The Canada Gazette.

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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 McLeod of the City of Montreal;
William Wilson, of the City of Montreal,

Rene Auguste Richard Hubert, of the City of Montreal;
John Mac Ready, do;
William Esminger, do;
Charles E. Schiller, do;
Alfred De Beaumont, do Esquires,
to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

His Excellency has further been pleased to appoint:

Messieurs Philippe René, Charles T. Duval, M. INP; David Bertrand, Thomas Philippe Pelletier, André Danjou, George Aubut, and Napoléon Riveau,
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.

Monsieurs René, François Deboise, son de Hyppolite, Blasien Laplante, Léon Doireau, Théophile René, Joseph Laplante, son de Joseph, and Idou Marette,
to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in and for the Parish of St. Mathieu, in the County of Nelson, in the District of Thetford.

[Former Commission, dated 19th April, 1866, revoked.]

His Excellency has further been pleased to appoint:

Rene Auguste Richard Hubert, of the City of Montreal;
John Mac Ready, do;
William Esminger, do;
Charles E. Schiller, do;
Alfred De Beaumont, do Esquires,
to be Commissioners per Eadem 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. Miles, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public for Upper Canada.

Militia General Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS,

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1866.

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 fell on that day.

The discipline and good conduct of the force while on service has secured the approval of the military authorities, 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 Provencher caused a failure, the enemy by means of which it was attempted still exists, and that its leaders, do not hesitate to declare publicly that they require a renewal of the same. 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 MacKab is hereby transferred to the 1st Ottawa Garrison Battery, vice E. L. Ross, removed to the Morrisburg Garrison Battery.

Napanee Garrison Battery Artillery.
To be Captain acting till further orders:
Edward Stevenson, Gentleman.
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 "St. Saviour rifle" Quebec.
To be Quarter Master:
Quarter Master Sergeant James Morgan, vice Thomas Trumble, who is permitted to retire from his rank.

9th Battalion "Vichyquwa de Quebec,"
No. 2 Company.
To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Henry Roy, vice Rough, 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 Beltville.
No. 4 Company.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Martin Benson, gentleman, Military School, vice Lasier, promoted.
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.
To be Ensign (temporary):
James Lasier, gentleman, Military School, vice Diamond, promoted.

21st Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry,"
St. Johns.
To be Lieutenant-Colonel:
N. R. G. Marchand.
The resignation of Major Force is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:
Ensign Robert Peel McInnes, vice Basile, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign (temporary):
Jesse Rawling, gentleman, Military School, vice Tolmie, left the limits.

22nd Battalion "The Richelieu Light Infantry,"
St. Johns.
To be Ensign:
Ensign Alphonse Deland, Military School, vice Rollin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

1st Infantry Company, Huntingdon.
To be Ensign acting till further orders:
Philip McDonald, Gentleman, vice Rowe, left the limits.

Huntley Infantry Company.
To be Captain acting till further orders:
John Holmes, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant acting till further orders:
John Houston, gentleman.
To be Assistant Surgeon:
John Nesbitt, gentleman, Military School.

Prince Albert Infantry Company.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Ezra Albert Bates, Gentleman, Military School, vice Richardson.

Grahamville Infantry Company.
To be Ensign (temporary):
William Johnston Graham, Gentleman, Military School, vice Nesbitt, promoted.

Orangeville Infantry Company.
The resignation of Lieutenanit Jull is hereby accepted.

Norval Infantry Company.
The resignation of Captain Kyle is hereby accepted.

Nelson Infantry Company.
The resignation of Major Amsden is hereby accepted.

Colonie Rifle Company.
To be Ensign (temporary):
Ensign John R. Wilkinson, gentleman, Military School, vice Noble, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Dunedin Rifle Company.
The resignation of Major Amsden is hereby accepted.

An Infantry Company, at Smith Falls, County of Lanark.
To be Captain, acting till further orders:
William J. Anderson, Esquire, M. D.
To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:
Ezra Albert Bates, Gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
William Gibb, 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. Houston, gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
John Carson.
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 Ensign, 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. Reunick, Gentleman.
To be Ensign, acting till further orders:
    Charles J. Eddy, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Lindsay, County of Victoria.
To be Captain:
    John Barton, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
    James Nelson, gentleman.
To be Ensign:
    Henry Tiffin, gentleman.

