give the alarm to the Company of Volunteers, left there. Finding the approach to Erie cut off and the enemy's skirmishers stealing round to surround me, I turned round and drove to the shore in the direction of Colborne. Near Ridgeway, I turned up towards the high road and passing the Railway Bridge found it on fire. I stopped and got some buckets from a neighbouring farm and with the assistance of the driver managed to put out the fire. I then went on to the Garrison road, where I heard an account of the engagement with Colonel Booker's force, and of its retreat to Colborne. I found two wounded men at a road side-house. One of them I took into Colborne. The other was too badly hurt to move.

I arrived at Colborne, between 6 and 7 in the evening. The force had been increased since the previous day, and now consisted of the 7 P. A. O. with 4 companies of 22 Oxford, and the Drumbo Company attached, two Companies of Home Guard, the Caledonian Company, and the Queen's Own and 13th in all about 1400 men. The Garrison was in the greatest state of confusion, and the troops that had been engaged in the morning considerably exhausted from want of rest and food.

I rendered what assistance I could to Lt.-Colonel Booker who appeared quite overcome by fatigue and anxiety. He begged me to undertake all necessary arrangements, and later in the evening requested me to take the command out of his hands. Finding this was also the wish of the other Volunteer Officers of superior rank to myself, I telegraphed for instructions and was desired by Colonel Lowry, to take the command. I posted a line of outlying pickets at a radius of one mile, from the town extending from the shore to the Welland Canal with strong supports in rear, and ordered the remainder of the troops to lie down, and get what rest they could.

I telegraphed in various directions for food, and ammunition, and by 2 A. M., Sunday 3rd had an ample supply of both.

About 1 o'clock the alarm was sounded and officers and civilians rushed up, informing me that the enemy was marching on us in force, and within 500 yards west of the town where I had posted my pickets.

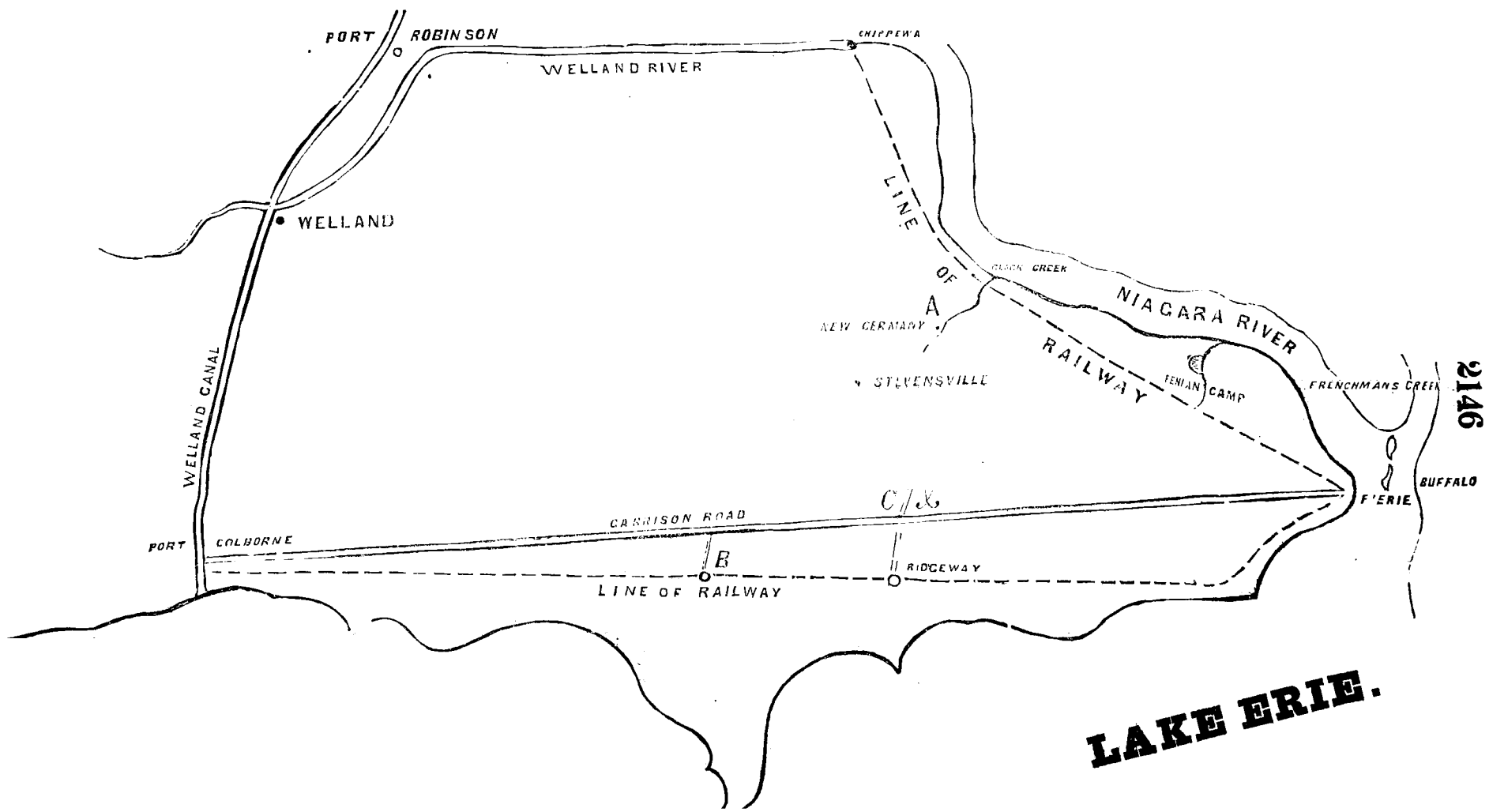
The alarm was entirely without foundation, but had the effect of depriving the troops of the few hours rest they might have had. All through the night, reports were coming in of large forces being landed on the shore between Colborne and Erie, also entirely without foundation. I sent the tug boat however still kept at our service by its owner Mr. McCallum, to watch the shore between Colborne and Erie, and called on some of the civilians to act as scouts, and keep me informed of any movements in the neighbourhood.

