HAND BOOK

TO THE

PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS,

CANADA,

WITH PLANS OF THE BUILDINGS INDICATING THE SEVERAL OFFICES AND THE NAMES OF THE OFFICIALS OCCUPYING THEM ;

TOGETHER WITH A

PLAN OF THE CITY,

AND A

SHORT SKETCH OF THE VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA AND EVERY OBJECT OF INTEREST IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD ;

— ALSO —

Lists of Members of the Privy Council,—Local Governments,—Senators,—Members of the House of Commons and Local Legislatures, &c., &c., &c.

SECOND EDITION.

Price :---25 Cents.

OTTAWA:
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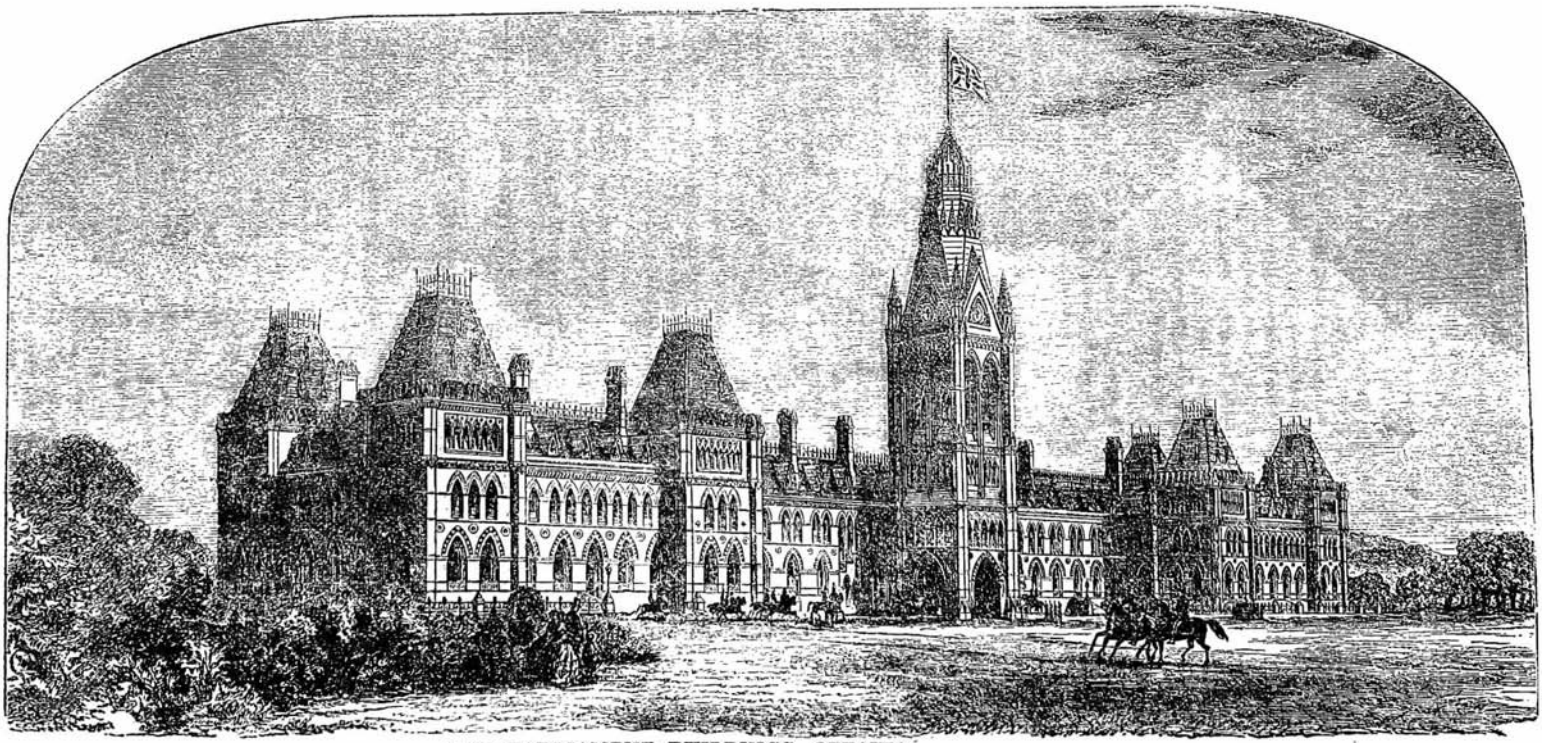
1868.



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK,

Agents for the following first class British and American Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies:

FIRE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Conn: (Chartered A.D. 1819).

Capital, all paid up, $3,000,000; Assets $4,833,543; Losses paid in 48 years, $21,371,972.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, (Founded 1838).

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Reserve Fund exceeds..... 5,000,000

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AND

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PLUMBAGO.

Agents at Ottawa for the Canadian Graphite Companies' operations.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK.

Ottawa, May, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE favor with which the First Edition of the Parliamentary and Departmental HAND BOOK was received, has induced the Compiler to issue a Second one. Some very important additions have been made, and the whole carefully revised and corrected. The amount of information it contains cannot fail to be useful to persons having business to transact with Parliament or the Departments, and interesting to those who have not yet had an opportunity to visit Ottawa and the Government Buildings.

Entered, according to the Act of the Provincial Parliament, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by JOSEPH BUREAU, in the Office of the Registrar of Canada.

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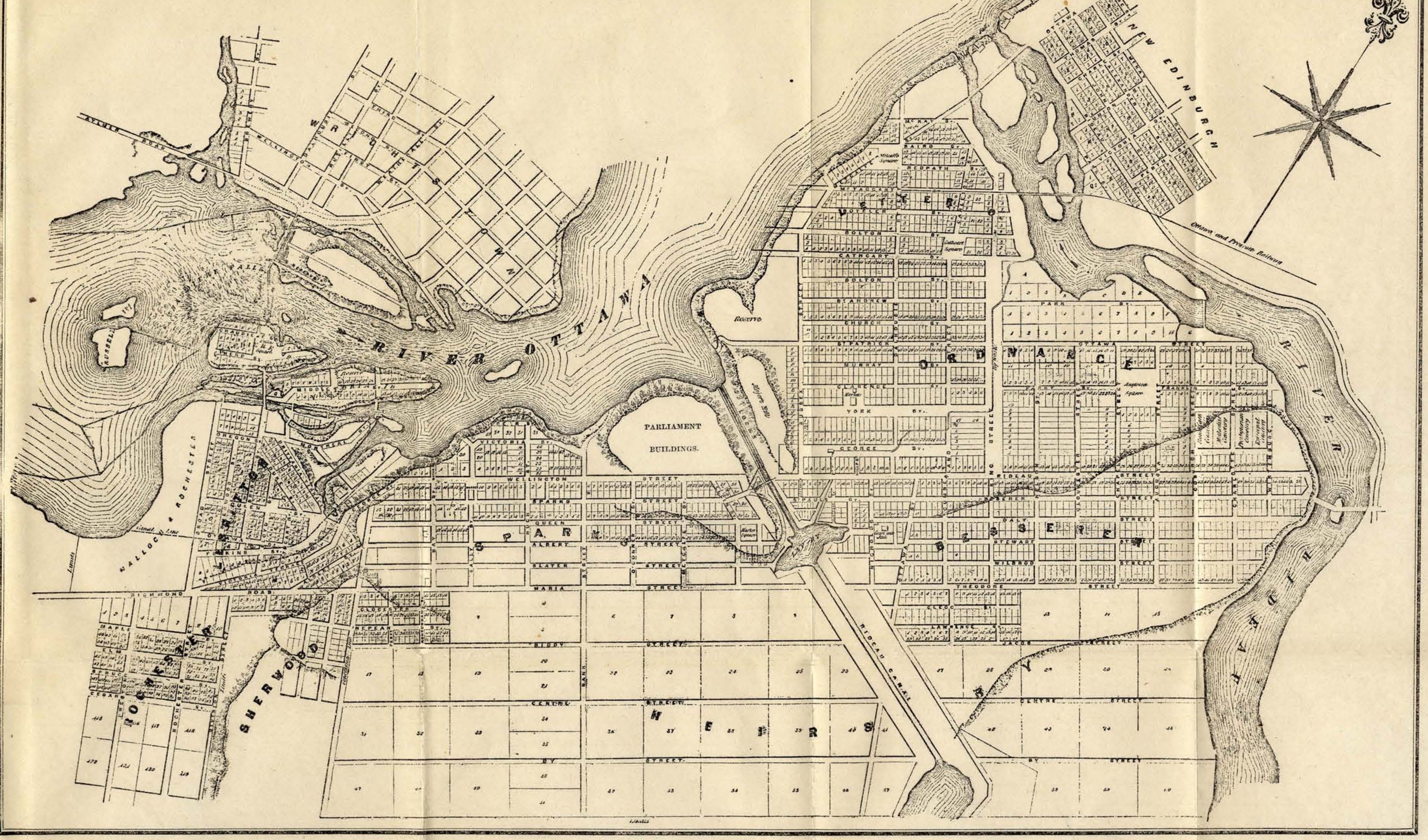
PLAN OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.



THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, of May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of Her Majesty are:

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL of ENGLAND and PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840; and married to His Royal Highness William of Prussia, January 25, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE of WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales,) born December 1, 1844; and has issue two sons, Prince Albert-Victor, born January 8, 1864, and George-Frederick-Ernest-Albert, born June 3, 1865.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; Married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick-Louis of Hesse July 1st, 1862, and has issue two daughters and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born 6th August, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick-Christian-Charles-Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K. G., DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, Cousin to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Earnest-Augustus, K. G., DUKE of CUMBERLAND, cousin to Her Majesty, born March, 1819; married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has a son.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866.

1868.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CHIEF FEATURES OF OTTAWA CITY.

Though the present "Hand Book" was designed chiefly with the view of furnishing tourists with a detailed description of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings of the Dominion of Canada, the Compiler has thought it as well to offer, at the same time, a brief notice of the principal features of interest in the City of Ottawa itself, and the surrounding neighborhood.

No stranger can fail to be struck at a glance with the many natural advantages that the City of Ottawa possesses both of beauty and utility, and a closer acquaintance with the *locale* more than confirms the first impression.

Something seems to have inspired its founders with a prophetic vision of its destiny as the future Capital of the Dominion, for it appears from the first to have been laid out on an immense scale.

Its principal streets are of great width and extend from East to West nearly three miles, and throughout the whole of these, the meaner buildings are being gradually displaced by erections worthy of the large thoroughfares upon which they are situated.

The limits of the City do not at present extend more than half a mile back from the Ottawa River frontage, but its natural and ultimate limits are evidently destined to extend to the Rideau Canal, which together with the Rideau River in the rear, and the Ottawa River in its front, will enclose the City site in a Peninsula, the area of which will be three miles long by three miles broad, affording room for a City population of the largest class. The beautiful new gravel road just finished running from Wellington street to the Rideau Canal which it crosses by a swing Bridge, affords an excellent guage for the future breadth of Ottawa City, north and south. It is called Gloucester Road and runs through the property of W. Powell, Esq., Sheriff of Carleton, and is already being taken up by Merchants, Government Officials and others desiring suburban residences, and is resorted to as a favorite drive. This may be pronounced by some a "Day-Dream" but Ottawa has already realized more wonderful dreams than this, for it is said that the farm on which the City now stands was sold 37 years ago for Eighty pounds Currency, and surely

the ratio between that sum and its present value, is as marvellous a fact as anything we can dream of for Ottawa's future, when the Ottawa and Huron Canal shall have been completed, and when Ottawa may boast of being not only the Legislative Capital, but the chief seat of the Manufactures of the Dominion.

THE SCENERY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa City lies on the right bank or south shore of the Ottawa River, and may be said to extend from the Chaudière Falls to Rockcliffe, a distance of about three miles. Nothing can be more striking than the *tableau* presented by this Ottawa River frontage of the City as viewed from the River or from the low shore of the opposite bank.

The whole length presents a succession of bold promontories or bluffs, many of them rising perpendicularly 250 feet from the water's edge, clothed with a perpetual green of bushy cedar and pine, and separated from each other by small bays.

ROCKCLIFFE.

Ascending the river the first of these promontories which presents itself is known by the name of Rockcliffe, the property of Dr. Hunter, its frontage extends about a quarter of a mile, and through its whole length on the side of the cliff runs a magnificent Terrace or Alley, sufficiently wide for a Carriage Road, and so thickly shaded throughout by tall pine trees and cedar bushes as to be impervious alike to the fierce summer sun and the chilly blasts of winter. The view obtained here of the opposite shore, wherever an opening can be found, is perhaps more beautiful (as it is more extensive) than from any of the other promontories, the eye here embraces not only the pastoral landscape of grassy slopes and cultivated fields, backed by the distant mountains of Lower Canada, but a clear view sixteen miles down the Ottawa River.

THE RIDEAU FALLS.

The next striking object met with is the Rideau River tumbling perpendicularly into the Ottawa River on either side of a low flat island making two distinct falls of about 40 feet high.

MAJOR'S HILL—BARRACK HILL AND THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Major's Hill and Barrack Hill are the two next promontories,—the first is at present used as a Public Park,—the latter which is the glory of Ottawa is crowned by the magnificent new Parliament Buildings,

fully described in another place. In the Bay between these two promontories is situated the entrance to the massive Locks of the Rideau Canal, an expensive Imperial work which intersects the City and joins the Rideau River. The old and respectable firm of Dickinson & Co., run a line of freight and passenger steamers from the City of Ottawa to Kingston through this Canal.

CHAUDIERE FALLS.

These falls (spanned by the suspension bridge which unites the provinces of Ontario and Quebec,) though always interesting, and probably more remarkable in their eccentricity than any other falls in the known world, must be viewed at two different seasons of the year to be properly appreciated.

First.—In the Spring when the Ottawa is receiving the swollen waters of its numerous tributaries and when it is said to be discharging as great a volume of water as Niagara itself: on these occasions the foaming and resistless rush of the turbulent torrent fascinates the observer and chains him in bewilderment to the spot.

Secondly.—In mid Winter when the outer waters of the falls are frozen into the most fantastic forms—in some places assuming the appearance of different kinds of drapery, from the heavy curtain to the most transparent lace veil: in other places looking like the fretwork of some elaborate marble altar screen.

RIDEAU HALL.

Rideau Hall is the residence of His Excellency the Governor General. The house is a substantial stone building without architectural pretensions. A handsome new wing of fine proportions has been recently added, containing a spacious reception room, and a suite of apartments on a suitable scale, and fitted with all the conveniences of an English gentleman's residence. It has been newly furnished throughout partly by Messrs. Jacques & Hay, of Toronto, and partly by Mr. Drum, of Quebec, at an expense of about $26,000.

Both these eminent firms have had an opportunity at Rideau Hall of displaying the beauty and excellence which the art of Upholstery has attained in Canada, and we venture to affirm that nothing more elegant in side-boards, sofas, chairs, and bed-room suits could have been turned out either in London or Paris.

The house stands in about thirty-five acres of ground well laid out, and is approached through a handsome avenue of well grown trees.

MANUFACTURING PROGRESS.

The Staple Trade of Ottawa, as is well known, is the manufacture of Lumber; and all the Saw Mills round the Chaudière Falls on both sides of the River, as well as at the Rideau Falls, are in the hands of enterprizing Firms from the United States, who are driving a most extensive business in Sawed Lumber, but the prize for enterprize and progress must be awarded to E. B. Eddy, Esq. This gentleman, it appears, came to Ottawa about eleven years ago, possessing nothing but the ingenuity and indomitable energy so characteristic of his countrymen; to-day his works at the Village of Hull, (which is, after all, but a suburb of the City of Ottawa,) cover 25 acres of ground. They consist of two large saw mills, running 240 lumber saws, a barrel, pail and match manufactory, all built in the most substantial manner and probably superior in their machinery and improvements to any similar establishment in the world. Eddy's Matches, it appears, have been proved to be the most reliable of any in the market and are not only esteemed in America but are largely exported to Europe. We have no space to describe in detail the economy of this establishment, but the reader may form some idea of the extent of its operations, when we state, that a good sized village population of 1200 people—men, women, and children—is employed by Mr. Eddy's enterprize.

The employment of the Ottawa River Water Power, may, however, be said to be only at its commencement, as the Government intend to stretch a Dam across the River above the Chaudière Falls; we may therefore, in due time, expect to see Cotton, Woollen and other Manufactures established here.

Among the general improvements finished and progressing in Ottawa and its suburbs we may notice

THE RESIDENCE OF J. M. CURRIER, ESQ.

On the Ottawa River, in front of Rideau Hall, Mr. Currier, the Member of the Commons for the City, has nearly completed a beautiful house on the Bluff next to Rockcliffe. The design is Modern Gothic in Grey Lime Stone with Cut Stone Dressings, the Chimneys, Windows, Doors and other stone finishings are beautifully executed. Its interior is fitted with Water Tank, heating apparatus, Baths, &c., all on the newest principle; in the grounds is a beautiful vinery, the road frontage has a fine Lawn shaded by large Oak and Pine Trees. On the whole this is a perfect Gem of Domestic Architecture. On the extreme edge of the Bluff and commanding a view of similar scenery to that seen from Rockcliffe is an elegant and capacious Double Storied Summer House.

Daly street is supposed to be the West End or 5th Avenue District of Ottawa. The Upper ten of Government Officials have located here and here also several of the Merchants of the City have erected pretty residences.

RIDES AND DRIVES.

In beautiful rides and drives the neighborhood of Ottawa can scarcely be excelled—a nine mile drive up the Gatineau Road and through Chelsea conducts the tourist to the Mountain Range which forms such a conspicuous object in the scenery viewed from the City of Ottawa. In these mountains are to be found several lovely valleys—with cultivated farms; and Lakes teeming with Trout.

CHURCHES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Ottawa is somewhat behind in Ecclesiastical Architecture. The population is half Roman Catholic and half Protestant. The former have a handsome Cathedral, and St. Joseph's Church attached to St. Joseph's College is a neat structure, more elegant in its interior than in its exterior design. The Revd. Dr. Jones, on Daly Street, and the Revd. J. J. Johnson, both popular preachers of the English Episcopal Church have been enabled by their respective Congregations to erect recently neat little Gothic Churches holding 400 or 500 people each, but from some cause or other there is no English Episcopal Church worthy of the place, nor any present prospect of so desirable an addition to Ottawa's Ecclesiastical Buildings.

Of other erections which have struck us as examples worthy of imitation by their fellow citizens, we may mention the handsome block of Brick Stores on Sussex St., erected by His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Ottawa,—the Offices of Messrs. Hamilton,—Desbarats Government Printing Office and Block.—The Quebec Bank which besides its handsome exterior has recently received internal decorations of great beauty both of design and execution—the handsome and commodious New Wing in cut stone added to the Russell Hotel by D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P.