An Infantry Company of Georgina, County of Durham.
To be Captain, acting till further orders:
    Major Benjamin Lyman.
To be Lieutenant:
    Alexander Munro, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
    Benjamin Henry Lyman, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at North Georgina, County of Carlow.
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 Trumble, Gentleman.

No. 5.

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

No. 6.

The following Officers of the Volunteer Militia and Cadets by 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 Creighton, Owen Sound Infantry Company.
Lieut., John Matheson, " Oxford Rifles" No. 1 Co.
Mr. Virgil George Brodie, Owen Sound Infantry (do).

SECOND CLASS.

Lieut. John W. McCollum, Thamesford Infantry Company.
Ensign George W. Rutledge, Owen Sound Infantry (do).
Mr. Henry Garnett, Delaware Rifles (do).

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 Munro, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
    Benjamin Henry Lyman, Gentleman.

No. 5 Company.

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

No. 6 Company.

To be Captain:
To be Lieutenant:
    Thomas McKee, 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 Sugden, Esquire.

To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain:
    George Durnford, Esquire.

First Independent Infantry Battalion.

To be Captain:
    Major Louis J. B. Beauchamp.

Captain John A. Forden.

To be Surgeon:
    Pierre Reulien, Esquire. M. D.

No. 1 Company.

Erémon.—In the General Order of the 15th June 1865, to be Captain, instead of J. Onimet,—read G. Onimet.

Military School.

Erémon.—In the General Order of the 15th June 1865, instead of Edward Bond, of the Regimental Division of Hochebusch, 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 Matheson, 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, 1865.

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.

Fort Erie, 4th June, 1865.

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 Battery, the force proceeding from Toronto to St. Catherines consisting of one Battery. Roy's Artillery, under the command of Lt. Col. Hoste, C.B., and 300 men under the command of Major Loder.

You had also placed under my Command, for the defence of the frontier, 7 Cos. Volunteer Force stationed at Chippawa, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Currie, the Queen's Own Right of Volunteers at Port Colborne, under ———, and the 18th Batt. Volunteer Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Beverley, at Dunnville, and you had informed me that I should be re-inforced at St. Catherines that evening by 800 men.

Your instructions were that I was to make St. Catherines 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. Catherines I received telegrams from 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 bidge, leaving orders for all troops arriving at St. Catherines 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 First Regiment Battery marching by road in consequence of the reported want of platform accommodation at the Chippawa Station. It was near dark when we arrived at Chippawa. We bivouaced there that night.

I here received our reports from scouts sent out by Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Deputy. 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 out 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 Battery from Dunnville.

With this object in view, I selected St. Catherines as the point of junction and having explained to Captain Akers, Royal Engineers, who accompanied the force from Toronto, what my object was at that point was known, 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 St. Catherines between 10 and 11 o'clock next morning, informing him that I would start at 9 o'clock.

I continued to send out scouts during the night, and to receive reports which made me believe that my instructions were 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 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 was 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. Catherines, formed into a Battalion 300 strong, under Lt. Colonel Currie, and by the expected reinforcement under Lt. Col. Villiers, 47th Regt., which consisted of 150 men 47th and of the 16th Royal 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 Fort Erie that I should be one hour later in starting.

We marched at 7 o'clock, leaving the starting Volunteer Battery from St. Catherines, under Capt. 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 telegram from Col. Porter, 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 as we approached 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 Fort, within 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 I started we received an important dispatch by the arrival of the Cavalry Body of His Excellency the Governor General, 55 strong, under Major Denison.

We overtook the enemy at Stevensville, and, halting 2 miles from Fort Erie, the men sleeping on their arms and due precaution being observed.

During the night we 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. 68th Rifles had marched at New Fort, in the same direction, and that more companies of Volunteer Militia had arrived at Buffalo. The Volunteer Garrison Battery which I had left at Chippawa joined me during the night.

A. D. G. H. of Volunteer Militia指挥部, under the command of Lt. Col. AKers, had arrived at Dunnville, and you had informed me that they had escaped.

This imprecation to the great mortification in my little force. I desired Major Denison to scout 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.