Réveille was sounded at 3 and I immediately made what arrangements I could for serving out rations, and ammunition.

At 5 o'clock, sending a pilot engine in front, I moved by rail towards Erie, taking the whole of the troops except the 13th whom I left to Guard Fort Colborne. Hearing that the enemy were posted near Ridgeway, and finding a favourable position for forming up the troops at B in sketch, on a road known as Skunk's crossing, I disembarked the men, threw out a line of skirmishers with four supports from the 7th P. A. O. with orders for the flank supports to wheel on wards and extend at once, in case of any sign of a flank attack. In this order and with a strong rear Guard, I advanced from B, to the Garrison road and from thence towards Fort Erie. On coming to the scene of the previous days engagement at C, I ascertained that the enemy had attempted to cross the river during the night and that Erie was in possession of our troops.

After halting the men for about an hour at this spot, I marched them quietly in to Erie, where I reported myself to Colonel Lowry. On the following morning I was relieved from my command.

I have &c.,
(Signed) CHAS. S. AKERS.
Capt. R. E.



LAKE ERIE.

"Copy."

Erie, 4th June, 1866.

Colonel Lowry,
Commanding Niagara Frontier.

Sir,

Availing myself of the earliest moment, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following narrative of events connected with the late Fenian Invasion at this place in which I was directly concerned, subsequently to my leaving Toronto on the morning of Friday last.

My orders were on that occasion to proceed with the 2nd or Queen's Own, 400 strong, to Port Colborne, occupy, and if necessary, entrench a position there and wait for re-inforcements, and further orders before any attack was made on the enemy, who it was represented numbered some 1,500 men and was advancing on that point—although finding great excitement at the different stations along the Welland R. R., on the way up, at Port Colborne where I arrived about noon, things were quiet, no definite news having reached there in consequence of the Fenians having cut the wires at Fort Erie, out of which place they had driven the officials at 5 a. m. that morning. Report, however, said that they had some two hours subsequently, sent a party up the track and burned a bridge crossing a small stream known as Sarwine's Creek, six miles from Erie, on the Railway to Port Colborne. No news of any further approach having been brought in by any of the numerous scouts sent out by the villages during the forenoon, I proceeded to billet the men in order to get them dinner, and then before determining to commence the construction of any defences, I despatched messengers across to Buck's Tavern and Stevensville (*See points A and C on diagram*) between Erie and the town of Welland to ascertain and report any movement of the enemy in that direction which I thought probable, as sufficient time had elapsed to enable him to reach Port Colborne, had that been his intention, and having through the kindness of Mr. Larmont, the Superintendent of the Line, obtained a locomotive, I started down the railway upon a re-connoissance getting down to within six miles of Erie. The burning of the bridge mentioned preventing any closer approach. I then learned that the bridge had been destroyed by a party of some seven men who had come up about seven a. m., who in addition stole a number of horses from the farmers in the vicinity, and then went back towards the main body, which from testimony I received, it appeared had gone down the river (*See point C on Map*) about a mile below the lower Ferry—and camped close to the river road on one Newbigging's farm.

Their numbers variously estimated at from 450 to 1,200 men. This testimony was corroborated by the statement of the mounted scouts from Buck's Tavern and Stevensville, who returned in the evening and went to show that with the exception of parties out stealing horses there had been no Fenians seen in that direction and was rendered certain by the arrival about 10 p. m. of Mr. Graham, the Officer of Customs at Fort Erie, who had been in their camp at six o'clock that evening. Shortly before this time, however, Lt.-Col. Booker, of Hamilton, had arrived with the 13th Battalion of volunteers, and being senior officer, took command, and continued the communication by telegraph which had been going on between Colonel Peacocke and myself respecting position and strength of enemy and best method of attacking him. Col. Peacocke, then at Clifton, having at about 5 p. m. telegraphed me that he had ordered the International Railway Steamer up to Port Colborne for me to put upon her a gun or detachment, in order to patrol the River from Fort Erie to Chippawa, she not having arrived at 10 30 P. M., I ordered the "Robb," a powerful Tug Boat, owned by Captain McCallum down from Dunnville for that purpose, intending to place upon her the Welland Battery without guns, (the men armed with Enfield Rifles), and received a reply that she would be down at 3 A. M. the following morning. This was the position of affairs when Captain Akers, R. E. arrived from Chippawa, sent over by Col. Peacocke to consult and to explain Col. Peacocke's views as to the best mode of attack.

After due consideration between Captain Akers, Lt.-Col. Booker and myself, a certain course was decided arranging for an attack in concert on that morning, and Colonel Peacocke was telegraphed accordingly.

In accordance with this plan Capt. Akers and myself embarked on the Tug, * which did not arrive * *Mem.*—(Our object in this was to ascertain definitely the position of the enemy's camp as preliminary to the attack.) (however) till about 4 A. M., having been delayed in consequence of Captain McCollum wishing to bring with him his Naval Company from Dunnville, and proceeded down to re-connoitre the river and Fenian Camp, arranging to meet the Port Colborne Force back at the Railway Depot, 3 miles above the enemy's camp, at 7 or at the latest half past 7. On our way past the village of Fort Erie we were brought to by the armed Patrol Tug Boat from the U. S. S. "Michigan," who on finding out who we were informed us that the Fenian Camp on the Newbigging farm had been broken up at 3 A. M. that morning, the enemy having marched down the River Road.