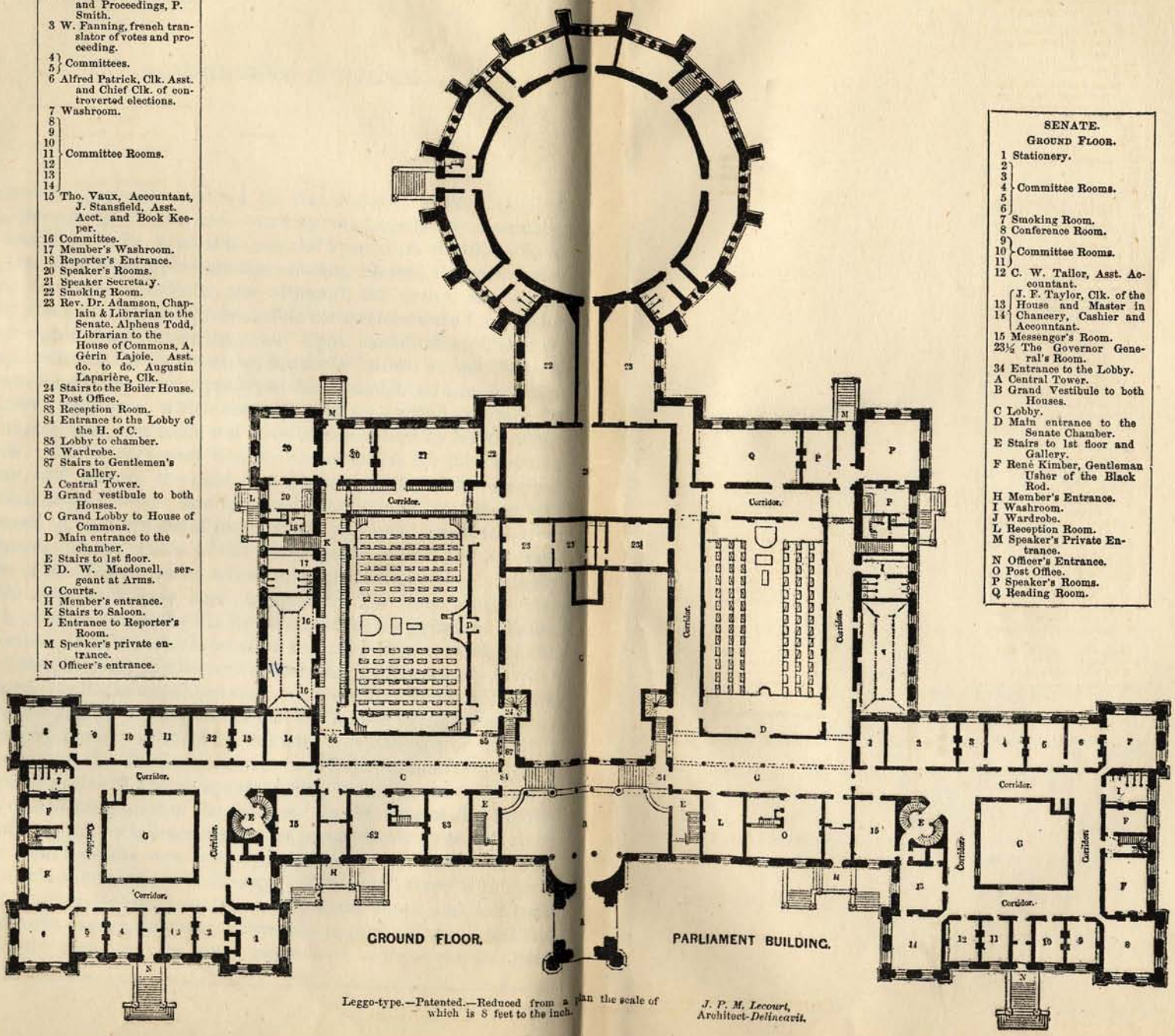
The population of Ottawa is supposed now to have attained to 25,000.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Ottawa having been selected by Her Majesty, as the Capital of Canada, the sum of £75,000 was voted by the Legislative Assembly, for the erection of a Parliament House, and a premium of $1000 offered for the best design not to exceed that amount, Messrs. Fuller & Jones were the successful architects, and although the design was considered by many as too costly, responsible contractors were found who tendered within the government vote. Upon examination, however, of the spot selected for the erection, formerly known as the Barrack Hill, it was found from the inequality of the ground, that immense excavations were necessary, which made in solid rock added enormously to the original cost, and could not have been foreseen by builders nor architects. The government finding no provision for this work in the grant, and fearing it would cost a large portion of the original sum voted, stopped works, and for some considerable time there was no progress. A commission of inquiry was appointed, fresh contracts were signed, and the whole of the works placed under the superintendence of Mr. Fuller, under whose management the present highly creditable structures have been completed. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in September, 1860, on which occasion the rejoicings partook of the nature of the place, the lumber arches and men being a novelty to most of its visitors, bullocks and sheep were roasted whole upon the government ground and all comers were feasted. The site of these buildings has been very happily selected in the most elevated part of the city; they consist of the Parliament and two Departmental Buildings, forming three sides of a large square, facing the city, and from their position overlooking most of the houses. In the rear of the Parliament Building the rock descends almost perpendicularly to the river Ottawa; from here the view is truly magnificent, and cannot be surpassed on this continent nor in Europe. The broad river is in itself a beautiful object, but the vast extent of distant forest and hill completely absorbs every attention. From this point the Chaudière Falls are distinctly seen, and by some considered more romantic than

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
GROUND FLOOR.

1 W. B. Lindsay, Clerk of the House.
2 H. Poetter, Clk. of votes and Proceedings, P. Smith.
3 W. Fanning, french translator of votes and proceeding.
4, 5 Committees.
6 Alfred Patrick, Clk. Asst. and Chief Clk. of controverted elections.
7 Washroom.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Committee Rooms.
15 Tho. Vaux, Accountant, J. Stansfield, Asst. Acct. and Book Keeper.
16 Committee.
17 Member's Washroom.
18 Reporter's Entrance.
20 Speaker's Rooms.
21 Speaker Secretary.
22 Smoking Room.
23 Rev. Dr. Adamson, Chaplain & Librarian to the Senate. Alpheus Todd, Librarian to the House of Commons, A. Gérin Lajoie, Asst. do. to do. Augustin Laparière, Clk.
24 Stairs to the Boiler House.
82 Post Office.
83 Reception Room.
84 Entrance to the Lobby of the H. of C.
85 Lobby to chamber.
86 Wardrobe.
87 Stairs to Gentlemen's Gallery.
A Central Tower.
B Grand vestibule to both Houses.
C Grand Lobby to House of Commons.
D Main entrance to the chamber.
E Stairs to 1st floor.
F D. W. Macdonell, sergeant at Arms.
G Courts.
H Member's entrance.
K Stairs to Saloon.
L Entrance to Reporter's Room.
M Speaker's private entrance.
N Officer's entrance.



SENATE.
GROUND FLOOR.

1 Stationery.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Committee Rooms.
7 Smoking Room.
8 Conference Room.
9, 10, 11 Committee Rooms.
12 C. W. Tailor, Asst. Accountant.
13, 14 J. F. Taylor, Clk. of the House and Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant.
15 Messenger's Room.
23½ The Governor General's Room.
34 Entrance to the Lobby.
A Central Tower.
B Grand Vestibule to both Houses.
C Lobby.
D Main entrance to the Senate Chamber.
E Stairs to 1st floor and Gallery.
F René Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
H Member's Entrance.
I Washroom.
J Wardrobe.
L Reception Room.
M Speaker's Private Entrance.
N Officer's Entrance.
O Post Office.
P Speaker's Rooms.
Q Reading Room.

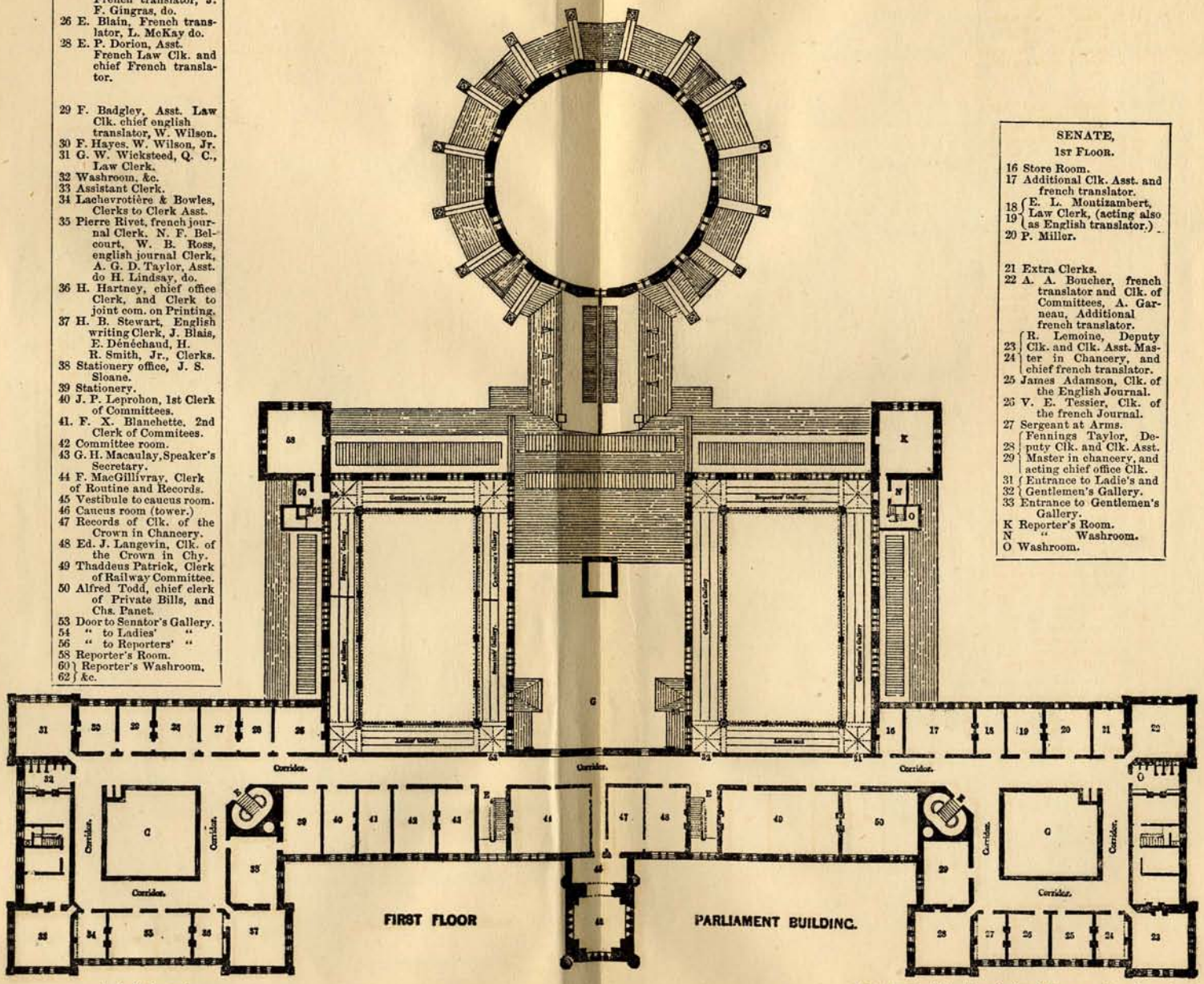
Leggo-type.—Patented.—Reduced from a plan the scale of which is 8 feet to the inch.

J. P. M. Lecourt,
Architect-*Delineavit.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
1ST. FLOOR.

25 J. E. Dorion, Assistant French translator, R. Sulte, extra do A. Genand do.
26 T. J. Coursolles, Asst. French translator, J. F. Gingras, do.
26 E. Blain, French translator, L. McKay do.
28 E. P. Dorion, Asst. French Law Clk. and chief French translator.

29 F. Badgley, Asst. Law Clk. chief english translator, W. Wilson.
30 F. Hayes, W. Wilson, Jr.
31 G. W. Wicksteed, Q. C., Law Clerk.
32 Washroom, &c.
33 Assistant Clerk.
34 Lachevrotière & Bowles, Clerks to Clerk Asst.
35 Pierre Rivet, french journal Clerk, N. F. Belcourt, W. B. Ross, english journal Clerk, A. G. D. Taylor, Asst. do H. Lindsay, do.
36 H. Hartney, chief office Clerk, and Clerk to joint com. on Printing.
37 H. B. Stewart, English writing Clerk, J. Blais, E. Dénéchaud, H. R. Smith, Jr., Clerks.
38 Stationery office, J. S. Sloane.
39 Stationery.
40 J. P. Leprohon, 1st Clerk of Committees.
41. F. X. Blanchette, 2nd Clerk of Commitees.
42 Committee room.
43 G. H. Macaulay, Speaker's Secretary.
44 F. MacGillivray, Clerk of Routine and Records.
45 Vestibule to caucus room.
46 Caucus room (tower.)
47 Records of Clk. of the Crown in Chancery.
48 Ed. J. Langevin, Clk. of the Crown in Chy.
49 Thaddeus Patrick, Clerk of Railway Committee.
50 Alfred Todd, chief clerk of Private Bills, and Chs. Panet.
53 Door to Senator's Gallery.
54 " to Ladies' "
56 " to Reporters' "
58 Reporter's Room.
60 } Reporter's Washroom,
62 } &c.



SENATE,
1ST FLOOR.

16 Store Room.
17 Additional Clk. Asst. and french translator.
18 } E. L. Montizambert,
19 } Law Clerk, (acting also as English translator.)
20 P. Miller.

21 Extra Clerks.
22 A. A. Boucher, french translator and Clk. of Committees, A. Garneau, Additional french translator.
23 } R. Lemoine, Deputy
24 } Clk. and Clk. Asst. Master in Chancery, and chief french translator.
25 James Adamson, Clk. of the English Journal.
26 V. E. Tessier, Clk. of the french Journal.
27 Sergeant at Arms.
28 } Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clk. and Clk. Asst.
29 } Master in chancery, and acting chief office Clk.
31 } Entrance to Ladie's and
32 } Gentlemen's Gallery.
33 Entrance to Gentlemen's Gallery.
K Reporter's Room.
N " Washroom.
O Washroom.

J. P. M. Lecourt,
Architect-*Delineavit.*

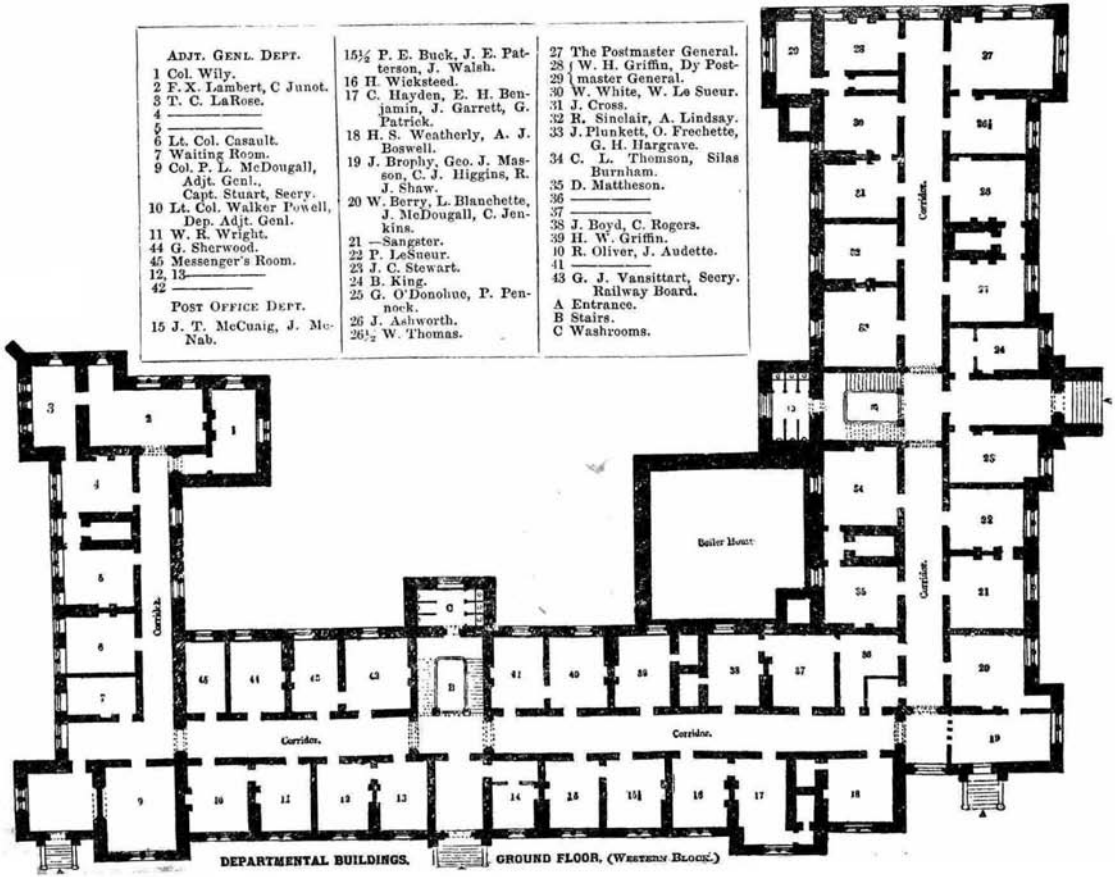
Leggo-type.—Patented.—Reduced from a plan the scale of which is 8 feet to the inch.

ADJT. GENL. DEPT.