W. at once marched in that direction skimming through the woods and though Major Denison soon suspected as to whether they really had escaped, as many scouts and some people assured us he 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 evening the Old Fort traces were found of 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 Railway, 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,) COLONEL P A C O C K E,
Col. and Lt. 18th Regt.
Maj.-Gen. G. Napier, C. B., Commanding First Military District, Toronto, C. W.

———
Port Colborne, 2nd June, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from Colonel Pacocke through Captain Akers, I proceeded by train at 5 a.m., today to Ridgeway station, on the B. and L. W. R. R.
with the Queen's Own of Toronto, Major Gilmore, say 400 men of all ranks, the York Rifles, Capt. Dennis, the Caledonia Rifles, Captain Jackson, and the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, together about 960 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 Gilmore 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 Gilmore had expended much ammunition, he reported to me, that his ammunition was falling 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. Storier, Welland R. R., on the field, informing me that Col. Peacocke could not leave Chippawa before 7 o'clock, instead of 5, and the Rifle Companies from York and Caledonia, of all ranks, say 840 men, in order to form a junction to our men, and immediately reformed column, and endeavored to deploy to the right. A cry of cavalry from the front, and retreat of a number of men in our centre "n the reserves caused me to ordered up two companies in support of the reserve under a hot fire.

On arriving at Ridgway I sent the G. W. R. train away, thence to the support of Col. Peacocke on the field, informing me that Col. Peacocke at Stevensville, and Colborne at a little before 8 a.m. We were feeling the enemy. Major Gilmor extended the entrance as it were, to a Cul-de-Sac. "Ve ont­

Major Gilmor, say 360 men, total of all ranks, say 13th Infantry, Battalion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and Names</th>
<th>Where wounded</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. R. S. King</td>
<td>Through leg below knee</td>
<td>Reg. amputation doing well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunn. Jno. Bradley</td>
<td>Do above knee</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do F. Schofield</td>
<td>Do below knee</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Geo. Harrison</td>
<td>Through leg</td>
<td>Doing well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do R. Thomas</td>
<td>Through thigh</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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(Above all belong to the Welland Company, N. Battery)

Dunville Naval Brigade.

Nelson Bash | Bayonet wound in chest | Slight wound, doing well |

(Sgd.) J. STOUTON 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. Wobsey, 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, 32 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. Catherines. At the Hamilton station, I learned that the Detachment of the 60th Royal Rifles, and 16th Regiment which had been at first ordered to join me there, had already proceeded by rail 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. Catherines 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. E., 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. Stouphens with a Volunteer force to the number of 356, which had been dispatched by Steamer from Toronto to Port Dalhouse to meet me at St. Catherines.

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

Believing early arrival at Port Erie to be most important, I dispatched all the rations and ammunition I could 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 some finding that impossible, telegraphed to Captain Akers, E. R., to assume that duty, adding that I did not anticipate pressure at that point.

On the 29th I learned that the Erie Railway line to be cleared of other trains, I proceeded at 3.15 p.m., 3rd instant, to Black Creek, at which place, I had telegraphed to Officers Commanding Detachments of 65th Rifles and 1st-16th Regiments, if not in communication with Col. Peacocke, to meet me at day break.

I was joined by Lt.-Col. Cameron and the Brigade Major, with the first rank and file of the 65 under Captain Travers, and by 1st rank and file of the 1st-16th under Captain Hogge.

As the Railway line had not been previously open for the receipt of intercourse, I directed its examination by Lt. Colonel, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, who had joined me last night at Clifton, from some point in advance, and where 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, unlching the force from the Railway, I advanced with some Volunteer Companies, the detachment 1st-16th Regiments and 65th Rifles, to the warsing River, throwing out an advance guard over a few skirmishers in the woods. Then as Field for a time could be got out, they were pressed to the front, but on opening the road, Col. Wolseley who had passed on horseback to the front from Wilson's Inn 10 a.m., and that Fenian Prisoners to the number of about 250, were in a large and large made fast stern 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 shunting lines, had taken over the command.