We proceeded down the River to the mouth of the Black Creek, 8 miles above Chippawa, when we learned that they had turned off the River to the West a short distance above and were there at a point 2 miles directly in rear of a place called "New Germany." A messenger was at once sent off to Col. Peacocke, presumed then under previously concocted arrangement, to be near there moving up, and we returned with the Tug in accordance with that arrangement to meet Col. Booker and the Port Colborne Force at the Upper R. R. Depot, at Fort Erie. (*See point E on sketch*).

On our arrival there we could see or hear nothing of them. This was accounted for subsequently, by the fact that Lt.-Col. Booker had received after we left an order from Col. Peacocke directing him to turn off the R. R. at *Ridgeway*, some 8 miles above Fort Erie and cross the country in order to meet and attack in concert.

This being the case, presuming a combined attack would be made in the course of the day, of the result of which we could have no doubt, I considered as I could not then join my proper force, that important service could be rendered by patrolling the River to intercept and capture fugitives and to prevent by every possible means the escape across the river of any large body of the enemy.

This having been determined on Captain Akers and myself we engaged all day on patrolling the shore, and scouring the woods along the river as far down as Black Creek, arresting in all, including 6 prisoners made about 9 o'clock in the morning, at Fort Erie, some 23 men; during the course of the afternoon we learned through some of the prisoners that an engagement had taken place at some point in the interior, in which the Fenians had been utterly dispersed. This I was quite prepared to believe as I had from the steamer observed Colonel Peacocke with a strong force on his way up from Chippawa turn in from the River Road towards New Germany, and I knew that Lt.-Colonel Booker's force was coming down upon him from the south.

Concluding that the action which had been known to come off had resulted in the capture of the enemy, I returned to Fort Erie about half-past 5 o'clock, p.m., proposing to get what information I could about the position of our troops, and to telegraph for instructions as to what should be done with the prisoners, who had amounted now, including those taken in the village and neighborhood during the day, also, to some 60 or 65 men. The numbers I cannot give

- Names.
1. Dan Drummond,
 2. Pat O'Nally,
 3. Benj. Perry,
 4. Jno. Corney,
 5. John Mahoney,
 6. W. Maddigan,
 7. Jno. Hughes,
 8. W. H. Harden,
 - or Slarin,
 9. Denis Lanahan,
 10. Jno. Murphy,
 11. Owen Kennedy,
 12. Francis Miles,
 13. J. A. Heckman,
 14. W. Baker,
 15. W. Orr,

precisely as I had only got as far as those names given in the margin, making out a memorandum of each case, and (having in the meantime made up my mind to send the prisoners by the Tug to Welland Gaol) had brought down and embarked those in confinement in charge of the Reeve, when the alarm was given that the Fenians were entering the town in force. In fact, the first messenger had hardly delivered the news when

Names.

16. Jno. Maxfield, a second came in to say that they were within a quarter of a mile, coming down the street along the River. I went over from the Pier to satisfy myself and saw them, in numbers, as I judged, about 150, advancing upon the street in files. Supposing them to be of the material and of the same miserable character physically as the prisoners we had been taking all day, I thought the detachment I had with the boat, even if we had to resort to the bayonet, sufficient to do for them, and concluded that my duty lay in making a stand against them.

This detachment consisted, as before mentioned, of the Welland Field Battery 54 men and 3 officers, and of a portion, some 18 men and one officer, exclusive of the Guard over the prisoners on the boat, of the Dunnville Naval Company.

I first took the precaution to put the prisoners under hatches, and then advancing to meet the enemy about 150 yards, drew up my little command across the street; as they came within about 200 yards they opened fire on us when my detachment by order fired a volley from each of the companies, upon which a severe flank fire was opened on us from the west, and on looking in that direction I observed for the first time two considerable bodies of the enemy running northerly parallel with the river, evidently with the intention of cutting us off, and getting possession both of us and the steamer at the same time. Under the circumstances, as I considered, if we tried to escape by the Tug the enemy might be here as soon as we, and so achieve his double object; and I therefore concluded that my duty lay in saving the prisoners we had on board and preventing the enemy from getting possession of the vessel, what I knew, and he probably, also was his only means of escape, and I therefore ordered the Captain to cut off and get out in the stream and ordered my men to retreat and do the best they could to get away each man for himself.

During this time a heavy fire was kept up on us both front and flank, and I had the grief of seeing several of my men fall; we retreated down the Front street under a very heavy though, comparatively, ineffective fire—several of the men contrary to my advice taking shelter in a house the door of which stood open as they passed.

There being little or no cessation in the fire upon us in retreat I had no desire to remain under it longer than was necessary, and accordingly turned into the premises of a friend in the lower part of the village, where I lay concealed, although the premises were beaten off twice, the ruffians stating their intention to come a third time, and threatening, if I were not given up as they had seen me enter the gate, that they would destroy the property. Two of my men, one of them wounded, had previously taken shelter in the house, whom they captured.

Fearing another search I dressed in disguise furnished by my friends and then came out and remained in the village till night fall, when I got through the lines, and struck across the country in search of Col. Peacocke; finding his camp out about 5 miles back of Fort Erie, arriving there at 3 o'clock A. M., I then accompanied his force back to this place, during its operations later in the day of all which, as also of the escape of the enemy, during the night, that officer's report will doubtless inform you.

On my return, I was able to learn for the first time something of the casualties in the affairs of the previous evening.

I feel rejoiced not to have to report any loss of life in my detachment, although I was given to understand that there were some 5 wounded in the Welland Battery, 3 of them so severely as to result in each case of the loss of a Leg, among which cases I regret to say, Captain King, of the Welland Battery, and one man of the Dunnville Naval Company. None of the Officers excepting Captain King were wounded. A return of the Casualties is appended hereto.

The enemy suffered more severely. Three of his number were killed outright, and 4 were mortally wounded, 2 of whom died yesterday morning. The other 2 had been allowed under the circumstances by the Reeve Dr. Kempson, with the permission, as I

understood of Col. Lowry, to be taken to the Buffalo Hospital.