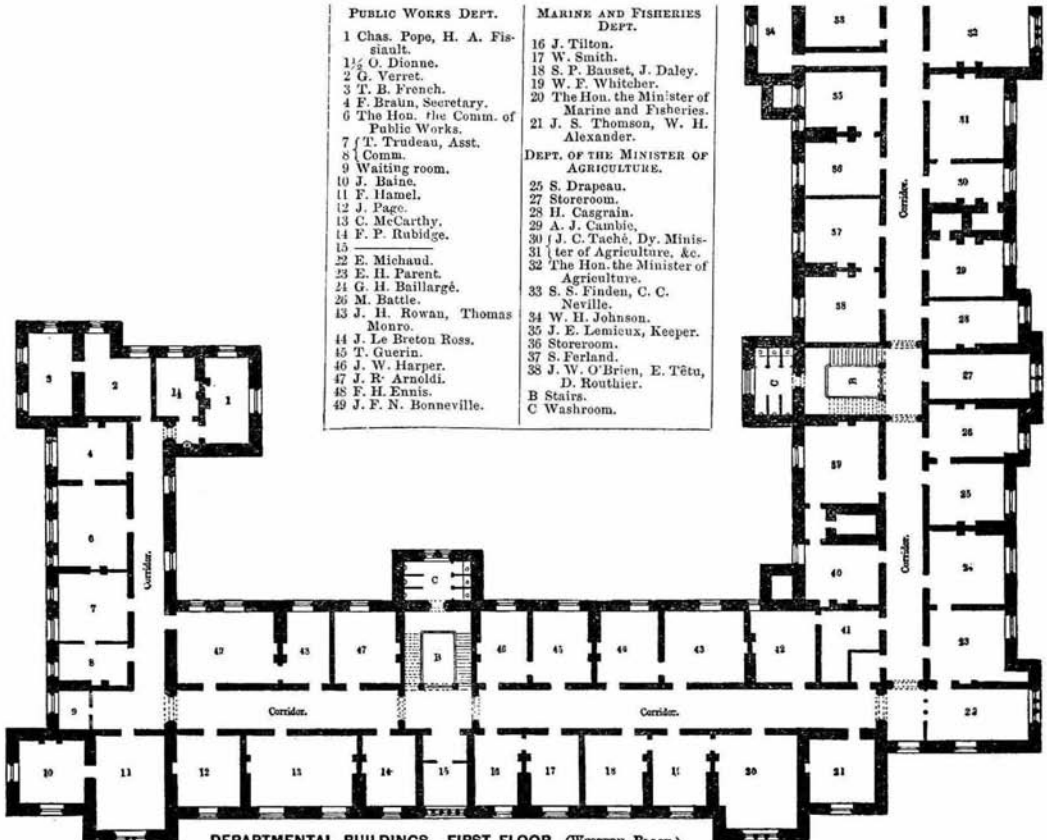
1 Col. Wily.
2 F. X. Lambert, C Junot.
3 T. C. LaRose.
4 ———
5 ———
6 Lt. Col. Casault.
7 Waiting Room.
9 Col. P. L. McDougall, Adjt. Genl., Capt. Stuart, Secry.
10 Lt. Col. Walker Powell, Dep. Adjt. Genl.
11 W. R. Wright.
44 G. Sherwood.
45 Messenger's Room.
12, 13———
42 ———

POST OFFICE DEPT.

15 J. T. McCuaig, J. McNab.
15½ P. E. Buck, J. E. Patterson, J. Walsh.
16 H. Wicksteed.
17 C. Hayden, E. H. Benjamin, J. Garrett, G. Patrick.
18 H. S. Weatherly, A. J. Boswell.
19 J. Brophy, Geo. J. Masson, C. J. Higgins, R. J. Shaw.
20 W. Berry, L. Blanchette, J. McDougall, C. Jenkins.
21 —Sangster.
22 P. LeSueur.
23 J. C. Stewart.
24 B. King.
25 G. O'Donohue, P. Pennock.
26 J. Ashworth.
26½ W. Thomas.
27 The Postmaster General.
28 } W. H. Griffin, Dy Post-
29 } master General.
30 W. White, W. Le Sueur.
31 J. Cross.
32 R. Sinclair, A. Lindsay.
33 J. Plunkett, O. Frechette, G. H. Hargrave.
34 C. L. Thomson, Silas Burnham.
35 D. Mattheson.
36 ———
37 ———
38 J. Boyd, C. Rogers.
39 H. W. Griffin.
40 R. Oliver, J. Audette.
41 ———
43 G. J. Vansittart, Secry. Railway Board.
A Entrance.
B Stairs.
C Washrooms.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS. GROUND FLOOR. (WESTERN BLOCK.)

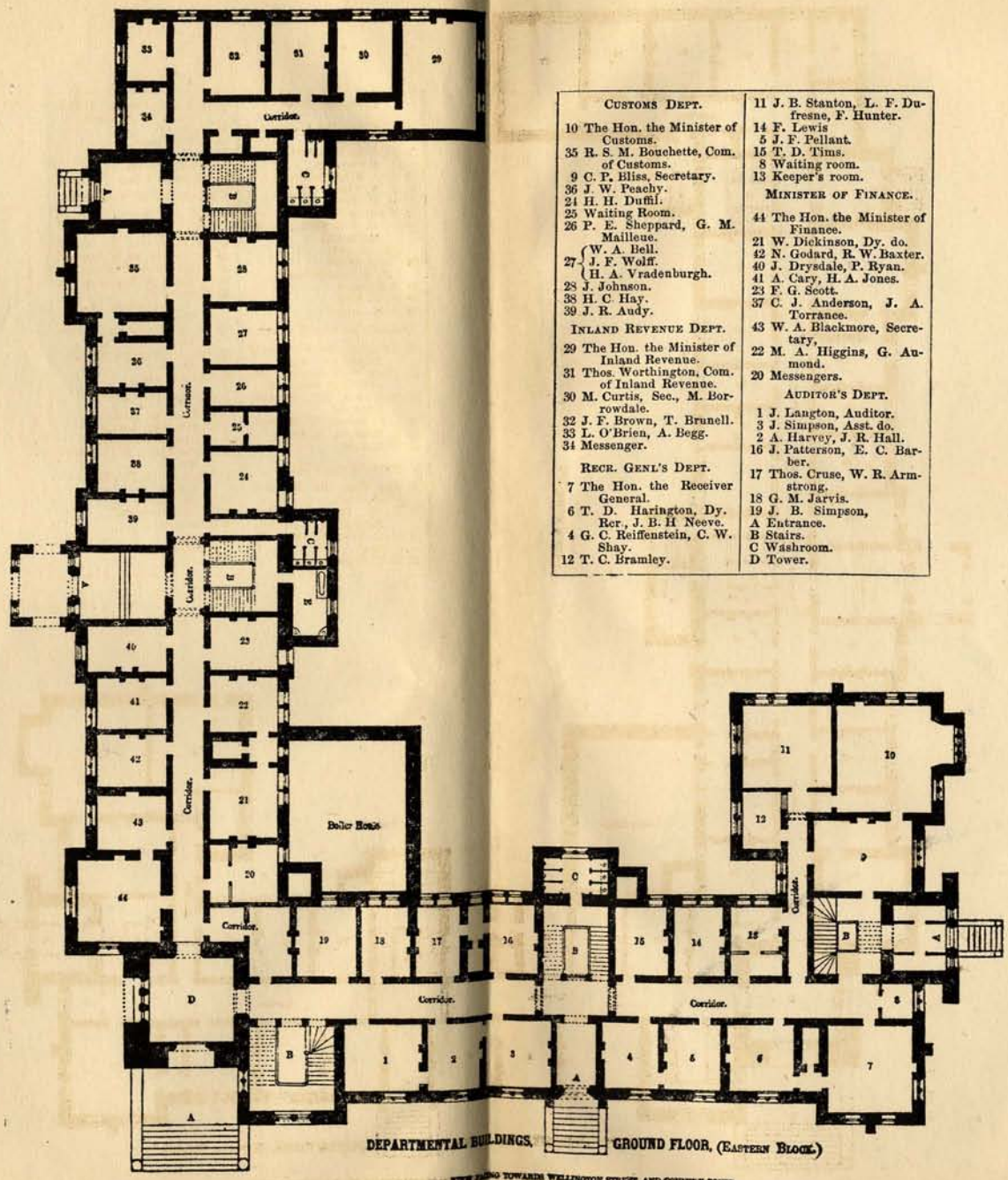


DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—FIRST FLOOR, (WESTERN BLOCK.)

VIEW FACING TOWARDS WELLINGTON STREET, AND COUNTRY SOUTH.

J. P. M. Lecourt,
Architect-*Delineavit.*

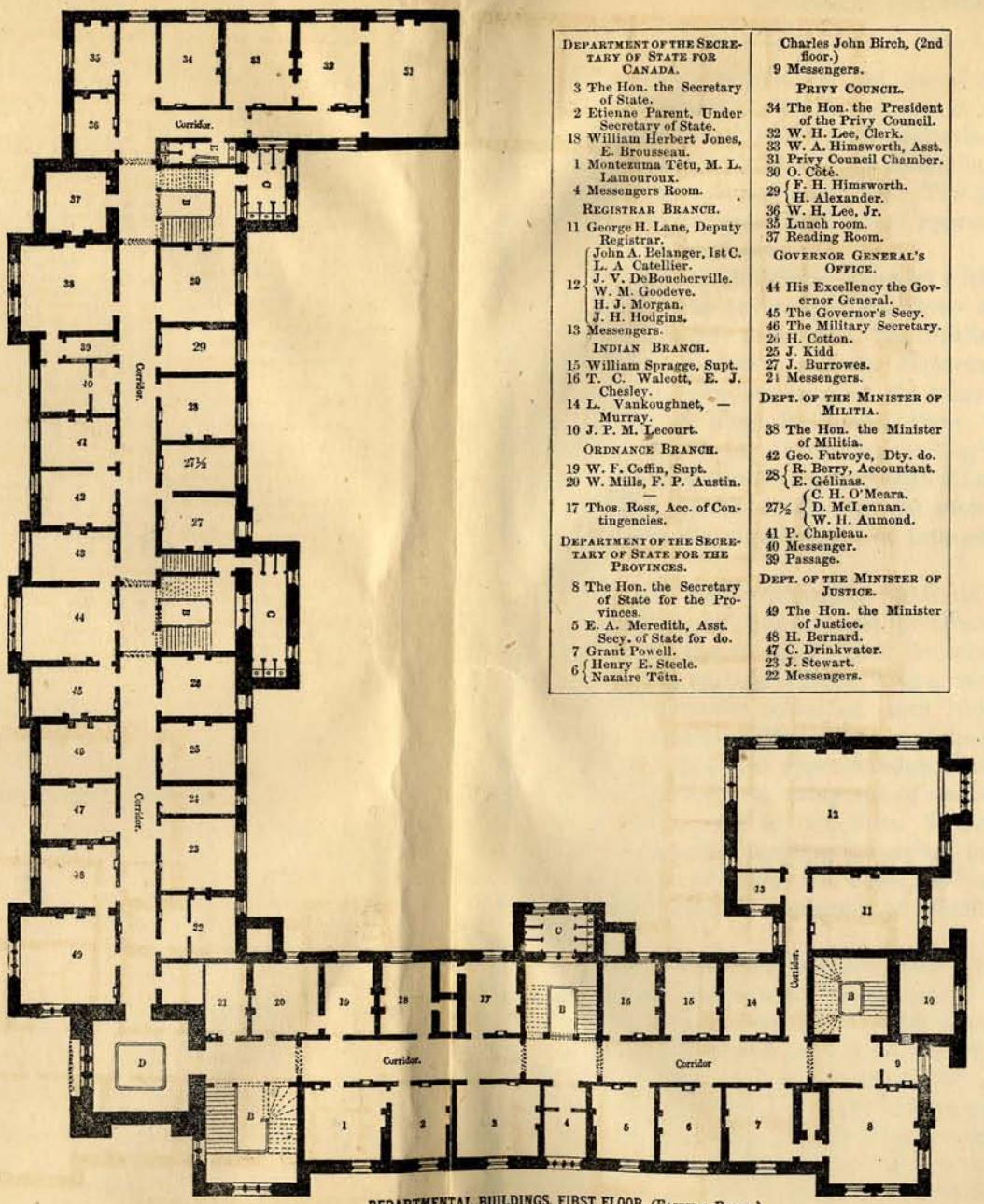
Leggo-type.—Patented.—Reduced from a plan the scale of which is 8 feet to the inch.



CUSTOMS DEPT.	11 J. B. Stanton, L. F. Dufresne, F. Hunter.
10 The Hon. the Minister of Customs.	14 F. Lewis
35 R. S. M. Bouchette, Com. of Customs.	5 J. F. Pellant.
9 C. P. Bliss, Secretary.	15 T. D. Tims.
36 J. W. Peachy.	8 Waiting room.
24 H. H. Duffil.	13 Keeper's room.
25 Waiting Room.	**MINISTER OF FINANCE.**
26 P. E. Sheppard, G. M. Mailleue.	44 The Hon. the Minister of Finance.
27 { W. A. Bell. J. F. Wolff. H. A. Vradenburgh.	21 W. Dickinson, Dy. do.
28 J. Johnson.	42 N. Godard, R. W. Baxter.
38 H. C. Hay.	40 J. Drysdale, P. Ryan.
39 J. R. Audy.	41 A. Cary, H. A. Jones.
INLAND REVENUE DEPT.	23 F. G. Scott.
29 The Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue.	37 C. J. Anderson, J. A. Torrance.
31 Thos. Worthington, Com. of Inland Revenue.	43 W. A. Blackmore, Secretary,
30 M. Curtis, Sec., M. Borrowdale.	22 M. A. Higgins, G. Aumond.
32 J. F. Brown, T. Brunell.	20 Messengers.
33 L. O'Brien, A. Begg.	**AUDITOR'S DEPT.**
34 Messenger.	1 J. Langton, Auditor.
RECR. GENL'S DEPT.	3 J. Simpson, Asst. do.
7 The Hon. the Receiver General.	2 A. Harvey, J. R. Hall.
6 T. D. Harington, Dy. Rcr., J. B. H Neeve.	16 J. Patterson, E. C. Barber.
4 G. C. Reiffenstein, C. W. Shay.	17 Thos. Cruse, W. R. Armstrong.
12 T. C. Bramley.	18 G. M. Jarvis.
	19 J. B. Simpson,
	A Entrance.
	B Stairs.
	C Washroom.
	D Tower.

J. P. M. Lecourt,
Architect-*Delineavit.*

Leggo-type.—Patented.—Reduced from a plan the scale of which is 8 feet to the inch.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, FIRST FLOOR. (EASTERN BLOCK.)

VIEW FACING TOWARDS WELLINGTON STREET, AND COUNTRY SOUTH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA.

3 The Hon. the Secretary of State.
2 Etienne Parent, Under Secretary of State.
18 William Herbert Jones, E. Brousseau.
1 Montezuma Têtu, M. L. Lamouroux.
4 Messengers Room.

REGISTRAR BRANCH.

11 George H. Lane, Deputy Registrar.
12 { John A. Belanger, 1st C. / L. A Catellier. / J. V. DeBoucherville. / W. M. Goodeve. / H. J. Morgan. / J. H. Hodgins.
13 Messengers.

INDIAN BRANCH.

15 William Spragge, Supt.
16 T. C. Walcott, E. J. Chesley.
14 L. Vankoughnet, — Murray.
10 J. P. M. Lecourt.

ORDNANCE BRANCH.

19 W. F. Coffin, Supt.
20 W. Mills, F. P. Austin.
—
17 Thos. Ross, Acc. of Contingencies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

8 The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces.
5 E. A. Meredith, Asst. Secy. of State for do.
7 Grant Powell.
6 { Henry E. Steele. / Nazaire Têtu.
Charles John Birch, (2nd floor.)
9 Messengers.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

34 The Hon. the President of the Privy Council.
32 W. H. Lee, Clerk.
33 W. A. Himsworth, Asst.
31 Privy Council Chamber.
30 O. Côté.
29 { F. H. Himsworth. / H. Alexander.
36 W. H. Lee, Jr.
35 Lunch room.
37 Reading Room.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

44 His Excellency the Governor General.
45 The Governor's Secy.
46 The Military Secretary.
26 H. Cotton.
25 J. Kidd
27 J. Burrowes.
24 Messengers.

DEPT. OF THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

38 The Hon. the Minister of Militia.
42 Geo. Futvoye, Dty. do.
28 { R. Berry, Accountant. / E. Gélinas.
27½ { C. H. O'Meara. / D. McLennan. / W. H. Aumond.
41 P. Chapleau.
40 Messenger.
39 Passage.

DEPT. OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

49 The Hon. the Minister of Justice.
48 H. Bernard.
47 C. Drinkwater.
23 J. Stewart.
22 Messengers.

J. P. M. Lecourt,
Architect-*Delineavit.*

Leggo-type.—Patented.—Reduced from a plan the scale of which is 8 feet to the inch.

those of Niagara; beyond can be traced the island-dotted rapids of the Upper Ottawa. This river must be always interesting on account of its slides, booms, and distinctive race of lumbermen; it is only seen however to its full advantage in the spring of the year, with high water, crowded with rafts. The group of buildings form a most picturesque object from every approach to the city, and can be seen at a great distance.

The Parliament Buildings stand on a high plateau of some 30 acres in area. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangular figure, and are widely detached. The Parliament or main building facing Wellington street; and the Departmental Buildings facing inwards to the square and forming the other two sides of the figure. The splendour of these Buildings, their fine commanding site, together with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, place them in a very enviable position—compared with all other structures used for similar purposes on this continent, and some say, even in Europe—and must ever make them objects of interest to the tourist and the stranger.

The style of the Buildings is the Gothic of the 12th and 13th Centuries, with modification to suit the climate of Canada. The ornamental work and the dressing round the windows are of Ohio sandstone. The plain surface is faced with a cream-colored sandstone of the Potsdam formation, obtained from Nepean, a few miles from Ottawa. The spandrils of the arches, and the spaces between window-arches and the sills of the upper windows, are filled up with a quaint description of stone-work, composed of stones of irregular size, shape and colour, very neatly set together. These with the Potsdam red sandstone employed in forming the arches over the windows, afford a pleasant variety of colour and effect, and contrast with the general masses of light coloured sandstone, of which the body of the work is composed.

This Building, as you approach from Wellington street, presents a very imposing appearence. The central of the seven towers, which is very rich in design, projects its width from the front of the Building, and when completed, will be about 180 ft. high. The body of the building in front is forty feet high, above which rises the slanting roofs of slate, surmounted by lines of ornamental iron cresting. The building is 472 feet long; and the depth from the front of the main tower to the rear of the library is 570 feet, covering an area of 82,886 superficial feet. It stands at a distance of 600 feet from Wellington street, so that the quadrangle formed on three sides by the Buildings and on the fourth by the street, is 700 feet from east to west, and 600 feet from north to south; thus affording a very spacious square.

The ground upon which the buildings stand varies somewhat in elevation, that forming the site of the Parliament Building being the highest. The basement floor of the buildings is assumed to be 160 feet above the ordinary summer level of the river, while that of the Eastern and Western blocks is 135 and 142 feet respectively. The increased elevation, however, improves very much the general effect of the buildings.