At 10 a.m. I was joined by Lt.-Colonel Cameron, who had joined me at mid-day, and finding the nearest point to where the Fenians were reported to be, the nearest point to where the Fenians were reported to be, I telegraphed to Lt.-Col. Denison (with 450 men) to halt at Suspension Bridge. Our 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 24 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 Lt. Turner, R. P., has proved the greatest assistance to me and day working with a thorough spirit and most wise forethought.

That Lt.-Col. Cumberland A. D. C., has spared no trouble or exertion 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 utmost confidence of the operations made by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, of the New York State, in the whole number of the enemy, that order could not be moved along the railway to Ridgeway, as far as the state line, the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, N. F., also desires cordial acknowledgment.

Officers and men, whether of the regular 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 similar force which might come to his knowledge among Fenians in the States.

Captn. 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 200 prisoners.

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

(Signed) R. LOWRY

Commanding Field Force on Niagara Frontier

The Brigade Major.

The Brigade Major.

Montreal, 7th June, 1866.

Sir,

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

At about midnight, I was directed by Lt.-Col. Cameron to proceed to Port Colborne to arrange with Lt.-Col. Dennis for making a combined move 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 to Stevensville so as to arrive there about 9.30 am. Lt.-Col. Dennis to move along the railway to Ridgeway, to the state of the railroad would permit, and march from there to meet Colonel Peacocke at Stevensville, at the above hour, and from the combined forces to march on the supposed position at A. Attempting to march from Port Colborne at about 2 a.m., I found the whole force under me to be in the cars.

A courier being senior to Lt.-Col. Dennis, had taken over the command.
They had obtained from a Custom House officer and 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 make an easy prey to a sudden attack. Lt.-Colonel Dennis was at once in front of 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 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 Sa., and Lt.-Colonel Dennis and myself to go round the coast in a steam tug, taking a company of volunteer artillery, to reconnoitre the shores 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. The tug was 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 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 plan, 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 S. a.m. Steamed along the shores of Frenchman's creek, where we saw the enemy's camp apparently deserted. After carefully examining the shore from Erie to Black creek, and all the approaches 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 part 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 sea to Fort Erie and appointed with Lt.-Col. Booker. That officer not having arrived, I became aware that Colonel Peacocke had acted on his original plan from the instant I had left. I gained, was of opinion that he would not have more than 400 or 50 men to contend with Lt.-Colonel Dennis then landed the Company of Artillery, and I proceeded with it patrolling the roads 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 moved up to the Railway station, on the line to Colborne. In order to ascertain whether telegraphic communication had been opened, and obtain what information could.

This station is about ½ a 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 hotel, and, finding 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 house 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 morning. 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 Drumco Company attached, 2 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 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 picketing posts at a radius of one mile, from the town extending from this station 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 fire and ammunition, and by 2 a.m. Sunday had an ample supply of both.

About 1 o'clock the alarm was sounded by officers and civilians rushed up, informing me that the enemy was marching on us in force, and within 300 yards west of the town where I lived in detachments.

The alarm was entirely without a basis, but had the effect of depriving the troops of all rest they might have had. All through the night companies were coming in of large forces landed on the shore between Colborne and Erie, also entirely without foundation. I had been still kept at our service by Mr. or Mr. McCullum, to watch the shores between Colborne and Erie, and called on some companies to come over to keep me informed of any movements in the neighborhood.

Reveille was struck and immediately made all arrangements I could for serving out rations, and ammunition.

At 5 o'clock, sending a pilot engine in front, I moved to satisfy the troops, taking the whole of the troops except the 15th whom I left to guard Fort Colborne. Hearing that the enemy were posted right in front of us, and finding a favourable position for being on the troops at B in sketch, on a road known as Blake'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 roads 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 E. 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 to Erie, where I reported myself to Colonel Lowry. On the following morning I was relieved from my command.
Sir,

Availing myself of the earliest moment, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, 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 Fort Erie, to occupy, and if necessary, entrain 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 1,600 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 number 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 defenses, I despatched messengers across to Buck's Tavern and Stevensville (See points A and C on diagram.) 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 reconnoissance getting down to within six miles of Erie. The burning of the bridge mentioned preventing any closer approach. I then learned that there 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 neighborhood, and 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 Newbiggin's farm.