Mr. Scholfield, the Lieutenant of the Welland Battery, having gone to Welland to get his men together again, some of them having escaped across country to their homes during the night, is ordered without delay, when in a position to do so, to prepare an accurate list of the casualties in the Battery.

I have detained this report somewhat in order to get his return.

Should there prove to have been any casualties not as yet reported, I will lose no time in sending forward a list of the same.

I append the report of Capt. McCollum, Commanding Dunnville Naval Company, and owner of the Steam Tug referred to, to whom particularly, as also to his Lieutenant W. Robb, the sailing master of the Steamer, I have to express my obligation for their zealous and efficient assistance during the operations of Saturday. I have also the gratification of saying that the other Officers and the men forming my little Command behaved most nobly in the affair during the afternoon at Fort Erie. I firmly believe, that had I not ordered them to retreat they would have remained steady and fought until shot down in their ranks.

(Signed,) J. STOUGHTON DENNIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Detachment on Saturday, 2nd June.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, Fort Erie.

Sir,—

At your request I have the honor to make the following Report:—

On Saturday last, 2nd June, between the hours of three and four p. m., after your departure, I retreated down the river under a galling fire, a distance of about three miles, with two men of Naval Brigade, and thirteen men of the Welland Canal Field Battery, the rest having been cut off and consequently taken prisoners, including the following officers, viz: 2nd Lieutenant Macdonald, of Naval Brigade, and Lieut. Scholfield and Ensign Nimmo, of Field Battery, being wounded, and one man of the Naval Brigade, Lieut. Robb, with steamer "Robb," came in boats and took us on board. I then held consultation with Lieut. Robb as to future proceedings, we then determined on account of being encumbered with so many prisoners on board, (fifty-seven in number,) and so very few men left to guard them, to run to Port Colborne and send the prisoners to a place of safety. In passing Fort Erie up the river we, for a distance of a mile's run, were under a heavy fire of musketry from the Canada shore; we passed without any casualties worth mentioning and arrived safely at Port Colborne, at half-past six, p. m. of same day, and delivered the prisoners over to Lieut. Col. McGiverin, with commitment and names inserted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) L. McCALLUM,
Captain, N. B., Dunnville.

Proclamations.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. } MONCK.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

GEO. ET. CARTIER, **WHEREAS** George Badeaux, Atty Gen. Valère Guillet, Denis Genest LaBarre, Sévère Dumoulin, and Désiré Edouard Frigon, Esquires, are commissioners duly appointed for the purposes of Chapter Eighteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in and for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Three Rivers, canonically acknowledged and erected in Lower Canada, by the Ecclesiastical authorities; AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners as aforesaid, have, under and by virtue of the provisions contained in the said Act, made to the Governor of Our Province of Canada, a return of their opinion, with a *procès-verbal* of their proceedings, by which they describe and declare the limits

and boundaries which they think most expedient to be assigned to the parish of SAINT PIE DE GUIRE, in the said Roman Catholic Diocese of Three Rivers, to be as follows, that is to say: "All that tract of land situate in the county of Yamaska, and district of Richelieu, now forming part of the parish of Saint David, containing an extent of territory of about two leagues and a half in superficies, and being four miles and three quarters in front by about as much in depth; bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north-east by the River Saint François, from the parish of Saint Bonaventure, that is to say, from the south-east line of the Seigneurie of Deguire to the south-east line of the Fief Pierreville, on the north-west by the line which separates the said Fief Pierreville from the ranges Sainte Marguerite, Saint Edward, Saint Charles and Saint David, the said ranges being in the said parish of Saint David: on the south-west by the line which separates the seigniorie of Saint François from the said range Saint David and from the north-east range of the concession Saint Pierre, and thence by the line which separates the north-east range from the south-west range of the said concession of the parish of St. David, called Saint Pierre, to the range of the said parish of Saint David called Saint Henri: then by the line which separates the sixth from the seventh lot of the said range Saint Henri; again on the north-west by the line which separates the said range Saint Henri from the range of the said parish of Saint David, named Saint Charlotte, from the sixth to the first lot, inclusive, of the said range Saint Henri: and on the south-west by the line which separates the ninth from the tenth lot in the said range Saint Charlotte and by the line which separates the ranges of the said parish of Saint David named Saint Jean and Saint Christophe: and finally on the south-east by the south-east line of the seigniorie of Deguire, that is to say, by the line which separates the parish of Saint Bonaventure from the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth ranges of the said parish of Saint David." Now Know YE, that we have confirmed, established and recognized and by these presents do confirm, establish and recognize the aforesaid limits and boundaries to be and remain those of the parish of *Saint Pie De Guire* aforesaid; and we have erected and declared, and do by these presents erect and declare the said parish of *Saint Pie De Guire* to be a parish for all civil purposes, agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid Act

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballyrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, in Our said Province of Canada, this FOURTEENTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the Twenty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

MONCK.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

GEOR. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. Genl.* WHEREAS of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our Province of Canada, bearing date at the City of Ottawa, the Twelfth day of June, in

the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the twenty-ninth year of Our Reign, We did create, erect and constitute a certain Tract of Our Waste Land situate, lying and being in the County of Pontiac, in Our District of Ottawa, in Our said Province, a Township, by the name of *Leslie*, for ever thereafter to be called, known and distinguished. AND WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Session thereof held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, and intituled: "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is enacted and provided, That the Instrument by which any Township in the said Province hath been constituted shall be published by Proclamation. AND WHEREAS the Letters Patent aforesaid are to the tenor and effect, and in the words following, that is to say:

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS it is expedient to erect into a Township a certain Tract of Our Waste Land situate, lying and being in the County of Pontiac, in Our District of Ottawa, in Our said Province, and in and by the Report of Our Commissioner of Crown Lands of Our said Province, made and certified to the Governor General of Our said Province, described as follows, that is to say: "A tract or parcel of land bounded and abutted as follows, to wit: on the north partly by the projected township of Huddersfield and partly by the projected township of Clapham: on the south by the township of Thorne, on the east by the township of Cawood, on the south-west by the township of Litchfield and on the north-west partly by the said township of Litchfield, and partly by the township of Mansfield; beginning at a post and stone boundary planted on the north outline of the township of Thorne aforesaid, and marking the north-east angle of the said township of Thorne, and the south-east angle of the said tract or parcel of land; thence along the said north outline of the township of Thorne, westwardly five hundred and ninety-eight chains and ninety-three links, more or less, to the intersection of the south-east outline of the township of Litchfield aforesaid, at a post and stone boundary, thence along the said south-east outline of the township of Litchfield, north-eastwardly, fifty-eight chains more or less, to the intersection of the rear or north-east outline of the said township of Litchfield, thence along the said rear or north-east outline of Litchfield, north-westwardly, seven hundred and sixteen chains, sixty links, more or less, to the intersection of the south-east outline of the township of Mansfield aforesaid, at a post and stone boundary marking the westernmost angle of the said tract or parcel of land, thence along the said south-east outline of Mansfield, north-eastwardly fifty-five chains and ten links more or less, to a post marking the north-east angle of the said township of Mansfield, thence due east eleven hundred and eighty-five chains more or less, to the intersection of the west outline of the township of Cawood aforesaid at a post and stone boundary marking the north-east angle of the said tract or parcel of land, and thence astronomically south, four hundred and nine chains, twenty-eight links, more or less, for the east outline of the said tract or parcel of land, to the place of beginning. The said tract or parcel of land thus limited and bounded, containing thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty acres, more or less, in superficies. And the said tract or parcel of land has been further laid out and subdivided by actual measurement in the field into Ranges and lots in the manner following: the regular ranges being eighty chains and eighty links each in depth, and the lots being severally thirteen chains in width and containing each one hundred acres and the usual allowance of five per centum for highways, save and except the broken and irregular lots, that is to say: range first, into forty-three lots numbered from east to west namely,

from number one to number forty-three inclusive ; range second, into forty-five lots, numbered from east to west namely, from number one to number forty-five inclusive : range third, into fifty-seven lots, numbered from east to west namely, from number one to number fifty seven inclusive, range fourth, into sixty-nine lots, numbered from east to west namely, from number one to number sixty-nine inclusive: range fifth, into seventy-nine lots, numbered from east to west namely, from number one to number seventy-nine inclusive : and lastly, range letter A, or road range, into fifty-five lots, numbered from south-east to north-west namely, from number one to number fifty-five inclusive. The whole as represented on the plan of the said tract or parcel of land hereunto annexed, as near as the nature and circumstances of the case will permit, and in conformity to the actual survey in the field, as returned and of record in the Crown Land Department." Now Know YE, that We, of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have created, erected and constituted, and by these presents do create, erect and constitute the said tract of Our Waste Land, so as aforesaid hereinbefore described, and every part and parcel thereof, a Township for ever, from and after the TWELFTH day of JULY next ensuing, to be, continue and remain a Township, and by the name of *Leslie*, for ever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished. And We do, moreover, of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, declare that these Our Letters Patent shall be good and effectual in law, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, notwithstanding any misbouding, misnaming, or other imperfections or omissions of or concerning the said tract of land hereby erected into the Township of *Leslie*, as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammion, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, in Our said Province of Canada, this TWELFTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the twenty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

WILLIAM McDUGALL, *Secretary*.

Now Know YE, that We have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and We do by these presents, and according to the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, publish the said Letters Patent, by which We have been pleased to constitute the said Township of *LES LIE*. And We do further, by these presents, according to the provisions of the said Act, declare, order and appoint that the aforesaid Letters Patent shall have the force of Law, on, from and after the TWELFTH day of JULY now next ensuing. Of all which Our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammion, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and

over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, in Our said Province of Canada, this THIRTEENTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the Twenty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

WILLIAM McDUGALL, *Secretary*.

Government Notices

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 13th June, 1866.

CROWN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Regulations for granting Licenses to cut Timber on Public Lands, dated 8th August 1851, are superseded, and that, from and after the date hereof, Timber Licenses and the renewals thereof shall be granted in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in the following Regulations, sanctioned by His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, by Order dated the 12th instant ; in addition to the requirements of the Act, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 23.

1. Licenses for such vacant berths as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may see fit, together with all vacant forfeited timber Licenses, shall be offered for sale at Public Auctions to be held half yearly in each Timber Agency, on the 10th of July and the 10th of January, (or on such other dates as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix by Public Notice,) at an upset price of Four dollars a square mile or such other rate as he may fix by such notice, and shall be awarded to the highest bidder making immediate payment at the time of sale ; and if not then sold shall be granted to the first applicant thereafter making immediate payment of the upset price and ground rent. But in case of two or more applications for any such berth being received at the same time, it shall be immediately again offered for sale by Public Auction. Unissued Licenses already awarded however, and such as may be awarded by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on existing grantable applications, under Regulations of 8th August, 1851, shall be granted on the terms upon which they have been or may be awarded. In the intervals between sales, licenses for new Timber Berths for which applications may be made to the Commissioner of Crown Lands or Crown Timber Agent for the territory in which they lie, may be granted to the first applicants paying in with their applications the upset price and ground rent above mentioned. Not more than one berth to each applicant—the bonus to be returned should the berth be relinquished as valueless within six months without cutting timber on it.

2. Applications must be in writing and the spaces asked in them must be distinctly described in connexion with known points established by survey or boundaries already defined, or if in surveyed townships the lots and ranges must be stated.

3. No timber Berth shall be licensed in unsurveyed lands exceeding ten miles in length by five miles in breadth or fifty superficial miles in area, and half that size in surveyed townships, the area to be estimated by the Crown Timber Agent or other authorized officer.