The main entrance is through the principal tower, the spacious arches of which admit of a carriage way under them. The piers which support the tower are ornamented with pillars of polished Arnprior marble. Passing through it we enter a large hall, paved with tiles, and also surrounded with marble pillars. Ascending and moving towards the left we come to the Chamber of Commons. The Room measures 82 by 45 feet, the ceiling being over 50 feet high, and formed of fine open work. The skylights above this intermediate ceiling, with the stained glass windows at the sides, throw a plentiful soft light over the whole place. The room is surrounded by large piers of a light greyish marble from Portage du Fort, surmounted just above the galleries by clusters of small pillars of the dark Arnprior ; the arches supported by these pillars being again of the light coloured marble. The galleries can accommodate about 1,000 persons. The Gallery for the Reporters is situated above the Speaker's chair.

On the right of the Main entrance, is the Senate Chamber, alike in every particular to that of the Commons. Along the Corridors you see numerous Rooms for Committees, Clerks, Reading and Smoking.

Although the Library is not yet completed, we, nevertheless, give here a sketch of what is intended to be done. The library will be situated in the rear of the Parliament Building, and the plan is of a polygon of sixteen sides, 90 feet in diameter ; outside of the main room is an aisle of one story high, which is formed of a series of small retiring rooms, where persons desiring a few hours of uninterrupted study can secure it. A corridor will connect the Library with the main building: this corridor will be the picture gallery, but is at present used for the Library. The floors of this building, as well as those of the Departmental Buildings, are made of concrete, perfectly fire-proof ; an invention not long adopted in Europe.

The Eastern Block of the Departmental Buildings is of an irregular and picturesque shape. The west front or that which faces the square, is 318 feet, and 253 feet on the south front or that which faces Wellington street, and cover an area of 41,840 superficial feet. In this building are found the Governor General's Office, the Privy Council room, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Militia, the

Secretary of State, the Finance and Audit Offices, the Registrar, the Receiver General, the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Customs and the Inland Revenue departments.

From the east side of this building an extensive view is obtained, embracing the lower town and the country beyond it. Nearer is a plateau, somewhat similar to that upon which stand the buildings, and known as the Major's Hill, and in a deep hollow between and immediately under the walls, is the long chain of Locks of the Rideau Canal, famous for its workmanship and solidity, spanned, a little higher up, by the Sappers' bridge, connecting the lower town with upper and central towns.

The Western Block is similar in style to that of the Eastern block, but not quite so large and more regular in its contruction, being 211 feet long, facing the square, and 277 feet on the south looking on Wellington street. It is also very imposing, although not possessing so grand an entrance as the Eastern block, a circumstance which is probably accounted for by the fact of the Governor General and Privy Council's rooms being situated in the first described block. The Public Works Department, the Post Office Department, the Adjutant General and Militia Departments, the Marine and Fisheries Department, the Bureau of Agriculture, and the model room connected with the Patent Department, are all located in this building. The west front of this building looking upon the upper town and beyond it towards the Chaudière Falls, and Hull, gives a fine view of the wooded lands on the shore of the Ottawa River and the distant range of hills beyond, including a far view of the river and its banks stretching to the south-west in the direction of Aylmer. Similar or still more extensive views are obtained from the west side of the Parliament Building.

The ceiling of the passages and of many of the rooms of the Parliament Buildings are made of pine wood, varnished, which being wrought into ornamental cornices and panels produces a rich and very fine appearence. The same material has been used for the doors. The fillings around the grates and mantle-pieces are of polished Arnprior marble; it is greyish blue marble of very fine grain, and capable of being polished to a high degree. All the floors are supported by rolled iron girders, and filled in between with cement. The stairs in the buildings are all built of blue Ohio stone, and constructed with hanging steps.

The system for heating and ventilating is on the most approved principle. Under the central court of the Parliament building is the boiler room, in which are six boilers, each twenty feet long and five feet in diameter, furnished with a steam-drum, safety-valve, &c., and

a steam engine of sufficient horse power to work the pumps and throw 250 gallons of water per minute into tanks placed in the towers, from whence the water is supplied to all parts of the buildings. The heating is effected by steam conveyed in pipes from these boilers to the Senate Chamber, the Library, and the rooms adjoining, by means of a duct sufficiently large for the introduction of an abundant supply of fresh air, situated immediately under a vault in which steam pipes are placed to warm the air on its entering the vault from the duct, through a perforated floor, and before it passes into rooms proposed to be heated. These ducts enter on all sides of the building, and range in size according to the position in which they are placed. Of the ducts, there are 3,600 lineal feet, generally of 2 feet 4 inches high, with sides built of dressed stone and formed with slight descent where they pass out of the building. The other parts of the building are heated on what is called the coil system, or by direct radiation. For the rooms heated by this system there is an area of 4,308 feet of hot air flues, 24 by 19 inches sectional area, formed in the wall adjoining the committee rooms and other parts of the building heated, exclusive of ninety feet of others of greater dimensions for the larger steam pipes.

In the internal arrangement nothing appears to have been spared to make the buildings as perfect as possible. The wants of the government and its officials have been most carefully studied by the architects, and when all is completed, the beauty of the situation, combined with the elegance of the buildings, will enable the capitol of Canada to compare with any in the world.

Messieurs Fuller and Jones were the Architects, and Mr. Thomas McGreevey, the Contractor for the Parliament Building.

Messieurs Stent and Laver, the Architects, and Messieurs Jones, Haycock & Co., were the contractors for the Departmental Buildings. Mr. Charles Garth is the person who successfully carried out the system for heating and ventilation.

THE OTTAWA RIVER.

" ..... The Ottawa Country is
" little known, but no man visits its magnificent
" scenery, no man begins to understand its enor-
" mous resources, without an expression of admira-
" tion at the one and surprise at the other.".....

That portion of the Country which is drained by the River Ottawa, and its tributaries, is very little known by the majority of the Canadian people, except those who are immediately connected with the lumber business. The great valley of the Ottawa lies in the very center of Canada ; the river itself dividing the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and including nearly one-fourth of its whole territorial extent. This valley contains an area of about 80,000 square miles, and furnishes one of the most valuable portions of our Exports.

The River Ottawa, is supposed to take its source in about 49° of North Latitude, and 76° of West Longitude. The river winds its course through the forest solitudes, known only to hunters and the scattered agents of the Hudson Company, which lie on the slope of the highlands that separate its waters from those of Hudson's Bay. On its course it receives many tributaries, and expands into large lakes. At about 300 miles from its supposed source, and 440 from its mouth at Bout de l'Isle, below Montreal, the Ottawa takes the Indian name of Lake Temiscaming, which turns at right angles nearly to its former course and extends for 67 miles unbroken by fall or rapid. At the head of this lake the Ottawa receives its tributary called La Blanche ; this streams runs north, for about 90 miles. Near the outlet of the Blanche, to the west, is the Keetacummaw, a stream of about 50 miles in length.

The next tributary, on the Ontario side is the Montreal River,—its mouth being 34 miles below that of the Blanche ; its course is 120 miles north-west, and communicates with Lake Temangamingue ; this Lake communicates with Lake Nipissing by Sturgeon River. Between Lake Nipissing, the River Montreal and the River Ottawa, the whole country is intersected by lakes of various sizes, all communicating together.

The Keepawa-sippi tributary, 6 miles lower down, on the opposite side, is the mysterious river of Canada. It proceeds from a lake known as Keepawa. It is said that at a short distance from its mouth, there is a series of Cascades, 120 feet in height, but at a distance of a half mile from its mouth nothing is seen of a cataract, nor can we hear the sound of such a body of water falling. This river and the lake from which it proceeds, are connected with a chain of smaller lakes, from one of which proceeds the River du Moine, which empties itself into the Ottawa, some 100 miles lower down.

The Long Sault Rapid, at the outlet of Lake Temiscaming, is 6 miles in length, and succeeded by another expansion of the Ottawa called the Seven League Lake, into which the Antony empties itself, on the south side ; and is succeeded by the Rapid Les Montagnes, and that at a short distance by another dangerous rapid called Les Erables ; at the foot of this rapid on the north side, the River Nattawissi discharges itself with a fall of 50 feet, and a volume of water equal to that of the Montmorency Fall, near Quebec.

The cave or cellar is the next Rapid ; then comes the Matawan, just above the mouth of the River of the same name. This river runs, in a westerly direction, and is separated from Lake Nipissing by a short portage only ; this is the route taken by the officers and voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company in going to the far west, and is the shortest and most direct way from the Province of Quebec and the Eastern States to Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean. This river, Lake Nipissing, and French River directly connect the Ottawa with Lake Huron, and in this direction, eventually, will pass, by Railroad or Canal, the whole traffic between the seaboard of the North-western States and the Great Lakes, and finally to the Pacific.

The Levielle is followed by the Trou, at the head of which, on the North, is the mouth of the Magna-sippi, a small stream, and the Rapid Deux Rivières, which has three distinct falls. This rapid is succeeded by the great falls known as the Rocher Capitaine ; in which also there is three falls ; the central fall in its wild and picturesque grandeur, its great extent, the rugged masses of rock by which the water is broken, and the great velocity of its dark and deep current, presents one of the most magnificent views on the river.

On the north side, below the Rocher Capitaine, is the mouth of Bear River, and three miles below that, on the same side, the mouth of the Du Moine ; on the south side is the mouth of Grant Greek, and then we have the Rapid Deux Joachim. This is a tremendous rapid, through which no cribs can pass without being smashed to pieces ; in order to avoid this rapid, the government have constructed slides and dams at a great expense.

At this point, there is a good hotel, and it may be called the verge of civilisation, for at this place is the last post office. Between Pembroke and the Deux Joachim a steamer plies three times a week. No one who is any way particular about his own comfort should attempt to go further; the progress can be accomplished by canoe, and the numerous rapids, compelling frequent portages, make further travel upward a work of some labour, but for those who are fond of adventures and excitement, nothing could be more desirable. From the point on which is the Hotel, the view is one of the finest in the Country; the river runs in a straight direction for 43 miles, south-east, bounded on the north side by a high mountain chain, partially wooded, and on the south by a richly wooded and gradually ascending range of hills, resembling the "palisades" on the Hudson River.

From the entrance of the Ottawa into Lake Temiscaming, to the end of the expansion, is 67 miles; the Long Sault Rapid 6 miles; Seven League Lake is 17 miles, thence to the Mattawan 13 miles, and the succession of navigable reaches and Rapids to the Deux Joachim 50 miles; the total distance from the foot of Lake Temiscaming to the City of Ottawa being about 263 miles by the course of the river.

From the foot of the Deux Joachim Rapids to the foot of Upper Allumette Lake; (another expansion of the Ottawa River,) two miles below the village of Pembroke, is an uninterrupted reach of deep and navigable water. The upper part of it called Deek River is bounded by mountains on the north side, a thousand feet high, while the Allumette Lake is studied with innumerable beautifully wooded Islands, the whole scene far surpassing in grandeur the celebrated Thousand Islands on the River St. Lawrence.

Passing the short Rapid of the Allumette, and turning northward round the lower end of the Allumette Island, fourteen miles long, and eight wide, we enter Lake Coulonge, another expansion of the Ottawa, at the end of which the channel is again divided by the Calumet Island, in all a reach of navigable water for 50 miles. The mountains which border Lake Coulonge on the north rise to about 1,500 feet, and present a beautiful and varied scene.

On the Upper Allumette Lake, on the Ontario side, is the mouth of the Petawawee, one of the largest and most important tributaries of the Ottawa, being amply provided with the finest timber, is 140 miles in length, and drains an area of 2,200 square miles; 9 miles below this, on the same side, is the mouth of a small stream called Indian River. Upon it is situated the thriving and busy little town of Pembroke, the capital of the Upper Ottawa.

At the head of Lake Coulonge on the north side, is the mouth of the Black River, 130 miles in length, and draining an area of 1,120

square miles; and on the same side, 9 miles lower down, is the mouth of the Coulonge, 160 miles long, draining an area of 1,800 square miles. The finest pine timber is produced on both these rivers.

From the head of the Calumet Falls to the Village of Portage du Fort, the Rapids are impassable, and the scenery the grandest imaginable. The timber is taken past these Rapids by means of slides, constructed at great expense by Government. The Rapids on the south side of the Calumet Islands are called the Rocher Fendu; the principal rapids on the north side are the Grand Calumet, the Derangès and the Sables.

Here we have come to a pretty and flourishing village called Portage du Fort; there is a macadamised road to the head of the Calumet Rapids, from which point a steamer runs to Pembroke, a distance of thirty miles. Opposite Portage du Fort there is an excellent waggon road, which brings to a small steamer plying on Muskrat Lake, which takes the traveller within a short distance of Pembroke.

On leaving Portage du Fort in the steamer, we soon arrive at the Rapides Les Chenaux; the river is here divided by small islands. covered with wood, between which the water rushes with great swiftness, but except in the high water of the spring, the steamer breasts the current gallantly; the Chenaux Rapids are at the head of Lake Les Chats, a beautiful expansion of the river. Into Lake Les Chats are discharged, on the Ontario side, the River Bonne Chère, about 110 miles in lengths; draining an area of 980 square miles; the Madawaska, one of the largest of the tributaries, 210 miles in length, draining an area of 4,100 square miles; on its mouth is situated the large and important village of Arnprior which has been created within a few years past by the liberal enterprise of Daniel McLachlan, Esquire; and the Mississippi, 101 miles long, draining an area of 1,150 miles. These are three of the largest timber producing tributaries of the Upper Ottawa.

Lake Les Chats is about 16 miles long, and is from 1 to 4 miles broad. There is a number of small islands scattered over its placid surface, and the lake being perfectly straight, these can be seen all at once.

The navigation of the River Ottawa is again totally arrested at the foot of Lake Les Chats, by a series of remarkable rapids, from which the Lake derives its name. The whole volume of water in this great river, here not far from a mile wide, is barred in a diagonal direction by a huge ledge of limestone rock, over which the water pours in white foam, and with stunning noise, from a height of 50 feet in 33 distinct falls in high water, and 16 when the water is low during summer. These falls are separated by Islands. Many of

these cataracts are highly picturesque ; over every one of them there pours a volume of water, at least equal to that contained in the Teign, Dart, or Tavy, in Devonshire, five miles from their mouths. If in England, each separate cascade would attract as many visitors as the celebrated falls of Lodore, which is a mere rain-water spout compared with Les Chats. These falls can all be seen at once, as the steamer passes slowly along them, from Fitzroy Harbour, Ontario side, to the wharf at the other extremity of the falls on the Quebec side. The rocks between the Cascades are all covered with trees, many of them of large size, which gives them the appearance of Islands.

On landing from the steamer at the foot of Lake Chats, we find ourselves on a convenient wharf, and presently we are invited to take a seat in an open carriage, drawn by two horses, and soon find ourselves travelling at a fast trot along a Railway track. This Railway is built across the barrier of rock on piles of squared trees laid across each other in alternate layers ; in many places, it has been necessary to raise these piles 20 feet from the ground, so as to obtain a level ; there is no railing or fence, but during the many years it has been in operation, no accident has ever occured on it. On arriving at the other end of the railroad, which is three miles long, we have a long flight of stairs to descend to the wharf below ; these are built in a warehouse belonging to the steamboat company, and are necessary on account of the difference between the level of the railroad, and that of the river below.

Alongside of the wharf below lies the steamer on which we embark and steam at a rapid pace down the beautiful Lake Duchène to Aylmer, a nice village on the Quebec side, only 8 miles from the City of Ottawa. The steamer stays at Aylmer on account of several rapids below, and passengers are brought into Ottawa by stages.

On the south side, below the Chats Rapids, is the mouth of the Carp, a small stream, at the village of Fitzroy Harbour, and almost opposite on the north side is the mouth of the Quio, also a small stream, but very important as it produces magnificent white pine.

The Chaudière Lake is about 30 miles long, winding southward towards its upper end, and is from 1 to 2 miles in breadth. Some of the lands, for 10 or 12 miles, on the Ontario side, are very good and well cultivated. Beyond this, and towards the Chats, the south coast is low and the soil not so good, being light and sandy, but is very superior a little further back ; on the Quebec shore the soil is also excellent, and on the road from Ottawa to Aylmer and above it. For a great part of the way the Eardley Mountains rise like a gigantic wall on the north side at four miles back from the lake.

At a short distance below Aylmer the Ottawa begins to close in

and the stream becomes rapid and turbulent. The navigation is here interrupted again, for more than 5 miles, in which we find three short but distinct rapids, the Du Chêne, the Remnoks, and the little Chaudière ; these rapids have together a descent of about 60 feet over a bed of dark limestone, until at length the mighty stream pours in thunder over the rocks which arrest its progress at the City of Ottawa, forming the well known Chaudière Falls.

At the easterly boundary of the City, the Rideau pours over a high rocky bank into the Ottawa, on the Ontario side ; this river has a westerly course for 116 miles, and drains an area of 1,350 square miles.

About a mile lower down, on the Quebec side, is the mouth of the Gatineau, the largest of all the known tributaries, itself receiving tributaries, which would be called great rivers in any other country but this; one of them, the Jean de Terre, is known to have a course of 170 miles. The Gatineau is tolerably well known for about 200 miles of its course, but the remainder, supposed to be 240 miles more, penetrates into the unknown northern forests. At 217 miles from its mouth, the furthest point surveyed, the Gatineau is still a noble stream, at least 1,000 feet wide, diminished in depth, but little in width. The Gatineau is supposed to drain an area of 12,000 square miles, and from the great volume of its waters, no doubt discharges those proceeding from some large inland lakes.

A small river, La Blanche, is discharged at a few miles below the Gatineau, and again a few miles below that is the mouth of the River aux Lièvres, having a course of about 260 miles, and connected with a chain of small lakes, which are themselves connected with the River St. Maurice, another large river which unites with the St Lawrence at the City of Three Rivers, half way between Montreal and Quebec.

The next tributary is the North Nation, and almost opposite, on the Ontario side, the South Nation, each stream having a course of about 100 miles.

Below the North Nation is the mouth of the River Rouge, with a course of 90 miles, and below that the River du Nord, with a course of 160 miles. No tributaries now occur until at a quite short distance from the mouth of the northern branch of the Ottawa, below Montreal, where it receives the River L'Assomption.

From the City of Ottawa, the river is navigable to Grenville, 63 miles below, where the navigation is interrupted by a rapid 12 miles long. This rapid is avoided by a canal constructed by the Imperial Government, but now in the hands of the Government of Canada, which is getting it enlarged to permit a larger class of vessels to pass

through. At Grenville there is a Railway which takes passengers down to Carillon. On leaving the cars at Carillon the traveller finds himself steaming down the Ottawa, and there is no further obstruction to the navigation, except the short rapid at St. Anne's, which is avoided by one lock, on the north side ; the steamer then proceeds till the point is reached, at which the confluence of one of the outlets of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence takes place, forming Lake St. Louis. The passengers disembark at Lachine, and Montreal is reached by rail.