Their numbers variously estimated at from 450 to 1,600 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 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, 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. Colonel Peacocke, then at Clifton, having at about 5 p.m. telegraphed me that he had ordered the International Railway to stop the train for me and put upon her a gun or detachment, in order to patrol the river from Fort Erie to Chippawa, 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 and myself arrived from town, 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 upon and attack to be 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 get away,* and proceeded down to reconnoitre 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 a.m. or at the latest half past 7 p.m. 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 Newboming Camp on the Newboming 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, where we learned that they had turned off the River to the West about five miles above the village of Fort Erie and brought to by the Tag 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 keep 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 own 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 securing the towns along the river as far down as Black Creek, arresting in all, including those taken in the main body, which from testimony I received, had amounted now, including those taken at Newbiggin's farm, those in confinement in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those in charge of the police of Newbiggin's farm, and those 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*Note:*

1. Dan Drummond
2. Pat O'Nalty
3. Ben Perry
4. Jan Connor
5. John Mimms
6. W. H. Carter
7. Joe Hughes
8. W. M. Graden
9. Dan Lake
10. John Murphy
11. Benj. Perry
12. Capt. Peacocke
13. Col. Peacocke
14. W. Baker
15. W. Orr
the Reeve Dr. Kempson, with the permission, as I therefore ordered the Captain to caduceus the stream and ordered...er the intention of cutting us off, and getting possession of the vessel, what I knew was no...these men and one officer, excepted. Two of my men, one of whom was wounded, had previously taken shelter in the house, whom they captured. All of which is respectfully submitted. Fearing another fire a heavy fire was kept up on us by the ruffians stating the...of Saturday last, 2nd June, between the hours of four and half past six, the detachment consisted of seventeen men and two officers, who found that the enemy might be here at that time, and...and of the same miserable character physically as the prisoners we had been taking all day, I thought the detachment I had with me...should have made a stand against them. This detachment consisted, as before mentioned, of the Welland Field Battery, of 24 men and 3 officers, and of a portion, some 14 men and one officer, excepting 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 a mile, 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 of the vessel, what I knew to be the case. Without a moment's delay, when in a position to do so, to prepare an advancing up the street in...in the lower part of the village, where I imagined they would be, although the premises were surrounded, he signalled for us to come to one of the houses for shelter, that they would be enough to take. Two of my men, one of whom was wounded, had previously taken shelter in the houses, whom they captured.

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and boundaries which they think most expedient to be assigned to the parish of SAINT PIERRE DE GUINE, in the said Roman Catholic Diocese of Three Rivers, to be as follows: that is to say: All that tract of land bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north and west by the parish of Saint Bonaventure, that is to say, from the south-east line of the said parish of Saint Bonaventure, that is to say, south-east by the line which separates the said parish of Saint Bonaventure from the township of Clapham, on the north by the line which separates the said parish of Saint Bonaventure from the township of Thorne aforesaid, and on the north-east angle of the said township of Thorne, westwardly fifty-five chains and ten links more or less, to a post and subdivided by actual measurement in the field into Ranges and lots in the manner following: the regular ranges being eighty chains and eighty-one 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 sixty-nine 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 the nature and circumstances of the case will permit, and in conformity to the actual survey in the field, as return'd and recorded in the Crown Land Department.

Now Know Ye, that We, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have created, erected and constituted, and by the said pretence range, into fifty-five lots, numbered from such east, to north west namely, from number one to number fifty-five 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 the nature and circumstances of the case will permit, and in conformity to the actual survey in the field, as return'd and recorded in the Crown Land Department.

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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 district), but the increase in ground rent shall not exceed the rate of twenty three shillings and four pence a mile, being equal to the amount of duties on square timber the ground would have been if duly occupied, added to the rate of fifty cents first mentioned—reverting to the original rate on the berth fixed, whenever the berth continues unoccupied. 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, shall be the claim for reimbursement of ground rent overcalculated to be entailed under the issue of license. 

7. No timber berth shall be forfeited for the non-occupation of the berth or the increase of ground rent on that account, for sixty days; but any berth on which increased ground rent is voided 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 December following the date of the false statement made. If due occupation of the berth is not 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 shall have duly complied with all existing Regulations shall be entitled to renewals of their licenses, provided they have never made any application for such renewal and have not failed to comply with the conditions in respect to all licenses held by them, such berths shall thereby become vacated and the right to license thereof forfeited, and the same shall be sold at public auction or be otherwise disposed of, on the expiration of the time for giving the notice. The ground rent otherwise chargeable shall be paid for omitting to furnish the statement above mentioned, and payment be made before the first day of November, to the agent or any person authorized to receive the same. In addition to the dues thereon.