4. All Timber Licenses are to expire on the 30th April following the date thereof.

5. Newly granted Licenses, and renewals of licenses that have been duly occupied, shall be subject to a yearly Ground Rent of fifty cents each superficial mile of area included within their limits, estimated as before mentioned ; but in computing the ground rent no license shall be charged at less than eight miles of area.

6. The Ground Rent to be exacted on the renewal of any license shall be double that of the

preceding year if the berth licensed has not been duly occupied, increasing annually in that proportion while the berth continues unoccupied (excepting the year succeeding that in which the license has been first granted, if not in a surveyed township); but the so increasing ground rent shall not exceed the rate of twenty-three shillings and four pence a mile, (being equal to the lowest amount of duties on square timber the ground would yield if duly occupied, added to the rate of fifty cents first mentioned)—reverting to the original rate on the berth being duly occupied. The making of an average of five hundred feet of square timber or 20 saw logs to the mile, to be considered as due occupation. No claim for reimbursement of ground rent overcalculated to be entertained after the issue of license.

7. No timber berth shall be forfeited for the non-occupation of it, provided the increased ground rent on that account be duly paid; but any berth on which increased ground rent is evaded by false statements as to occupation, shall (after the holder of it has had an opportunity of being heard in opposition,) be granted to the first applicant pleading such evasion before the first day of November and proving the same by the affidavit of a commissioned Surveyor before the first day of December following the date of the false statement made. If half occupation only be proved the holder of the license may retain one-half of the berth after it has been equitably divided by the Crown Timber Agent.

8. License holders who shall have duly complied with all existing Regulations shall be entitled to renewals of their licenses, provided they shall have made and delivered to the Crown Timber Agent of the locality, before the thirtieth day of September, or such prior date in any locality as the Commissioner may fix, sworn statements of the number and description of pieces of timber and saw logs cut by themselves or by others to their knowledge upon each of the berths held by them, during the previous season: and shall have paid to the Crown, on or before the fifth day of December following, the ground rent payable for renewal of their licenses for the ensuing season; but should they fail to comply with these conditions in respect to any berths held by them, such berths shall thereby become vacant and the right to license therefor forfeited, and they shall be sold at public auction or be otherwise disposed of as before mentioned, excepting that if double the ground rent otherwise chargeable be paid for omitting to furnish the statement above mentioned, and payment be made before the day of sale with ten per cent in addition for each month of the delay in payment, the berth may be re-licensed to the former holder.

9. License holders desirous of obtaining renewal of license must make application for such renewal to the Crown Timber Agent of the locality before the 1st July in each year, stating what berths have been duly occupied, failing which such berths shall be charged with the rate of Ground Rent payable on non-occupation.

10. Crown Timber Agents shall keep registers of all licenses granted or renewed by them and transfers thereof, which, together with their plans of licensed berths and vacant ground, shall be open for public inspection.

11. Transfers of timber berths to be in writing, and if not found objectionable by the Crown Land Department or Agent for the granting of Licenses, to be valid from the date on which they may be deposited in the hands of the latter; but no transfer to be accepted while the party transferring is in default for non-payment of dues on timber to the Crown.

12. Timber berths are to be described in new licenses as "not to interfere with prior licenses existing or to be renewed in virtue of Regulations" on the date of their first being issued. Where licenses clash, the one of more recent origin is to give way to that of prior date, computing back to the season it was last acquired at auction or by grant from the Crown. And should any license by error or defect in its description be found evidently incompatible

with the intention or regulations under which it was granted the Commissioners of Crown Lands may cause it to be cancelled or amended.

13. The Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, and any officer thereunto authorized elsewhere, shall, at the written request of any party interested, issue instructions stating how the boundaries of timber berths should be run to be in conformity with existing licenses. The surveys are to be performed at the expense of the parties requiring them who must cause copies of the plans and field notes of the surveys to be delivered to the officer giving the instructions, subject to his examination and approval, to be paid for by him and kept of record by the Crown Timber Agent of the locality.

14. In cases of contestation as to the right to berths or the position of bounds, the decision of the Crown Timber Agent of the locality or the Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies or other officer authorized by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shall, on notification thereof being given to the parties or their representatives on their premises or sent to their address, be binding upon the parties unless reversed by arbitration commenced within three months of such notification.

15. To prevent delay or disputes as to arbitrators it shall only be necessary for the party thinking himself aggrieved by such decision, to notify in writing to the officer who has given it, his dissent and the arbitrator he has appointed. It shall then be the duty of the officer who has given the decision to take the place of arbitrator on the other part, and in case of their not agreeing as to an umpire, should one be required, the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall appoint one, on the request of either of the parties or either of the arbitrators—such arbitrators may receive evidence obtained subsequent to the decision and each of them and the umpire are to be paid five dollars for each day they are engaged on such arbitration, by the parties jointly.

16. Timber cut under license shall be paid for at the following rates, viz:—

	s.	d.
Oak and Walnut per cubic foot....	0	1½
Elm, Ash and Tamarac	0	1
Red and White Pine, Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Spruce, &c	0	0½
Pine Saw Logs, each, 13½ feet long Or ten cents per standard log of 13½ feet 20 inches in least diameter, Unmeasured culls to be charged at average of the lot they are in.	0	6
Spruce Saw Logs, each, 13½ feet long ..	0	2½
Staves, Pipe, per mille.	32	6
Do. W. Indian.....	10	0
Cord Wood (hard) per cord	0	8
Soft do	0	4
Railway Timber, knees, &c., 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		

To be charged upon the quantities shewn by measurement under direction of the supervisor of Cullers or Deputy Supervisor at Quebec or Montreal or other place of sale or shipment, or by other reliable measurement, where that cannot be obtained, otherwise each stick of White Pine may be estimated as containing 70 cubic feet.