The main stream of the Ottawa is divided into three, by the intervention of Isle Jésus and the Island of Montreal ; the north branch is the channel by which the lumber from the Ottawa finds its way to Quebec. The waters of the Ottawa are not finally merged into those of the St. Lawrence, until the junction of the two northern branches, at Bout de l'Isle, 130 miles from the city of Ottawa.

It is evident that the most prominent characteristic of the Ottawa is its great volume ; and in the spring, when the waters of the river are at their highest, from the rains and the melting of the northern snow, an approximate calculation shows that the volume of water passing over the Chaudière Falls, is equal to that of the Niagara Falls.

Many small streams and creeks which empty themselves into the Ottawa have not been mentioned, but if fourteen only of the best known tributaries are taken, it will be seen that they contain more than 3,000 miles of course, and drain an immense area of Country. Many of these tributaries are longer than many of the longest and largest of the rivers in Great Britain, and any one of them flowing in a country of the old world, would, long ere this, have become famous in song, in story, and in art.

In a general view the Valley of the Ottawa, is a region eight times the extent of Vermont, ten times that of Massachussetts ; it is drained by a noble river equal to the Rhine in its length of course, and to the Danube in magnitude ; the greater part of this noble valley is covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees, particularly of red and white pine ; the harder wood also exists in abundance ; the soil is in general of excellent quality, and all the townships bordering on the river, and back on the course of several of the tributaries, are mostly settled.

Of the glorious forest scenery, it is hardly necessary to speak, for every one has heard of it ; there may be more beauty of form in the graceful and feathery palm, in the fragrant magnolia, the boast of tropic climes, but whether in the stern and gloomy grandeur of the pine forests, or in the exquisite beauty of colouring that distinguishes

the hard wood groves when autumnal frosts have lighted up their leaves with all the splendours of crimson and gold, or a combination of them all, when the dark green foliage of the pines forms a background to the scarlet maples ; then, there is nothing in nature more grand than a Canadian forest in the autumn tide.

The tourists from the States wishing to visit the Ottawa Valley with its beauties, the usual pleasure route is *viâ* Saratoga, Niagara, down to Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg, N. Y., passing through the Thousand Islands. Prescott is the Terminus of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. This Railroad makes two trips every day, to Ottawa and back, thus affording to travellers an expeditious and safe route, for this road is acknowledged to be the best built road in the country; and like every other Railway and Steamboat Companies in the Country, the employees are very attentive and obliging.

After visiting the principal places in the immediate vicinity of the City, the tourist leaves early in the morning, and after one hour's drive over a very good macadamized road, reaches the Village of Aylmer, and there finds the steamer ready to leave for the head of Lake Du Chêne ; the Railway takes him to the foot of Lake Chats, another steamer lies in waiting to take passengers up to Portage du Fort, (passing on the way, the beautiful Chenaux.) Here, if he does not wish to go further, he can put up at the Hotel for the night, and have ample time to look at the Rapids of the Grand Calumet ; see the timber passing through the slides ; collect some specimens of mica, combined with felspar, quartz, and of the fine white or pink statuary marble to be found in every direction ; a long night rest ; and return by the same steamer next morning. Should the tourist's time admit of it, we would by all means recommend him to continue his excursion upwards by the Grand Calumet route. From Portage du Fort there is an excellent macadamised road, seven miles in length, through a beautiful country, to the Grand Calumet. From the Calumet the steamer runs thirty miles, up the Calumet and Culbute Channels to within a few miles of Pembroke, to which the passengers are carried by a short stage and ferry. This route which passes up the channels on the north side of the Calumet and Allumette Islands and through Lake Coulonge, which lies between them, presents a series of rich, beautiful and romantic scenery, surpassing any thing on the course of the Ottawa below it ; and only itself surpassed in beauty and grandeur, by the sail through Upper Allumette Lake and Deep River from Pembroke to the Deux Joachim. Sometimes the Calumet Steamer passes up the channel south of Allumette Island and Lower Allumette Lake to the Allumette Rapids below Pembroke. In returning down Paquet's Rapids, on this route the scenery and the

panoramic effect of it is much finer than any thing that can be seen on the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

The other plan is to stop at Gould's wharf on the other side of the river, some distance before reaching Portage du Fort, take the waggon in waiting and drive over the Portage to Muskrat Lake, where is a small steamer, which, with another short waggon portage, will bring him to Pembroke; there he will sleep ; from this another steamer will take him on to Les Deux Joachim, where in a most hospitable Hotel, he will find himself perfectly at home, and at the extremity of civilization. If he be indifferent to the fatigue of paddling or portaging, dangers of rapids, and have a liking for pork and biscuit—he can go on to see the wild Rocher Capitaine, the Deux Rivières, the Cave, and the Montagne, see the beautiful fall of the Notawissi, pass the mouth of the Mysterious Keepawa-sippi, and make his camp-fire at the head of Temiscaming.

Returning down the River, where splendid pike fishing is to be had, and an occasional salmon trout, the tourist may, if he wish to go west, meet the train either at Sand point, the terminus of the Brockville Railroad, or proceed five miles further to Arnprior, from where the cars start daily for Brockville. But if he wish to go East he must return to Ottawa ; there he has to choose between the river Ottawa and the St. Lawrence. If he came to Ottawa by the St. L. and O. Railway from Prescott or Ogdensburg, he can take the steamer and proceed down the Ottawa River to Grenville, then take the train to Carrillon ;—arrived at Carillon, a steamer will take him to Lachine. Between Carillon and Lachine the navigation is interrupted by the rapids Ste. Anne, in reference to which Tom Moore wrote his admired Canadian boat song,

> " Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
> " The rapids are near, and the day light is past, &c."

On its downward trip, the steamer passes through the rapids Ste. Anne, then continues down the Ottawa, through the Lake of Two Mountains, to Lachine ; thence by Railway to Montreal, arriving at Montreal the same evening. The tourist will find this route very rich in scenery. But should he wish to descend the rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, he can go by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway to Prescott, and take the downward boat ;—this route will take him through the Rapids les Galops, Rapid Plats, Long Sault, Les Cèdres, the Cascades, and Sault St. Louis, and when arrived at Montreal, the tourist will admit that such sensation is not to be picked up everywhere. But if he does not wish to go to Montreal, he can cross over to Ogdensburg from Prescott, and proceed by Railway to Boston, New York, or any other place in the United States.

From Montreal, the tourist may reach Quebec by steamer or by Railway. Once in Quebec the sightseeker will convince himself that old Stadacona is not below the fame she possesses of being the most Grand in scenery : we have heard a tourist say, that the view from Cap Diamond is, alone, worth the journey. The St. Lawrence watering places, deserve, also, the attention of the traveller. Rivière du Loup, Murray Bay, Tadoussac and the Saguenay, are places where he will find good society during the Summer months.

Returning to Quebec, he can take the route to the White Mountains, and then go southward, either by Portland or by the Railways. Thus the traveller may make a large circuit, without going twice over the same ground, or at least not much of it.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Of Delegates of the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, to settle the Basis of a Union of the British North American Provinces:

Convention held at Charlottetown 1st September, 1864.

CANADA.

The Honorable J. A. Macdonald, Attorney General, Upper Canada,
The Honorable George Brown, President of the Council,
The Honorable A. T. Galt, Finance Minister,
The Honorable G. E. Cartier, Attorney General, Lower Canada,
The Honorable Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary,
The Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture,
The Honorable H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General, Lower Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Honorable Chas. Tupper, Provincial Secretary,
The Honorable W. A. Henry, Attorney General,
The Honorable R. B. Dickie, Member of the Legislative Council,
The Honorable J. McCully, Member of the Legislative Council,
The Honorable A. G. Archibald, Member of the Provincial Parliament.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Honorable S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary,
The Honorable J. M. Johnston, Attorney General,
The Honorable J. H. Gray, M. P. P.,
The Honorable E. B. Chandler, M. L. C.,
The Honorable W. H. Steeves, M. L. C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Honorable Colonel Gray, President of the Council,
The Honorable E. Palmer, Attorney General,
The Honorable W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary,
The Honorable G. Coles, M. P. P.,
A. A. McDonald, M. L. C.

Convention held at Quebec, 10th October, 1864.

CANADA.

The Honorable Sir E. P. Taché, Receiver General and Minister of Militia,
The Honorable J. A. Macdonald, Attorney General, C. W.,
The Honorable George E. Cartier, Attorney General, C. E.,
The Honorable George Brown, President of Executive Council,
The Honorable O. Mowatt, Postmaster General,
The Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance,
The Honorable J. C. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works,
The Honorable H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General, C. E.,
The Honorable J. Cockburn, Solicitor General, C. W.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Honorable C. Tupper, Provincial Secretary,
The Honorable W. A. Henry, Attorney General,
The Honorable J. McCully, M. L. C., Leader of the Opposition,
The Honorable R. B. Dickey, M. P. P.,
The Honorable A. G. Archibald, M. P. P.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Honorable S. L. Tilley, Provincial and Financial Secretary,
The Honorable W. H. Steeves, Member of the Executive Council,
The Honorable J. M. Johnson, Attorney General,
The Honorable E. B. Chandler, M. L. C.,
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. H. Gray, M. P. P.,
The Honorable C. Fisher, M. P. P.
The Honorable P. Mitchell.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Honorable F. B. T. Carter, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,
The Honorable J. A. Shea, Leader of the Opposition.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Col. the Honorable W. H. Gray, Leader of the Government,
The Honorable E. Palmer, Attorney General,
The Honorable W. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary,
The Honorable A. A. McDonald, M. L. C.,
The Honorable G. Coles, M. P. P., Leader of the Opposition,
The Honorable J. H. Haviland, M. P. P.,
The Honorable E. Whelan, M. P. P.

Lt.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, Secretary.

CONVENTION HELD AT LONDON (ENGLAND,)

Of Delegates to draft a Bill for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, December, 1866.

CANADA.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, Attorney General of Upper Canada and Minister of Militia of Canada —Chairman.
The Honorable George Etienne Cartier, Attorney General of Lower Canada.
The Honorable Alexander Tilloch Galt.
The Honorable William MacDougall, Secretary of the Province of Canada.
The Honorable William Pearce Howland, Minister of Finance.
The Honorable Hector L. Langevin, Postmaster General.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Honorable Charles Tupper, M. D. Secretary of the Province.
The Honorable W. A. Henry, Attorney General.
The Honorable J. W. Ritchie, Solicitor General.
The Honorable Jonathan McCully.
The Honorable Adams G. Archibald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Honorable Peter Mitchell, President of Council.
The Honorable R. D. Wilmot.
The Honorable Samuel L. Tilley, Secretary of the Province.
The Honorable Charles Fisher, Attorney General.
The Honorable J. M. Johnson.

Lt.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, Secretary.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

STAFF.

Denis Godley, Governor's Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. Richard Monck, Coldstream Guards, Military Secretary and Principal Aide-de-Camp.

Captain W. L. Pemberton, 60th Royal Rifles, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. I. G. Irvine, Canadian Militia, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Duchesnay, Canadian Militia, Extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. Hewitt Bernard, Major Civil Service Rifle Volunteers, Extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Cumberland, late 10th Royals (Volunteers) Toronto, Extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Honorable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K. C. B., Minister of Justice and Attorney General,

The Honorable Sir GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Bart., Minister of Militia,

The Honorable SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs,

The Honorable JOHN ROSE Minister of Finance,

The Honorable WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, C. B., Minister of Public Works,

The Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue,

The Honorable , Secretary of State for the Provinces,

The Honorable , President of the Privy Council,

The Honorable PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

The Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster General,

The Honorable JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Minister of Agriculture,

The Honorable HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C. B., Secretary of State of Canada,

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY, Receiver General.

W. H. LEE, Clerk,
W. A. HIMSWORTH, Ass. Clerk.

LIEUT.-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario :—Major-General HENRY WILLIAM STISTED, C. B.

Quebec :—The Honorable Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight.

Nova Scotia :—Major General CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE.

New Brunswick : — Colonel FRANCIS PYM. HARDING, C. B.

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The Honorable J. S. MACDONALD, Attorney General and Prime Minister,
The Honorable STEPHEN RICHARDS, Commissioner of Crown Lands,
The Honorable M. C. CAMERON, Q. C., Provincial Secretary and Registrar,
The Honorable E. B. WOOD, Treasurer,
The Honorable JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

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The Honorable GÉDÉON OUIMET, Attorney General,
The Honorable CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, Treasurer,
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The Honorable LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
The Honorable GEORGE IRVINE, Solicitor General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Honorable A. R. WETMORE, Attorney General,
The Honorable J. A. BECKWITH, Provincial Secretary,
The Honorable RICHARD SUTTON, Surveyor General,
The Honorable JOHN MCADAM, Chief Commissioner Public Works,
The Honorable C. N. SKINNER,
The Honorable A. C. DES BRISAY, (without Department.)
The Honorable BENJAMIN BEVERIDGE, (without Department.)
The Honorable JAMES P. FLEWELLING, (without Department.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Honorable W. ANNAND, Treasurer,
The Honorable W. B. VAIL, Provincial Secretary.
The Honorable R. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of P. W. & Mines,
The Honorable MARTIN J. WILKINS, Attorney General,
The Honorable R. A. MCHEFFEY, President of the Council.
The Honorable J. C. TROOP,
The Honorable E. P. FLYNN,
The Honorable J. FERGUSON,
The Honorable J. COCHRANE.

E. M. MACDONALD, Queen's Printer.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.

The Honorable JOSEPH CAUCHON, Speaker.

For the Province of Ontario

Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston,
" Roderick Matheson, Perth,
" John Ross, Toronto,
" Samuel Mills, Hamilton,
" Benjamin Seymour, Port Hope,
" Walter H. Dickson, Niagara,
" James Shaw, Smith's Falls,
" James Rea Benson,
" Alexander Campbell, Kingston,
" David Christie, Paris,
" James Cox Aikins, Richview,
" David Reesor, Markham,
Hon. Elijah Leonard, London,
" William MacMaster, Toronto,
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" John Simpson, Bowmanville,
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" David L. Macpherson, Toronto,
" George Crawford, Brockville,
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" Oliver Blake, Waterford,
" Billa Flint, Belleville,
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" Jean Chas. Chapais, Kamouraska,
" Louis A. Olivier, Berthier,
" Jacques Oliv. Bureau, Montreal,
" Charles Malhiot, Pointe du Lac,
" Louis Renaud, Montreal,
" Luc Letellier de St. Just, Rivière Ouelle,
" Ulric Joseph Tessier, Quebec,
" John Hamilton, Hawkesbury,
" Charles Cormier, Plessisville, Somerset,
" Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, Ste. Catherine de Fossambault,
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" Louis Lacoste, Boucherville,
" Joseph F. Armand, Riv. des Prairies,
" Charles Wilson, Montreal,
" William Henry Chaffers, St. Césaire,
" Jean Bte. Guévremont, Sorel,
" James Ferrier, Montreal,
" Joseph Cauchon, Quebec,
" Thomas Ryan, Montreal,
" John Sewall Sanborn, Sherbrooke.

For the Province of Nova Scotia:

Hon. Edward Kenny, Halifax,
" Jonathan McCully, do.
" Thomas D. Archibald, Sydney, C. B.,
" Robt. B. Dickey, Amherst, C. C.,
" John H. Anderson, Halifax,
" John Holmes, East River, Pictou,
Hon. John W. Ritchie, Halifax,
" John Locke, Locke's Island, Shelburne,
" Caleb R. Bill, Billtown, K. C.,
" John Bourinot, Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller, Halifax.

For the Province of New Brunswick:

Hon. Amos Edwin Botsford, Westcock, Westmorland,
" John Robertson, St. John, N. B.,
" Robert Leonard Hazen, do. do.,
" William Hunter Odell, Fredericton, York,
" David Wark, Richibucto, Kent,
" William Henry Steeves, St. John,
" John Ferguson, Bathurst, Gloucester,
Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, Belmont, Sunbury,
" Abner Reid McClelan, Hopeville, Albert,
" Peter Mitchell, Newcastle, Northumberland.
" John Glazier, Sunbury,
" James Dever, St. John,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

For the Province of Quebec:

Hon. C. B. DeBoucherville, Speaker,
" John LeBoutillier,
" Elizée Dionne,
" Joseph Octave Beaubien,
" Alexandre Chaussegros de Léry,
" Isidore Thibaudeau,
" Jean Baptiste George Proulx,
" Edward Hale,
" David Morrison Armstrong,
" Thomas Wood,
" John Fraser,
" Charles Séraphin Rodier,
Hon. Jean Elie Gingras,
" Louis Panet,
" Thomas McGreevy,
" John Jones Ross,
" Pierre Eustache Dostaler,
" Louis Archambault,
" Félix Hyacinthe Lemair,
" George Bryson,
" Jean Louis Beaudry,
" James Ferrier,
" Joseph Eustache Prud'homme,
" Henry Starnes.

For the Province of Nova Scotia:

Hon. Alexander Keith, President,
" R. Mollison Cutler,
" Staley Brown,
" M. Byles Almon,
" Henry Gesner Pineo,
" J. McNab,
" R. A. McHeffey,
" J. Creighton,
" W. C. Whitman,
" Freeman Tupper,

Hon. Samuel Chipman,
" Peter Smyth,
" John McKinnon,
" W. S. Heffernan,
" D. McN. Parker,
" Jas. Fraser,
" Samuel Creelman,
" Wm. Annand,
" Wm. J. Stairs.

For the Province of New Brunswick:

Hon. T. S. Saunders, President,
" E. B. Chandler,
" Geo. Minchin,
" Chas. Harrison,
" Jas. Davidson,
" J. H. Ryan,
" Wm. Hamilton,
" William Todd,

Hon. A. McL. Seely,
" J. J. Robinson,
" Charles Perley,
" Mr. Muirhead,
" R. Young.
" D. Hamington,
" J. Lewis,
" Charles N. Skinner,

MEMBERS ELECTED FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

Honorable JAMES COCKBURN, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Province of Ontario.

CONSTITUENCIES.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
Addington	J. N. Lapum	A. F. Hooper.
Algoma	W. M. Simpson	Fred. W. Cumberland, Q.C.
Bothwell	D. Mills	A. McKellar.
Brant North	J. Y. Bown	Hugh Finlayson.