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 first day of November, 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 register of all licenses granted or renewed by them and transferring 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, must be made on the date on which they may be deposited in the hands of the latter; but no transfer shall be accepted while the party transferring is in default for non-payment of dues on the berth to the Crown.

12. Timber berths are to be described in new licenses as 'not occupied,' and when sold with prior licenses existing on the date of their first being issued. Where licenses exist in default of payment, the same shall be sold at public auction or by the Crown, and any part of his timber, they may be levied on any other timber of his, cut under license, together with the dues therof.

13. 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 shall be conclusive, and in case of their not agreeing as to an umpire, the decision of the Commissioner of the Crown Lands shall be the final arbiter.

14. 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 by whom it has been given, that he or she is of the opinion that an umpire is required and that the decision of the Crown Lands will be the final arbiter. The arbitrators are to be paid five dollars for each day they are engaged on such arbitration, by the parties jointly.

15. In such case the Crown Lands shall appoint one, or two, or more, as the case may require, and the fees of the umpire are to be paid by the parties jointly.

16. Red Pine under license shall be paid for at the following rates, viz:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate (cubic feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak and Walnut</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm, Ash and Tamarack</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red and White Pine, Birch, Basswood, Cedar, Spruce, &amp;c.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Saw Logs, each 131 feet long</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or ten cents per standard log of 131 feet</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or seven cents per standard log of 131 feet</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or two cents per standard log of 131 feet</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or one cent per standard log of 131 feet</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or ten cents per standard log of 131 feet</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 count or actual measurement, and statements under oath must be furnished as to the quantity of timber and logs cut under license whenever required. Owners of interests in Saw Mills cutting under license must shew by sworn statements the total number of each kind and length of each piece 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
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upon the Location described on the back hereof by

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unto Agents and Workmen

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the expiration of their licenses.

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bonds or promissory notes given for the same

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

22. Licenses are to be granted on the annexed form in duplicate—the clause at the foot thereof must in the duplicates be ... of each berth is to be written on the back thereof. The duplicates, to 1e kept of record by the Crown Timber Agent.

clearances to be refused in case of non compliance.

affidavits on what lots and how many on each lot, such as are from private lands, have been cut

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 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, or on how many, if any, the dues have been previous­ly or then paid, or in the event of the above named Licentiate failing or refusing to pay the same, or to give satisfactory Bonds for the payment thereof.

We have read and comprehended the nature of the obligations contained in this License, and we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and each of our Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Administratrices, to pay all duties that may become due and payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, on any Timber cut under this License or 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.

GEORGE ROBERTS,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 21st June, 1866.

PRESENT:

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° 5', 46'' N., and Longitude 63° 69', 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.

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.

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 seine at Toronto and Hindon, in the territory of Huron and Superior, and Peninsula of Canada West, which have paid full toll through the Welland Canal, the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, the St. Ann's Lock and the Champlain Canal."

Whereupon His Excellency in Council on the recommendation aforesaid, and under and by virtue of the authority given and conferred by the 82nd section of the 28th Chapter, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that on Wednesday, 6th June instant, Peas, Barley, Oats and Petroleum, which have paid full toll through the St. Lawrence Canal, the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, the St. Ann's Lock and the Champlain 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 price, 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, or any other Municipal Council to be made under the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," as may be 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,
Published in pursuance to the 11th clause of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act." Wm. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

Parliamentary Notices.

NOTICE.

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE TO THE 11TH CLAUSE OF "THE LOWER CANADA CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL ACT." WM. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

1. 53. All applications for Private Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, 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 Public Institution or Trade, or of any Banking or other joint stock Company; the incorporation of a City, Town, Village or other Municipality; the levy 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 Town, 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 in a newspaper published 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 in all cases but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper published in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

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
Ck. Leg. Assembly.

WM. B. LINDSAY, Jr.
Ck. Leg. Council.