Red Pine as containing 38 do.
Other kinds of wood 34 do.

And when any license holder is in default for, or has evaded the payment of, dues to the Crown on any part of his timber, they may be levied on any other timber of his, cut under license, together with the dues thereon.

17. All square timber, logs, deals, boards or other stuff leaving the Agency in which it has been cut, in any form, must be submitted to counting or actual measurement, and statements under oath must be furnished as to the quantities of timber and logs cut under license whenever required. Owners or lessees of Saw Mills cutting under license must shew by such sworn statements the total number of each kind and length of logs cut or acquired by them and taken to their mills, or where left, each season, giving the number in standards also, and must prove by satisfactory

affidavits on what lots and how many on each lot, such as are from private lands, have been cut; clearances to be refused in case of non compliance.

18. Before moving any raft or parcel of timber, lumber or saw Logs from the Agency in which it has been cut, the owner or person in charge thereof shall make report thereof to the Crown Timber Agent, making, if required, declaration upon oath as to the number of pieces of each kind of wood contained therein, and the number of cribs; and to exempt timber from private land, if any, from dues as Crown timber—must furnish satisfactory affidavit stating what lots it was cut upon and how much on each lot—whereupon he shall obtain a clearance from the Crown Timber Agent stating the number of pieces in the raft or parcel, how many, if any, have been satisfactorily proved to be from private lands, and on how many, if any, the dues have been previously or then paid. On the arrival of any such raft or parcel at Quebec, or any intermediate place, or other port, for sale or shipment, the owner or holder of it shall make report thereof to the Collector of Crown Timber Dues or Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, or other appointed officer, within forty-eight hours, and in addition to the quantity shewn by the clearance as subject to dues any surplus timber beyond the number of pieces stated therein, on being ascertained by the Collector of Crown Timber Dues, Deputy Supervisor of Cullers or other authorized officer, if not satisfactorily accounted for, shall be held as having been cut upon Crown Lands and be subject to the payment of dues accordingly.

19. Parties omitting to report the departure of their rafts or other timber from the Agency in which they held license, or the arrival thereof at Quebec or Montreal or other port or place, for sale or shipment, within the Province as before mentioned, may be refused further license—and be subject to forfeiture of the timber for evasion of Regulations, as provided in section 3rd of Cap. 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

20. Occupants, grantees or purchasers of Public Lands who have not completed all conditions of sale or grant, cutting timber without license (except for clearing, building or fencing thereon,) or others doing so by their permission, shall be subjected to the penalties established by law for cutting timber without authority.

21. Persons evading or refusing the payment of timber or slide dues, or the final settlement of bonds or promissory notes, given for the same, or in default with the Crown Timber Office or Agent—also persons taking violent possession of disputed ground before obtaining decision in their favor, and persons refusing to comply with the decision of arbitrators or with Regulations established by Orders in Council, or who forcibly interrupt Surveyors, shall be refused further licenses, and their berths become disposable to others on the expiration of their licenses.

22. Licenses are to be granted on the annexed form in duplicate—the clause at the foot thereof must in the duplicates be signed by two securities and the description of each berth is to be written on the back thereof. The duplicates, to be kept of record by the Crown Timber Agent.

23. Dues of all kinds on timber cut under license remaining unpaid on 30th November following the season in which it was cut, to be subject to interest from that date, but without prejudice to the power of the Crown to enforce payment of such outstanding dues.

FORM OF LICENSE.

BY AUTHORITY of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Cap. 23, and Regulations dated 13th of June, 1866, and for and in consideration of the payments made, and to be made to Her Majesty:—

I DO HEREBY GIVE UNTO
and unto _____ Agents and Workmen
full power and License to cut
upon the Location described on the back hereof
by _____
and to hold and occupy the said Location to the

exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned:—from

to Thirtieth April, 18 _____, and no longer;
with the right of conveying away the said Timber
through any ungranted or waste lands of the Crown:—

And by virtue of this License, the said Licentiate has right by the said provincial Statute to all Timber cut by others during the term of this license in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same any where within this Province aforesaid.

But this License is subject to the following conditions, viz:

That any person or persons may at all times make and use Roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed, and cut and take therefrom any trees under ten inches in the largest part in thickness, necessary to make Floats, Traverses, Oars and Withes for his or their use in rafting Timber or Saw Logs being rafted in the immediate vicinity thereof.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking Standing Timber of any kind to be used for the making of Roads or Bridges, or for Public Works.

And that persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed shall not in any way be interrupted in clearing and cultivation by the said Licentiate, or any one acting for or by permission.

And further: under condition that the said Licentiate or representatives shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the Timber cut under this License to be counted or measured, and settle for the Duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any officer thereunto authorized,—otherwise the said Timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said Licentiate be subject to such other penalty or penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand at _____
the _____ day of _____
in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty _____, in duplicate.

Ground Rent payable on giving this
License.....\$ _____

✍ We have read and comprehend the nature of the obligations contained in this License, and we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and each of our Heirs, Executors, Curators, and Administrators, to pay all duties that may become due and payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, on any Timber cut or acquired by virtue of this License, in the event of the above named Licentiate failing or refusing to pay the same, or to give satisfactory Bonds for the payment thereof.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 21st June, 1866.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 9th Section of Cap. 17 of the Con. Stats. of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Cedarville, on the east shore of Lake Memphramagog, be and the same is hereby erected into and constituted an Out Port of Customs, under the survey of the Port of Stanstead, in lieu of Georgeville which will hereafter cease to be an Out Port for the entry of goods, except when such entry of goods thereat be specially authorized.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
Ottawa, 14th June, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lights—Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward Island.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island has given notice, that a Light House has recently been erected on the North Point of that Island in Latitude 47°, 3', 46" N., and Longitude 63°, 59', 9" W. The Light stands eighty feet high above water, and shows a fixed white light.