NOTE.—The Parliament of the Dominion consists of the Queen, a Senate of 72, appointed by the Crown for life and a House of Commons of 181 Members chosen by the People. The Members of this Parliament are locally apportioned as follows:—

	Senators.	Members of the H. of Commons.
For Ontario,	24	82
" Quebec, -	24	65
" Nova Scotia,	12	19
" New Brunswick, - -	12	15

The number of Senators is fixed (except that six additional Senators may be appointed by the Crown); that of Members of the House of Commons is to vary according to population ascertained at each decennial census, Quebec retaining the same number. Thus, supposing the calculations in our article on the census [respecting gradual increase of population] to be correct, the House of Commons will be thus constituted after 1871: Ontario 98, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 15, total 196. Term of election, 5 years, unless the house be sooner dissolved. Sessions annual. The property qualification is: for Senators the possession of $4,000 real and personal estate over and above all liabilities; for members of the House of Commons in Ontario and Quebec, £500 sterling of real estate; in New Brunswick the possession for six months previous to the issue of the writ of election of $1,200 of real estate; in Nova Scotia "a legal or equitable freehold estate in possession of the clear yearly value of eight dollars ($8)," or the candidate must be "qualified to be an elector."

The following are electors: In Ontario and Quebec, every male subject being the owner, or occupier, or tenant of real property of the assessed value of $300, or of the yearly value of $30, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of $200, or the yearly value of $20, if not so situate. In New Brunswick, every male subject of the age of 21 years, not disqualified by law, assessed for the year for which the register is made up, in respect of real estate to the amount of $100 or of personal property or personal and real amounting together to $100, or $400 annual income. In Nova Scotia, all subjects of the age of 21 years, not disqualified by law, assessed for the year for which the register is made up in respect of real estate to the value of $150, or in respect of personal estate or of real and personal together to the value of $300.

Voting in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia is open, on enquiry by the Returning Officers, after the person desirous of voting has by reference to the registration list established his right to vote. In New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.—*B. N. A. Year Book*, 1868.

Province of Ontario.—Continued.

CONSTITUENCIES.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
Brant South	Hon. E. B. Wood, Q. C.	Hon. E. B. Wood, Q. C.
Brockville	James Crawford	Wm. Fitzsimmons.
Bruce North	Alex. Sproat	Donald Sinclair.
Bruce South	Francis Hurdon	E. Blake, Q. C.
Cardwell	T. R. Ferguson	T. Swinarton.
Carleton	John Holmes	Robert Lyon.
Cornwall	Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Q. C.
Dundas	John S. Ross	Simon Cook.
Durham East	F. H. Burton	A. T. H. Williams.
Durham West	E. Blake	J. McLeod.
Elgin East	T. W. Dobbie	D. Luton.
Elgin West	J. H. Munro	Nicoll McCall.
Essex	John O'Connor	Solomon Wigle.
Frontenac	T. Kirkpatrick	Sir Henry Smith.
Glengarry	D. A. Macdonald	James Craig.
Grenville South	Walter Shanly	W. McNeil Clarke.
Grey North	George Snider	Thomas Scott.
Grey South	George Jackson	A. W. Lauder.
Haldimand	D. Thompson	J. Baxter.
Halton	John White	Wm. Barber.
Hamilton	Charles Magill	J. M Williams.
Hastings East	Hon. Robt. Read	Henry Corby.
Hastings North	McKenzie Bowell	J. H. Boulton.
Hastings West	James Brown	K. Graham.
Huron North	J. Whitehead	W. T. Hayes.
Huron South	M. C. Cameron	R. Gibbons.
Kent	Rufus Stephenson	John Smith.
Kingston	Hon. Sir Jno. A. Macdonald, K. C. B	Maxwell W. Strange.
Lambton	Alex. MacKenzie	J. B. Pardee.
Lanark North	Hon W. McDougall, C.B.	David Galbraith.
Lanark South	Alex. Morris	W. McNairn Shaw.
Leeds (N.) and Grenville	Francis Jones	Henry D. Smith.
Leeds South	John Crawford	Benjamin Tett.
Lennox	R. J. Cartwright	Hon. J. Stevenson, (Spker.)
Lincoln	Thomas R. Merritt	J. C. Rykert.
London	Hon. J. Carling	Hon. J. Carling.
Middlesex East	Crowell Wilson	Jas. Evans.
Middlesex North	Thos. Scatchard	J. S. Smith.
Middlesex West	A. P. McDonald	M. Currie.
Monck	L. McCallum	George Secord.
Niagara	Angus Morrison	Hon. S. Richards.
Norfolk North	Aquila Walsh	James Wilson.
Norfolk South	P. Lawson	S. McCall.
Northumberland E	Joseph Keeler	John Eyre.
Northumberland W	Honble. J. Cockburn	A. Fraser.
Ontario North	J. H. Thompson	Thomas Paxton.
Ontario South	T. N. Gibbs	Dr. McGill.
Ottawa City	J. M. Currier	R. W. Scott, Q. C.
Oxford North	Thomas Oliver	George Perry.
Oxford South	E. V. Bodwell	Adam Oliver.
Peel	Hon. J. H. Cameron	John Coyne.

Province of Ontario.—Continued.

CONSTITUENCIES.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
Perth North	J. Redford	A. Monteith.
Perth South	R. MacFarlane	James Trow.
Peterboro' East	P. M. Grover	George Read.
Peterboro' West	Charles Perry	John Carnegie, Jr.
Prescott	Albert Hagar	James Boyd.
Prince Edward	Walter Ross	A. Greely.
Renfrew North	John Rankin	John Supple, Senr.
Renfrew South	D. McLachlin	J. L. Macdougall.
Russell	J. A. Grant	Wm. Craig.
Simcoe North	T. D. McConkey	W. Lount.
Simcoe South	W. C. Little	T. R. Ferguson.
Stormont	Samuel Ault	Wm. Colquhoun.
Toronto East	James Beaty	Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C.
Toronto West	R. A. Harrison	John Wallis.
Victoria North	John Morrison	A. P. Cockburn.
Victoria South	G. Kempt	Thos. Matchett.
Waterloo North	I. E. Bowman	Moses Springer.
Waterloo South	James Young	I. Clemens.
Welland	T. C. Street	William Beaty.
Wellington Centre	T. S. Parker	A. D. Ferrier.
Wellington North	George A. Drew	Robert McKim.
Wellington South	David Stirton	Peter Gow.
Wentworth North	Jas. McMonies	Robert Christie.
Wentworth South	Joseph Rymal	William Sexton.
York East	James Metcalfe	H. P. Crosby.
York North	James P. Wells	Hon. J. McMurrich.
York West	Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B.	T. Graham.

Province of Quebec.

Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	S. Bellingham.
Bagot	P. S. Gendron	P. S. Gendron.
Beauce	C. H. Pozer	C. H. Pozer.
Beauharnois	M. Cayley	Célestin Bergevin.
Bellechasse	N. Casault	Dr. Onésime Peltier.
Berthier	A. H. Paquet	Louis Joseph Moll.
Bonaventure	T. Robitaille	Clarence Hamilton.
Brome	Hon. C. Dunkin	Hon. C. Dunkin.
Champlain	Hon. J. J. Ross	Hon. J. C. Chapais.
Chambly	B. Benoit	Jean-Baptiste Jodoin.
Charlevoix	S. X. Cimon	Léon Charles Clément.
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton	Edouard Laberge.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay	P. A. Tremblay.
Compton	J. H. Pope	James Ross.
Dorchester	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.
Drummond & Arthabaska	L. A. Sénécal	Edward John Hemming.
Gaspé	P. Fortin	P. Fortin.
Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dorion	Louis J. B. Beaubien.

Province of Quebec.—Continued.

CONSTITUENCIES.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
Huntingdon	Hon. John Rose	Julius Scriver.
Iberville	F. Béchard	Louis Molleur.
Jacques Cartier	G. G. Gaucher	Narcisse M. Lecavalier.
Joliette	F. B. Godin	Vincent Paul Lavallée.
Kamouraska		
Laprairie	A. Pinsonnault	Césaire Thérien.
L'Assomption	Hon. L. Archambault	Et. Mathieu.
Laval	J. H. Bellerose	J. H. Bellerose.
Lévis	Hon. J. G. Blanchet	Hon. J. G. Blanchet, (Spker.)
L'Islet	B. Pouliot	Pamphile G. Verrault.
Lotbinière	H. G. Joly	H. G. Joly.
Maskinongé	G. Caron	C. Caron.
Megantic	Hon. G. Irvine	Hon. G. Irvine.
Missisquoi	B. Chamberlin	Josiah Sanford Brigham.
Montcalm	Jos. Dufresne	Firmin Dugas.
Montmagny	Hon. J. O. Beaubien	Louis Henry Blais.
Montmorency	Jean Langlois	Hon. Jos. Cauchon.
Montreal (City) C	Thomas Workman	William Carter.
Montreal (City) E	Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.	Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.
Montreal (City) W.	M. P. Ryan	Alex. Walker O'Gilvie.
Napierville	S. Coupal	Pierre Benoit.
Nicolet	Jos. Gaudet	Jos. Gaudet.
Ottawa (County)	A. Wright	Levi Ruggles Church.
Pontiac	Edmund Heath	John Poupore.
Portneuf	J. T. Brousseau	Dr. Praxède Larue.
Quebec (City) C.	G. H. Simard	G. H. Simard.
Quebec (City) E.	P. G. Huot	J. P. Rhéaume.
Quebec (City) W	Thos. McGreavy	John Hearn.
Quebec (County)	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.
Richelieu	T. McCarthy	Joseph Baudreau.
Richmond and Wolfe	W. H. Webb	Jacques Picard.
Rimouski	G. Sylvain	Joseph Garon.
Rouville	G. Cheval dit St. Jacques	V. Robert.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. E. A. Kierzkowski.	P. Bachand.
St. John's	François Bourassa	F. G. Marchand.
St. Maurice	L. L. L. Desaulniers	A. L. Desaulniers.
Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Michel Adrien Bessette.
Sherbrooke (Town)	Hon A. T. Galt	Joseph Gibb Robertson.
Soulanges	L. H. Masson	Dominique A. Coutlée.
Stanstead	Chs. C. Colby	Thomas Locke.
Témiscouata	C. F. A. Bertrand	Elie Mailloux.
Terrebonne	L. F. R. Masson	J. A. Chapeleau.
Three Rivers (City)	C. B. deNiverville	C. B. deNiverville.
Two Mountains	J. B. D'Aoust	Hon. G. Ouimet.
Vaudreuil	D. McMillan	A. C. DeLotbinière Harwood.
Verchères	F. Geoffrion	A. Boniface Craig.
Yamaska	Moïse Fortier	Louis Adélard Sénécal.

Province of Nova Scotia.

CONSTITUENCIES.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
Annapolis	W. H. Ray	J. C. Troop, D. C. Landers.
Antigonish	H. McDonald	D. McDonald, J. McDonald.
Cape Breton	Hon. James McKeagny.	J. Ferguson.
Colchester	A. W. McClellan	Alonzo J. White, Robt. Chambers, T. F. Morrison.
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.	Amos Purdy, H. G. Pineo.
Digby	A. W. Savary	W. B. Vail, Mr. Doucette.
Guysborough	Hon. S. Campbell	Jno. J. Marshall, Jno. A. Kirke.
Halifax	A. G. Jones, P. Power	H. Balcam, J. Cochran, Jer. Northup.
Hants	Hon. Jos. Howe	W. Laurence, E. Young.
Inverness	H. Cameron	Hon. H. Blanchard, A. Campbell.
King's	W. H. Chipman	D. M. Dickie, E. L. Brown.
Lunenburg	E. M. McDonald	Jas. Eisenhaur, M. B. Des Brisay.
Pictou	G. W. Carmichael	R. S. Copeland, M. J. Wilkins, Dr. Murray.
Queen's	J. F. Forbes	W. H. Smith, Samuel Freeman.
Richmond	W. G. Croke	E. P. Flynn, J. Hooper.
Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	R. Robertson, Thos. Johnson.
Victoria	W. Ross	John Ross, W. Kidston.
Yarmouth	Hon. Thos. Killam	J. K. Ryerson, W. H. Townsend.

Province of New Brunswick.

Albert	J. Wallace	C. A. Peck, A. A. Bliss.
Carleton	Hon. C. Connell	Wm. B. Lindsay, J. R. Hartley.
Charlotte	J. Bolton	J. McAdam, R. Hibbard, H. Frye, B. F. Stevenson.
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	John Meahan, Wm. Taylor.

DIAGRAM OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

M. Benoit, Chambly.	
M. de Niverville, Three Rivers.	
M. Brousseau, Portneuf.	Dr. Ross, Champlain.
M. Huot, Quebec, East.	M. Workman, Montreal, Centre.
M. Langlois, Montmorency.	Hon. M. Cameron, Peel.
Dr. Blanchet, Lévis.	Dr. Desaulniers, St. Maurice.
Hon. M. Rose, Huntingdon,	

M. Cayley, Beauharnois.	M. Gendron, Bagot.
M. Caron, Maskinongé.	M. Béchard, Iberville.
M. Jackson, Grey, South.	M. Beaty, Toronto, E.
M. Lapum, Addington.	M. Kirkpatrick, Frontenac.
M. Street, Welland.	M. Ryan, Kings, N. B.
Hon. M. McDougall, C.B. Lanark, North.	Hon. M. Langevin, Dorchester.
Hon. G. E. Cartier, Montreal, East.	Sir J. A Macdonald, Kingston.

M. Shanly, Grenville, South.	Hon. J. McKeagney, Cape Breton.
M. Burton, Durham, East.	M. Perry, Peterboro, West.
M. McCarthy, Richelieu.	Dr. Fortin, Gaspé.
M. McGreevy, Quebec, West.	M. Simard, Quebec, Centre.
Hon. J. H. Gray, St. John's City & County, N. B.	Hon. Dr. Tupper, C. B., Cumberland, N S.
Hon. M. Carling, London.	M. Harrison, Toronto, West.
Hon. M. Howland, C. B., York, West.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., City St. John, N.B.

M. Crawford, Leeds, South.	M. Crawford, Brockville.
M. Grover, Peterboro, East.	M. McCallum, Monck.
M. Simpson, Algoma.	M. Keeler, Northumberland E
M. Chamberlin, Missisquoi.	M. Casault, Bellechasse.
M. Masson, Terrebonne.	M. Bellerose, Laval.
Hon. L. Archambeault, L'Assomption.	Hon. Dr. Beaubien, Montmagny.
Hon. C. Dunkin, Brome.	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Quebec, County.

M. Gaucher, Jacques-Cartier.	
M. Masson, Soulanges.	M. McMillan, Vaudreuil.
M. Ross, Dundas.	M. Wilson, Middlesex, East.
M. Ross, Prince Edward.	Dr. Robitaille, Bonaventure.
M. Morrison, Niagara.	Hon. M. Abbott, Argenteuil.
M. Walsh, Norfolk, North.	Hon. G. Irvine, Megantic.
M. Cartwright, Lennox.	Hon. M. Galt, Sherbrooke.

M. Pinsonneault, Laprairie.	
M. Daoust, Two-Mountains.	M. Rankin, Renfrew, North.
M. Dobbie, Elgin, East.	M. Webb, Richmond & Wolfe.
M. McDonald, Middlesex, West.	M. Wallace, Albert.
M. Gibbs, Ontario, South.	M. Pope, Compton.
M. Currier, Ottawa, City.	M. Wright, Ottawa, County.
M. Morris, Lanark, South	Hon. M. Fisher, York, N. B.

M. Dufresne, Montcalm.	N. Gaudet, Nicolet.
M. Ryan, Montreal, West.	
M. Hagar, Prescott.	M. Munro, Elgin, West.
Dr. Grant, Russell.	Dr. Bown, Brant, North.
M. Merritt, Lincoln	M. Stephenson, Kent, O.
M. Cardwell, Ristigouche, N. B.	M. Bolton, Charlotte.
Hon. M. Johnston, Northumberland, N. B.	Hon. M. Connell, Carleton. N. B.

THE SPEAKER.

Clerk and Assistant Clerks.

Sgt.-at Arms.

M. Coupal, Napierville.	M. Cheval, Rouville.
	M. Ross, Victoria, N. S.
M. Ray, Annapolis.	M. Colin, Shelbourne.
M. Séncéal, Drummond and Arthabaska.	M. Godin, Joliette.
M. Bourassa, St. John's, P. Q.	M. Forbier, Yamaska.
M. Rymal, Wentworth, S.	M. Stirton, Wellington, S.
M. Forbes, Queen's, N. S.	M. McDonald, Antigonish.
Hon. Dorion, j. S. Macdonald, Cornwall.	Hon. M. Dorion, Hochelaga.
Hon. M. Holton, Chateauguay.	
Hon. M. Hunting-don, Shefford.	M. Mackenzie, Lambton.
Hon. M. Campbell, Guysborough.	Hon. M. Howe, Hants.
M. Macdonald, Glengarry.	M. Sonatherd, Middlesex, North.
M. Parker, Wellington, Centre.	M. MacFarlane, Perth, South.
M. Joly, Lotbinière.	M. White, Halton.

M. Carmichael, Picton.	M. McDonald, Lunenburg.
M. Killam, Yarmouth.	M. Power, Halifax.
M. Redford, Perth, North.	M. Cameron, Inverness.
M. Bodwell, Oxford, South.	M. Oliver, Oxford, North.
M. Young, Waterloo, South.	M. Mills, Bothwell.
M. Savary, Digby.	M. Croke, Richmond, N. S.
M. Geoffrion, Verchères.	Dr. Paquet, Berthier.
M. Magill, Hamilton.	M. Holmes, Carleton, O.
Hon. M. Kierzkowski, St. Hyacinthe.	M. Blake, Durham, West.
M. Jones, North Leeds and Grenville.	Hon. M. Wood, Brant, South.
M. Ferguson, Cardwell.	M. Little, Simcoe, South.
M. Bowell, Hastings, North.	M. Brown, Hastings, West.
M. McConkey, Simcoe, North.	M. Anlt, Stormont.
M. Morrison, Victoria, North.	
M. Thompson, Ontario, North.	M. Kempt, Victoria, South.
M. Chipman, King's, N. S.	
M. Tremblay, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.	

M. Cameron, Huron, South.	M. Thompson, Halidimand.
M. Lawson, Norfolk, North.	Hon. M. Reed, Hastings, East.
M. Dawson, Carleton, O.	M. Drew, Wellington, North
M. Hurdon, Bruce, South.	M. Dewan, Bruce, North.
M. Ferris, Queen's, N. B.	M. Burpee, Sunbury.
M. McLachlin, Renfrew, South	M. Wells, York, North.
M. Costigan, Victoria, N. B.	
M. Snider, Grey, North.	M. Bowman, Waterloo, N.
M. Renaud, Kent, N. B.	M. Cimon, Charlevoix.
M. Colby, Stanstead.	
M. Poulin, L'Islet.	M. Heath, Pontiac.
M. Bertrand, Témiscouata.	
M. Pozer, Beauce.	

Province of New Brunswick.—Continued.

CONSTITUENCIES.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
Kent	A. Renaud	Wm. S. Caie, O. McInerney.
King's	G. Ryan	John McLeod, Hon. W. P. Flewwelling, John Flewwelling.
Northumberland	Hon. J. M. Johnson	Hon. Richd. Sutton, Geo. Kerr, Wm. Kelly, J. C. Gough.
Queen's	J. Ferris	R. T. Babbitt, Wm. S. Butler.
Restigouche	W. M. Caldwell	Hon. A. C. DesBrisay, Wm. Montgomery.
Saint John (City)	Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.	Hon. A. R. Wetmore, W. H. Keans.
Saint John (County)	Hon. J. H. Gray	J. W. Cudlip, J. Quinton, Jos. Coram, G. E. King.
Sunbury	C. Burpee	Wm. E. Perley,
Victoria	J. Costigan	B. Beveridge,
Westmoreland	Hon. A. J. Smith	Bliss Botsford, A. Landry, A. McQueen, J. L. Moore.
York	Hon. C. Fisher	Thos. Pickard, Hiram Dow, Hon. J. A. Beckwith, A. Thomson.

EXTRACT OF THE ROUTINE AND PRACTICE OF PARLIAMENT.

(By an old Member.)

Avoidance of a Decision.—When a motion has been made, upon which the House is unwilling to come to a vote, there are certain formal modes of avoiding a decision, amongst which are—

"Passing to the other orders of the day."

"Moving the previous question."

The former means that the House should—casting aside and taking no further notice of the matter then before it—proceed to the other business appointed for that day; the latter means, that a vote be previously taken as to the expediency of coming to any decision on the question raised. If "*the previous question*" of expediency be negatived, the motion to which it referred is not killed—it is only delayed for a time; but a direct negative to the motion itself, would proscribe it for the remainder of the Session, as well as deny the principle involved. With respect to a Bill,—by moving that it "*be read this day six months*," or "*this day three months*," it is thrown over without coming to any express declaration against the principle of the measure.

Bills (*Public.*)—A Bill is the draft or skeleton of a Statute. No Bill can be brought in unless a motion for leave be previously agreed to, or upon motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in; it is then brought in and read a first time, generally without amendment or debate; a day is then appointed for the second reading, before which day it is printed, and a copy furnished to every member. After the second reading, it is referred to a Committee of the whole House, when its details are considered, as its principles were, upon its previous readings. The principles of a Bill may be discussed at any of its stages, but no member is considered to have declared decisively in its favor, unless he supports it by his vote at the second reading. In Committee of the whole House, the preamble and title are the last considered. The Bill is debated or considered clause by clause. The blanks left for *names, dates, nature and amount of penalty*, are filled up while in Committee, and it frequently happens that the Bill is entirely re-modelled. Formerly the blanks were left, but now it is the practice to fill up those blanks with the proposed words printed in italics. It avoids surprise, and frequently discussion; for being before the members, they are agreed to without any questions being put, unless any member should propose to alter them. The Chairman of the Committee then makes a report to the House of the changes made to the Bill, which he does by presenting a copy of it to the Speaker in its altered form. The report is forthwith received, or ordered to be received on a certain day, and the Bill is still open for amendment and debate before the third reading; but when a Bill is reported without amendment, it is forthwith ordered to be read a third time at such time as may be appointed by the House. After a Bill has been read a third time, amendments may still be added; if a new clause be added, it is called a "Rider." The last question but one is, that "the Bill do

pass." After this, nothing remains except to determine its title. During the progress of a Bill, the House may divide on the following questions:—

1st. On the Second Reading.
2nd. That it be committed.
3rd. That the Report of the Committee be received.
4th. That the Bill be recommitted.
5th. That it be read a Third Time.
6th. That it do pass.
7th. The title of the Bill.

These are exclusive of any divisions in Committee, or on any amendments, or clauses proposed to be added to or taken from the measure, in or out of the Committee. Alterations are not usually proposed to a Bill until after its principle has been disposed of, on the second reading. Immediately after the passing of the Bill, it is taken to the Upper House, and the concurrence of the Senate is asked thereto. If a Bill be rejected, no further proceedings ensue. When the Senate agree with the Commons on the principle of a measure, but differ in matters of detail, a conference sometimes follows, between Members deputed from each House, who generally succeed in adjusting the difference; but if both Houses are inflexible, the Bill is dropped.

No Bill relating to trade, or the alteration of the Laws concerning trade, can be brought into the House, until the proposition shall have been first considered in committee of the whole House, and agreed to by the House. The same proceeding is required with reference to any new tax to be imposed upon the people of any locality.

The Budget.—The Minister of Finance makes one general statement every year to the Commons, which is intended to present a comprehensive view of the financial condition of the country. It is not to be supposed that this is the only speech which the Minister of Finance is called upon to make; but this is the *speech*, shewing the past and giving his views upon the future, and in fact, it is a demand made upon the people's Representatives, to confirm his conduct in managing the Financial Department of the country. He courts enquiry, and expects to hear from the leader of the Opposition, his views upon the prospects of the material interests of the country, as laid before Parliament. Any changes which a Government propose to make in the financial position of the country, are always pointedly alluded to in this speech, and the Opposition is thus put in full possession of what the Government intend to do.

Clerk of the House of Commons.—The Clerk of the Commons is certainly one of great official trust and importance. He is appointed by the Crown, and has the right of appointing his own deputy, when one is required. In England, the appointment of the other officers of the House is vested in the Clerk; but it is different in Canada. Either the Speaker or the House, at the instance of the Committees, make the appointments. It is his duty to make minutes—not of the arguments held in the House, but of the decisions at which it arrives—in other words, simply to record its votes, resolutions, addresses, orders, reports, divisions, and all other proceedings in which it may be engaged; to see that they are correctly printed, and distributed to the members; to read aloud all such documents as the House may order to be read; to perform the duty (without taking the chair) of chairman during the choice of speaker. He has two assistants, who aid him in the despatch of the business, so that no delay may be occasioned.

Committals.—In common with Courts of Law and Equity, the Houses of Parliament can punish all cases of contempt of their authority or disobedience of their mandates. Each House is armed with power to repress any aggression committed upon their rights, or any interference with their privileges; which, however, cease when Parliament is prorogued. The Commons, as well as the Senate,

has the right to delegate to a Committee the power of sending for persons, records and papers, and of enforcing the attendance of necessary witnesses.

COMMITTEES.—Are, *first*, those of the whole House, which may be to consider certain Resolutions, as to the nature of which considerable latitude prevails; or the House resolves itself into Committee to consider the details of a Bill, the principle of which may be discussed at any or all of its other stages; or there may be a Committee for financial purposes, as those of "Supply," or "Ways and Means," as alluded to elsewhere. *Secondly.*—There are Select Committees chosen by ballot or otherwise, for some specific purpose. The numbers composing such Committees vary according to the nature of the case, but cannot exceed fifteen, unless by permission of the House. *Finally.*—Election Committees, chosen in accordance with the Act of Parliament regulating controverted Elections. These Committees discharge the duties of judicial tribunals. They are appointed by a general Committee, on Elections, who, after having selected a certain number from the members to constitute the Chairmen's panel, divide the remainder into panels, and report the same to the House, marked 1, 2 and 3. The Clerk, in the presence of the House, places the whole three in a hat, and draws them forth, numbering each in rotation, A, B, C. The General Committee then selects four members for the Committee for the first controverted Election referred to them, and at the same time the Chairmen's panel assembles and ballots for a Chairman for the particular Committee chosen. Then there are several Standing Committees. When the whole House is in Committee, the Speaker vacates the Chair, the Mace is placed under the table, some member is called to preside, who occupies the seat of the senior Clerk. When Select Committees are appointed, no member who has declared against the principle or substance of a Bill, Resolution, or matter to be committed, can be nominated of such Committee.

CONFERENCE.—There is a species of negociation between the two Houses of Parliament, conducted by managers appointed by each, for the purpose of producing concurrence, in cases where mutual consent is necessary; or for the purpose of reconciling differences which may have arisen upon any matter requiring the action of both Houses. If the conference be upon the subject of a Bill depending between the two Houses, it must be demanded by that House, which, at the time of asking the Conference, is in possession of the Bill. When the Commons requests a Conference with the Senate, the reasons to be given by the Commons must be prepared and agreed to by the House, before a message is sent to the Senate asking a Conference. These are furnished to the Managers, who on meeting the Managers of the Upper House, hand in the reasons in writing. Should this proceeding fail in its object, a "free Conference" is held, which gives an opportunity for the Managers individually, and unrestrained by any set form of argument, to urge such reasons as in their judgment may best tend to influence the House to which they are addressed. A free Conference is usually held, if two Conferences have been held without accomplishing the desired object. After one free Conference has been held upon any one subject, no other but a free Conference can be held touching the same topic. While the Managers of a Conference are absent on duty, the Speaker vacates the chair.

ESTATE OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament fully assembled, consists of the Monarch, or his Representative, the Upper House, and the Lower House. They are more frequently spoken of as the three branches of the Legislature. Neither House deliberates in the presence of the Queen's Representative, nor will either of them permit any allusion, in debate, to the opinions or sentiments entertained by him. The three branches taken together, exercise none but legislative functions, and they must all consent, or no law can be passed. But they have separate functions as well. The Monarch, or Representative, holds the whole executive authority, and while the Lower House alone can originate Money or Tax Bills, the Upper House is deprived of this power. Nor does the Upper House

possess the great function of trying impeachments, which is held by the Lords in Great Britain, from the simple fact, that there is no power invested with the right to impeach.

House of Commons.—The Speaker takes the chair at 3 P. M., daily. If there is a quorum, the business is proceeded with; if not, the House is adjourned till the next day, at 3 P. M. Early meetings take place at the close of the Session, in order to expedite business, and bring matters to a close. The House does not usually meet on Saturday, nor does it assemble on any holiday. No one can be admitted to hear the debates, without an order from the Sergeant-at-Arms, which is generally obtained through a Member. Twenty Members constitute a quorum.

Interruption of the Sittings of Parliament.—The proceedings of the Legislature may be interrupted or suspended either by ajournment, prorogation, or dissolution.

Adjournment, as the term itself implies, is a postponement of the sitting or proceedings of the House, from one time to another specified for the re assemblage. When the sitting of both Houses are interrupted by royal authority, it is called prorogation. Dissolution puts an end to the representative character of the individuals who, at the time, compose the House of Commons, and Parliament cannot therefore assemble until after a new election, except in cases hereinafter mentioned. The power of adjournment is a right belonging to each House, and there are no restraints to this power.

The House of Commons can interrupt or postpone any debate, defer the consideration of any measure, or altogether adjourn its sitting, but the practice is always to adjourn to some stated time; and I think there can be no doubt that, by the previous permission of the House, the Speaker can leave the Chair for a certain number of hours; but this does not amount to an adjournment, and could not be noted as such by the Clerk. But it must be remarked that the adjournment of one House does not adjourn the other. The Crown may, pending an adjournment, summon by proclamation, either House, or both, and may direct either, or both Houses to adjourn to any particular day. But while this power exists, and although in former times it has been frequently exercised in the Imperial Legislature, it has grown into dissuetude there as well as in the provinces, enjoying the privileges of their own local Legislatures.

An individual member may for a time interrupt the progress of business by successive motions for adjournment, which may be repeated indefinitely, with this restriction: no second motion to adjourn can be made until after some intermediate proceeding shall have been had. The motion in committee that the chairman report progress, is equivalent to a motion to adjourn the debate.

Adjournment does not close the Session; nor does prorogation terminate Parliament. The former is an act which either House can perform; the latter is a power vested in the Crown, the duration of which may be subsequently shortened or extended, as the Crown pleases. All unfinished business terminates and dies with a prorogation, but during an adjournment they remain *in statu quo*, to be revived on the re-assembling of Parliament. A member who moves the adjournment of a debate, or who is in possession of the floor at the time of the adjournment, is said to be in possession of the House, with the right to re-open the debate which has been interrupted. This is not the case, however, when Committees of the whole House adjourn. Prorogation never extends beyond forty days, but it may be repeated from time to time by proclamation, and continue to be renewed until it is intended that Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business. The Crown can summon Parliament at any time by giving fourteen day's notice. Dissolution is the simple death of Parliament, and may be brought about in two ways, either by the pleasure of the Crown, or by lapse of time for which it was called into existence. There was a time when the existence of a parliament terminated by the demise of the Crown, but a special law removed this provision of the Constitution. But there is no power

in the Constitution by which a Parliament in this Province can be extended beyond five years. If Parliament, at the time of the Sovereign's death, be separated by adjournment or prorogation, it must assemble immediately, or within a reasonable period. If no parliament be then in existence, the members of the last must again meet, and may serve as a parliament for six months, unless sooner prorogued.

Law Clerks.—It is necessary to mention these officers in particular, because the Rules of the House assign to them and the translators certain duties which must be performed, to ensure correct Legislation. It is laid down as the duty of the Law Clerk to revise all public Bills after their first reading, and to certify thereon that the same are correct; and in every subsequent stage of such Bills, the Law Clerk shall be responsible for the correctness of said Bills, should they be amended. The responsibility is increased by the fact of all Bills having to be printed in both languages, English and French, before they can be disposed of. The House is particularly fortunate in having the whole of this staff, Law Clerks and translators, most efficient.

Order.—By this word is meant an obedience to certain rules and regulations intended to facilitate the dispatch of business, and preserve that necessary decorum so essential in all deliberative assemblies. The Rules by which the business of Parliament is conducted are of two kinds; one class the House possesses in common with all deliberative assemblies—another is peculiar to its own existence and powers. For the proper application of all these rules, the Speaker's or Chairman's decision is had, and to this decision due deference is at all times paid. The Speaker, while in the Chair, takes no part in the debate, it being his duty to regulate the manner in which business shall be transacted; to confine those members who address the House to the subject under consideration; to give his opinion upon all things which relate to order; to put the matter in dispute into the form of a question upon which the votes of members are taken, and to declare the majority as soon as it is communicated to him by the Clerk. It is also his duty to declare the business of the House closed, and to see that the affairs of the House are correctly and properly recorded. After routine, he calls upon the member whose motion stands first on the paper of notices, or who is otherwise entitled to precedence. All motions must be seconded, or they fall to the ground; being seconded, the motion is handed in writing to the Speaker, who has to read it before debate can be had upon it—having been read, objections may be urged. There are several ways by which a motion may be opposed; it may be met by a direct negative, or by an amendment, or by a motion to postpone, or by proceeding to the next order of the day, or by moving the previous question, or by the simple motion of adjournment. A motion once read cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the House. It must not be forgotten that unless a speech is made objecting to a motion, neither mover nor seconder can speak a second time, except in explanation. If, however, a debate does arise, in which an opposition is given to the mover of a motion, he has the right of reply; but it must be understood that this privilege does not belong to the mover of an amendment. All are permitted to explain. The debate being ended, the Speaker or Chairman puts the question, and calls upon those in favor to say "Aye," and those of a contrary opinion to say "No." He then declares that in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" (as the case may be) have it. If his decision is questioned, the House divides, the "Ayes" rising and their names being taken down; the "Noes" following; the numbers are counted from the record, and declared. When an amendment has been moved, the vote is simply taken on the amendment, and then on the original question. Should the amendment be adopted, it then becomes the substantive motion, and may be amended in the same way that the original motion was amended. Thus a number of successive amendments to the original motion may be disposed of. Any member is at liberty to interrupt another by "rising to order;" which means that he rises in his place, and calls the attention of the Chair and the

House, to a breach of the orders then being committed. In debate, it is contrary to order to mention any member by name; the same rule prevails in Committee of the Whole, except as regards the Chairman, who is called by his name, and not Mr. Chairman.

ORIGINATING BILLS.—All Bills relating to public income and expenditure, and all Bills usually called Money Bills, must originate in the Commons, and be introduced by the Government. (For fuller details see *Bills*.)

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are three kinds.
1st. The privileges which appertain to members individually.
2nd. These which belong to the House in its collective capacity.
3rd. These which belong to the House jointly.
Amongst the privileges which the Commons claim, are:—
The power of committing individuals to prison—the power of publishing matters which, if not issuing from such high authority, might become the subject of proceedings in a Court of Law,—the power of directing the Law Officers of the Crown to prosecute persons accused of offences against the laws, or affecting the privileges of Parliament,—and finally of doing anything not directly contravening an existing Act of Parliament, which may be necessary for the vindication and protection of its own rights, in the exercise of its own constitutional functions. Questions of privilege take precedence of all other proceedings, and are always in order. The privileges claimed by individual members are—freedom of speech and person, including freedom from legal arrests and seizure under process from the Courts of Law and equity. This does not extend to indictable offences or to actual contempts of the Courts of Justice. Members of Parliament are exempt from all duties, the performance of which might interfere with their prompt attendance to their Parliamentary calls. Privilege of Parliament, such as it is, continues for a convenient time after prorogation and dissolution.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Act by which the Crown agrees to a Bill is called the Royal Assent; this assent is usually given at the end of a Session, unless there is urgent necessity for the Act becoming Law without loss of time, in which case the Governor General, or the person administering the Government, comes down to the Upper House, and there, in the presence of both Houses, gives his assent. When this is done, either at the close of the Session or on a special occasion, the Governor General being seated on the throne, the House of Commons is summoned to the bar of the Upper House; being there, the Clerk or Clerk Assistant reads the title of the Bill, and hands it to the Chief Clerk, who says in both English and French: "In the name of Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency the Governor General sanctions this Bill," to which His Excellency manifests his assent. Bills to which the Royal assent is not given, are not noticed, but are mentioned in the "Official Gazette" as having been reserved for Her Majesty's consideration. Unless a reserve is made in the Act itself, as soon as the Royal Assent is given, the Act becomes a law, and can be proceeded on before any competent Court.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer, although in attendance on the House of Commons, is appointed by the Crown. It is his duty to obey the commands of the House, to apprehend and take into custody all those who are committed for any offence by the House. All the messengers and servants of the House, except the Clerks, are under his orders. He has his seat at the Bar of the House, and directs all arrangements for the maintenance of order in the approaches to, or the galleries of the House. He is of course in immediate attendance upon the Speaker, from whom he takes all orders, connected with his duties.