By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

10

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 9th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Aylmer Petroleum Company" to be conducted under chapter 63, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, Chemical or other purposes, or for the erection of Public Hotels or Baths and Bath-houses, or the opening and using of Salt or Mineral Springs or for carrying on fishing," have duly complied with the formalities prescribed in the said act.

3

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 13th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that "The British American Bank Note Company" to be conducted under chapter 63, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, Chemical or other purposes, or for the erection of Public Hotels or Baths and Bath-houses or the opening and using of Salt or Mineral Springs or for carrying on fishing," have duly complied with the formalities prescribed in the said Act.

3

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 15th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Harrietsville Petroleum Company," to be conducted under chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, Chemical or other purposes, or for the erection of Public Hotels or Baths and Bath-houses, or the opening and using of Salt or Mineral Springs, or for carrying on Fishing," have duly complied with the formalities prescribed in the said Act.

3

WM. McDOUGALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

FISHERIES BRANCH.
Ottawa, 7th June, 1866.

THE following Fishery Regulation for Upper Canada, has been approved by the Governor General in Council, on the 6th instant, under section 14 of the Fisheries Act:

"White fish may be caught with seines at Toronto Island, Port Credit, Burlington Beach, and Nottawasaga Bay, during the present Month."

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Circular No. 175.

No. 8.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.
Ottawa, 6th June, 1866.

SIR,

I have it in command to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council of this day's date, has been pleased to renew, for a period of one month from date hereof, the Order in Council of the 19th March last, directing

that "Fire arms and Munitions of War" be imported free of duty until the 6th proximo, subject to the condition that the Importer furnish the Collector of Customs with lists of the Parties desirous of procuring such arms, and that such parties be known to be reliable loyal subjects, and such privilege shall extend to all such importations made upon and from this date.

You are hereby authorized to refund the duties already paid upon Arms and Munitions of War imported within the period above named.

I am,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs. 2317-4

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ottawa, Wednesday, 6th June, 1866.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council a Memorandum from the Hon. the Minister of Finance, recommending that Peas, Barley and Oats, as well as Petroleum which have paid full toll through the Welland Canal be permitted to pass through the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and Chambly Canals free of Toll.

Whereupon His Excellency in Council on the recommendation aforesaid, and under and by virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 85th section of the 28th Chapter, Consolidated Statute Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that on, from and after the TWENTIETH day of JUNE instant, Peas, Barley, Oats and Petroleum, which have paid full Toll on the Welland Canal, be and the same are hereby allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, the St. Ann's Lock and the Chambly Canal.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the surveyed townships of Oakley and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West, will be held at the Crown Timber Office, Toronto, on the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

First. The berths at their estimated area, more or less, to be put up at Public Auction, at such Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Department of Crown Lands.

The berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus.

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged in each case.

Second. Parties to whom berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Department of Crown Lands.

Third. Licenses to issue to the successful competitors, within one month from the day of sale.

Fourth. In all other respects, the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force.

The Berths to be offered for sale can be ascertained on and after the ELEVENTH instant, at the Crown Timber Office Toronto and at this Department.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the township of Palmer, and the Crown Lands, in the township of Fisher, in the district of Algoma, U. C., will be open for sale on and after the NINTH

of JULY next, upon application to Joseph Wilson, Esquire, Crown Land Agent of Sault Ste. Marie.

The price, one shilling an acre, cash; subject to actual settlement; or one dollar an acre, under the mineral regulations of 12th March last; subject to current timber licenses.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the township of Watt, in the county of Simcoe, U. C., will be open for sale on and after the NINTH of next month, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, and subject to current timber licenses at 70 cents an acre, cash, or one dollar, if paid by instalments; upon application to R. J. Oliver, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Orillia.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Mitchell Oil Company," to be conducted under chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, Chemical or other purposes, or for the erection of Public Hotels or Baths and Bath-houses, or the opening and using of Salt or Mineral Springs, or for carrying on Fishing," have duly complied with the formalities prescribed in the said Act.

3

WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands in the township of Franklin, in the district of Nipissing, U. C., will be open for sale on and after the NINTH of JULY next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, and subject to current timber licenses, at 70 cents an acre, cash, or one dollar if paid by instalments; upon application to Joseph Graham, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Bobcaygeon.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto.—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

Ottawa, 22nd June, 1866.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 32 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Municipal Notices

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Ottawa, 21st June, 1866.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Jonquière, in the county of Chicoutimi, on the Fifteenth day of January last, it hath been shewn to His Excellency the Governor General, that the publication of any Notice, By-law or Resolution of the said

Municipal Council to be made under the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," may be so made in the French Language only without detriment to any of the Inhabitants of the said Municipality: It is ordered, that the Notices, By-laws and Resolutions of the said Municipal Council of the Township of Jonquière, the publication of which is required by the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," be henceforth published in the French Language only.

(Signed.)

WM. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

Published in pursuance to the 11th clause of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act."

WM. McDOUGALL,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Ottawa, 21st June, 1866.

Parliamentary Notices.

NOTICE.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, 4th July, 1862.

53. All applications for Private Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the construction of works for supplying Gas or Water; the incorporation of any particular Profession or Trade, or of any Banking or other joint stock Company; the incorporation of a City, Town, Village or other Municipality; the levying of any local assessment; the division of any County, for purposes other than that of representation in Parliament, or of any Township; the removal of the site of a County Town, or of any local offices; the regulation of any Common; the re-survey of any Township, Line, or Concession, or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act,—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows, viz:

In Upper Canada—A notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

In Lower Canada—A notice inserted in the Official Gazette, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette, and in a paper published in an adjoining District.

Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the petition.

54. Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

J. F. TAYLOR

Clk. Leg. Council.

WM. B. LINDSAY, Jr.,

Clk. Leg. Assembly.