SESSION.—The Session is the term occupied by Parliament from its commencement to its prorogation. An adjournment does not close a Session. Par-

liament is annually assembled for the despatch of business. There are certain important acts which are renewed every year, and without which the Government could not be carried on, which compels the Government to meet the Representatives of the people, and render an account of the past year's transactions, once a year at least. Unless this be done, there will be no supplies. By an understanding, Parliament meets in the month of February, although circumstances sometimes arise to postpone the time. While the Crown has a right to summon Parliament where it pleases, it is generally understood that it assembles at the Seat of Government. The House being assembled, the Governor General commands the attendance of the Members of the Lower House at the Bar of the Upper House, and delivers a Speech from the Throne. This Speech is the first subject taken into consideration; no other business is commenced until the answer to it is given. As is stated elsewhere, the mere fact of one or both Houses adjourning, does not terminate the Session; it can only terminate by being prorogued by the Crown. All bills and other measures left unfinished, when the prorogation takes place, are dead, and parties who wish to revive them, must recommence their labours at the next Session, as if nothing had been done in the premises. The mere assembling of Members does not constitute a Session,—one Bill, at least, must pass both Houses, and receive the Royal Assent, before it can be called a Session.

Speaker.—Beyond all doubt this officer was designated Speaker, from the fact of his being the mouth piece of the Commons, in their intercourse with the Crown. He is the presiding officer of the body. He reads all communications which come from the Queen's Representative to the Commons; he has to present and read such addresses and petitions as are carried up to the Governor General by the whole House, and to deliver the usual speeches, on the part of the Commons, when presenting the Supply Bill, and other Bills, calling for particular note and remark. Through him, all witnesses and prisoners at the Bar of the House are examined, and he directs all arrangements, when the House is to be addressed by Counsel. It is his duty to deliver the reprimand of the House to any one who has incurred the penalty of receiving it; it is also his duty to issue warrants of committal, or release for breach of privilege, to communicate with any parties, when so instructed by the House. It is his duty to closely examine the provisions of private Bills so as to protect the public against any surprise, or undue encroachment or injury; to control and regulate the conduct of subordinate officers of the House; to enforce the Rules of the House; he cannot join in any debate unless in Committee of the whole House. As the presiding officer of the House, he has all the duties attached to such an office. The Speaker is chosen by the members of Parliament, subject to the approbation of the Representative of the Crown, and holds his office until the Parliament in which he is elected is dissolved. Should a member persevere in disobeying the order of the Speaker and of the House, the Speaker may "name him," as the term applies, a course uniformly followed by the censure of the House. In extreme cases, the Speaker may order members or others into custody, until the pleasure of the House be signified. On divisions, when the numbers happen to be equal, he gives the casting vote, but he never otherwise votes.

Supply.—All proceedings which relate to the public income or expenditure, must originate with the Commons, and must be begun by resolution moved in Committee of Supply, which is always a Committee of the whole House. In the course of the Session, estimates are submitted to a Committee of Supply: and resolutions moved thereon, granting to the Crown the sums requisite for the management of the various departments of the Government, and the support of various public and private institutions. Such as are confirmed by the Committee of Supply are reported to the House, where they are again reconsidered and adopted, or rejected, as the case may be. Upon these a Bill is passed, and this Supply Bill furnishes the authority to the Government for disbursing the

various sums appropriated. The Upper House may reject this or any other money Bill, but they cannot alter or amend the substance of a supply or money Bill; such a course would be regarded as an invasion of the Privileges of the Lower House. Before any Bill can be introduced, authorizing the expenditure of any public money, resolutions must be moved in Committee of Supply, agreed to there, reported, and confirmed by the House.

WAYS AND MEANS.—As the Committee of Supply relates to the expenditure of the country, so the functions and duties of a Committee of Ways and Means have reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be met. Loans, duties, taxes, excise and revenue of every description, are submitted to a Committee of Ways and Means. The propositions of Government on this subject are reduced to resolutions, submitted, considered, and decided on, and such as are agreed to are reported to the House. Those which may be adopted are embodied in a Bill or Bills, and in due course and form become the Law of the land. As in Supply, the Upper House may reject these Bills, but cannot amend them; nor can the Upper House insert a pecuniary penalty in any Bill.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES

Of the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland occupy an immense extent of territory; St. Johns, Newfoundland, the most easterly capital, being 26° 80′ East and 9° North of Toronto, the most westerly; the distance between the two being considerably over 1000 miles. These countries, however, all belong to one geographical district, which may be called the Laurentian, each claiming a portion of the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Colonial Mediterranean.

Canada lies principally on the North side of the St. Lawrence, and the North and East sides of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. In part, also, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, stretching from near Montreal to the Bay of Chaleurs. Its northerly and westerly boundaries have not been fixed. It is bounded on the South by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick. The area of Canada is given in official returns as 331, 280 square miles, being 121, 260 for Ontario, and 210,020 for Quebec.

New Brunswick is bounded by Quebec, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy and the United States, being divided from the latter by the St. Croix River. Its area is 27,105 square miles.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus. It is about 300 miles long, and about 100 miles broad at its widest. The island of Cape Breton is now a part of Nova Scotia, the Gut of Canso, which divides them, being less than a mile in breadth. The coast of Nova Scotia is everywhere indented with arms of the sea, and no part of it is more than 20 miles from salt water. Area, including Cape Breton, 18,660 squares miles.

Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Its coasts are like those of Nova Scotia, much indented by bays, and no part is more than 10 miles from the sea. Unlike Nova Scotia, which has a rock-bound shore. Area, 2,100 square miles.

The greatest length of Newfoundland is, from North to South, 350 miles; average breadth, 130. Coast bold and rocky. Area, 40,200 square miles.

Thus the area of Canada and the two Provinces is as under :—

Canada	Ontario	121,260	square miles.
	Quebec	210,020	" "
	New Brunswick	27,105	" "
	Nova Scotia	18,660	" "
	P. E. Island	2,100	" "
	Newfoundland	40,200	" "
	Total	419,345	" "

If to this be added the area of Vancouver's Island, 20,000 square miles; British Columbia 220,000 square miles; and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North West Territories with, say 2,750,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

The climate and productions of the Colonies are more dissimilar than might be inferred from the latitude of their settled districts. In the extreme West of Ontario, Indian Corn can be raised with profit; peaches, grapes and melons grow luxuriantly in the open air; but the district favored thus is small, and although the greater part of Canada is a magnificient region for growing all the cereals, while wheat can be raised with care in every settled part of every colony, we find by the time we travel farther Eastward than Quebec, that the people depend less and less upon the soil, until in Newfoundland they are almost exclusively concerned about the waters and buy from other countries almost all their cereal and animal food. The winter's cold varies even more than the summer's heat. Snow rarely lies more than a month in the West of Ontario. In some parts of Quebec East and the Labrador, it lies for five or six months, every season.

The diversity of the mineral resources of the several colonies is no less than that of their agricultural productions. The western peninsula of Ontario as yet alone yields petroleum; it has many valuable quarries, but few metallic ores. These, however, the shores of the upper Lakes, Central and Eastern Canada, Nova Scotia, and probably Newfoundland and New Brunswick, abundantly supply. Especially valuable are the copper mines of Canada and Newfoundland, and the gold and coal of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island is the worst off in this particular.

This diversity is, however, a happy thing for all the Provinces. While the general severity of their climate enforces activity among their people, the variety of their resources prevents their inhabitants from confining themselves to one branch of industry. Their wants, and the commodities with which to pay for the supply of these wants, being different, they contain within themselves the germs of a trade among themselves, which, when freed from artificial restrictions, and enabled to flow in improved channels, may some day attain vast proportions, rivalling and exceeding their already extensive commerce with foreign nations.

Supposed population of the Provinces on the 1st January 1868.

In Ontario	1,880,350
" Quebec	1,321,074
" New Brunswick	302,950
" Nova Scotia	375,511
" Prince Edward Island	93,338
" Newfoundland	131,000
" British Columbia	50,000
" Rupert's Land	105,000
Total	4,259,223

CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

CANADA.

By the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, cap. xv., the dollar is defined to be one fourth of a pound, the cent one hundredth of a dollar, the mill one tenth of a cent; and it is declared that any statement as to money value may be made either in pounds, shillings and pence, or in dollars, cents and mills.

The Public Accounts have been kept in dollars and cents since 1858.

The pound currency, usually called "Halifax currency," although it is not the currency of Halifax, is "one hundred and one grains and three hundred "and twenty-one thousandths of a grain, Troy weight, of gold of the standard of "fineness prescribed by law for the gold coins of the United Kingdom on the "first day of August, 1854." And "any gold coins of the standard of fineness "aforesaid which Her Majesty directs to be struck at the Royal Mint," are a legal tender in proportion to their weight.

The pound sterling (Victoria Sovereign) which contains 0.91.666 of pure gold, and weighs 123.3 grains is therefore declared equal to and legal tender for £1 4s. 4d., or $4.86⅔.

The gold Eagle of the United States coined before July 1834, is legal for $10.66⅔ or £2 13s. 4d., but if coined between that date and 1st January 1852, or as long after as the standard of fineness fixed by the laws of the United States be not changed, then only for $10.00 or £2 10s. 0d. The gold coins of the United States being "multiples or halves of the said Eagle," are legal for proportionate sums.

Other foreign gold coins may be, but have not been made legal by proclamation.

British silver coins "of the fineness fixed by law on 1st August, 1854, and "of weights bearing respectively the same proportion to the value to be assigned "to such coins in this Province which the weights of the silver coins of the "United Kingdom bore on the said day to the value assigned to them in the "United Kingdom shall, by such names as Her Majesty may assign to them in "Her Royal Proclamation, declaring them lawful money of this Province, pass "current and be a legal tender at the rates assigned to them respectively in "such proclamation." Until otherwise ordered these silver coins "shall pass "current in this Province for sums in currency equal, according to the propor-"tion hereinbefore fixed, to the sums in sterling for which they respectively "pass current in the United Kingdom."

Thus the British shilling is a legal tender for $0.24⅓.

No foreign silver coin is lawful money; and British silver is only legal tender to the extent of $10.

The copper coins of the United Kingdom are a legal tender to the amount of twenty cents or one shilling currency; the penny for two cents, and subdivisions thereof in proportion.

The pence and half-pence still current in Canada were imported by the Banks. The Government has within the last few years imported both silver and and bronze coins; twenty, ten and five cent pieces of silver, and one cent pieces of bronze. The following statement shows the amount of the importation, the whole of which was taken by the Banks of the Province at par, with the exception of $4,000 in cent pieces, sold to the Province of New Brunswick :—

CANADIAN COINAGE, FORWARDED FROM THE ROYAL MINT, LONDON :—

1858. 16th Oct..	30 Boxes Silver.	20 cent pieces.	$ 50,000 00	$ 75,000 00
		10 " "	10,000 00	
		5 " "	15,000 00	
1858. 20th Dec..	107 Boxes Silver.	20 " "	96,078 40	265,738 05
		10 " "	111,640 20	
		5 " "	58,019 45	
1860. 22nd May.	485 Boxes Bronze.	1 " "	96,903 88	96,903 88
	Total.....		$ 437,641 93	$ 437,641 93

In general practice, both American quarters and British shillings are taken in shops in Canada for twenty-five cents, goods being "marked up" accordingly, and tradesmen frequently give a premium for Bank Bills.

American silver has therefore been imported in large quantities, and several million dollars worth of it are in circulation in the Province.

In Post Offices and Banks, Canadian coin is the only silver taken at its face value, the consequence of which is that almost all our silver coin is locked up in the vaults of the several Banks.

The paper money of Canada has been until of late exclusively issued by the Banks, and is of the denominations of $1, $2, $4, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick legal dollar is the same as that of Canada, bearing the same relation to the English sovereign. The Bank notes are of denominations as low as $1, and are considered equal to gold.

The coins imported by the Province are of the same denominations as those of Canada ; viz : 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, of silver, and one cent of bronze. The Government made two importations—the first of $30,011.00 in shillings; $15,012.90 in six pences ; $5,002.75 in three pences, and $3,000.00 in cents. The second was of $44,985.35 in silver coins in about the same proportion, and of $9,980.87 in copper. Total face value $107,992.87, total cost £9,872 17s. 11d. sterling.

These coins are now the common metallic currency of the Province, the American silver quarter being taken for 20 cents only, and the British shilling being legal only as 24 cents, which is below their intrinsic value, and therefore drives them out of circulation.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The sovereign of the United Kingdom is equal to five dollars in the currency of Nova Scotia. The doubloon, if not less weight than 415 grains and containing not less than 360 grains of pure gold is $16.

The Peruvian, Mexican, Columbian and old Spanish dollars, of the full weight of 416 grains and containing not less than 373 grains of pure silver are legal for 4s. 2d. sterling or $1.04. The silver coins of the United Kingdom are legal tender, to the extent of $10, at the following rates :

The Crown, $1.25 ; the half Crown, $0 62½ ; the florin, $0.50 ; the shilling, $0.25 ; the six pence, $0.12½ ; the four pence, $0.08.

No other silver coin is legal tender, but the American "quarter" passes current at 22½ cents.

The copper coin of the Province is the only legal tender in copper, and then only to the extent of 25 cents.

All Public Accounts are kept and all judgments must be entered and executions taken out in dollars and cents.

The Province has issued no silver coins. It has called in its old issue of pence and half pence, and substituted an issue of bronze cents and half cents to the face value of $17,903, of which about $2,000 are in half cents

The Statutes declare that " any person issuing as circulating currency any " promissory note or bank note or bill for a less sum than $20 shall for every " such offence forfeit forty dollars." Banks are therefore debarred from issuing small notes, and the Treasury notes, which are of the denominations of $4 and $5, are in demand. Their amount in circulation at the end of June, 1866, was $502.488. They are not a legal tender, except for duties, while on the other hand the Receiver General is authorized to pay warrants with them. They are not, however, at a discount, for if the Banks were not to receive them, the Government would do so and give the parties presenting them a cheque on the Bank of Nova Scotia, payable in gold.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The currency of Prince Edward Island is more complex than that of any of the other North American Colonies.

By 12 Victoria, chapter 24, the British sovereign is a legal tender at thirty shillings island currency, and British silver in proportion.

The American Eagle ($10) is legal at £3 currency, aliquot parts in proportion.

British gold is therefore more abundant in the Island than American.

The gold doubloon of not less than 415 grains is legal at £4 16s.

The United States, Peruvian, Chilian and Spanish milled dollars and the dollar of Central America being of not less weight than 412 grains are legal at 6s. 3d. Island currency, and aliquot parts in proportion.

The French five franc piece is legal at 5s. 6d.; and its subdivisions at the same rate.

Copper coins legally current in the United Kingdom, Canada and New Brunswick are legal in Prince Edward Island, penny for penny. But a British half penny is not legal for more than a half penny, though worth nearly as much as an Island penny.

The Public Accounts are kept partly in Island currency, partly in sterling.

The Prince Edward Island Government has coined no money, unless we take into account its Treasury bills of 5s. and multiples. The Banks have issued a few copper coins.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The British Sovereign, legal tender for.....	$4.80	currency.
The Gold Eagle (U. S.) " " "	9.85	"

The Silver Coins of the United Kingdom legal tender for sums in currency proportionately to gold coins.

The Doubloon, legal tender for.....	$15.35	currency.
The American, Peruvian, Mexican, Columbian and old Spanish Dollar, legal tender for..	100	cents.

Provided that no tender in silver to a greater amount than Ten Dollars shall be valid.

ISLAND COINAGE.

Two dollar gold pieces	$ 2,600
Silver 20 cent pieces.....	20,000
" 10 "	8,000
" 5 "	3,992
Bronze Cents.....	2,400

B. N. A. Year Book, 1868.

CURRENCY TABLE.

Canadian Currency.		Sterling.	Canadian Currency.		Sterling.	Canadian Currency.		Sterling.
c.	s. d.	s. d.	c.	s. d.	s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	½	½	32	1 7½	1 3¾	63	3 1¾	2 7
2	1¼	1	33	1 7¾	1 4¼	64	3 2½	2 7½
3	1¾	1½	34	1 8½	1 4¾	65	3 3	2 8
4	2½	2	35	1 9	1 5¼	66	3 3½	2 8½
5	3	2½	36	1 9½	1 5¾	67	3 4½	2 9
6	3½	3	37	1 10¼	1 6¼	68	3 4¾	2 9½
7	4¼	3½	38	1 10¾	1 6¾	69	3 5½	2 10
8	4¾	4	39	1 11½	1 7¼	70	3 6	2 10½
9	5½	4½	40	2 0	1 7¾	61	3 6½	2 11
10	6	5	41	2 0½	1 8¼	72	3 7¼	2 11½
11	6½	5½	42	2 1¼	1 8¾	73	3 7¾	3 0
12	7¼	6	43	2 1¾	1 9¼	74	3 8½	3 0½
13	7¾	6½	44	2 2¼	1 9¾	75	3 9	3 1
14	8½	7	45	2 3	1 10½	76	3 9½	3 1½
15	9	7½	46	2 3½	1 10¾	77	3 10¼	3 2
16	9½	8	47	2 4¼	1 11¼	78	3 10¾	3 2½
17	10¼	8½	48	2 4¾	1 11¾	79	3 11½	3 3
18	10¾	9	49	2 5½	2 0¼	80	4 0	3 3½
19	11¾	9¼	50	2 6	2 0¾	81	4 0½	3 4
20	1 0	9¾	51	2 6½	2 1¼	82	4 1¼	3 4½
21	1 0½	10¼	52	2 7¼	2 1¾	83	4 1¾	3 5
22	1 1¼	10¾	53	2 7¾	2 2¼	84	4 2½	3 5½
23	1 1¾	11¼	54	2 8½	2 2¾	85	4 3	3 6
24	1 2½	11¾	55	2 9	2 3	86	4 3½	3 6½
25	1 3	1 0¼	56	2 9½	2 3½	87	4 4½	3 7
26	1 3½	1 0¾	57	2 10½	2 4	88	4 4¾	3 7½
27	1 4½	1 1¼	58	2 10¾	2 4½	89	4 5½	3 8
28	1 4¾	1 1¾	59	2 11½	2 5	90	4 6	3 8½
29	1 5½	1 2¼	60	3 0	2 5½	1.00	5 0	4 1¼
30	1 6	1 2¾	61	3 0½	2 6	5.00	1 5 0	1 0 6½
31	1 6½	1 3¼	62	3 1¼	2 6½	10.00	2 10 0	2 1 1¼

To Convert Pence into Cents.—Add a cypher to any number of pence and divide by 6. Example: To 44 pence, add a cypher, 440; which, divided by 6, gives 73 2-6ths, say 73 cents.

To Convert Cents into Pence.—Multiply any number of cts. by 6, and put off the last figure, which is tenths. Example: 73 cents, multiplied by 6, gives 438, or 43 pence and 8-10ths, say 44d.

To Convert Sterling into Currency.—To the given sum, add one-fifth of itself and one-twelfth of that one-fifth.

Currency into Sterling.—Multiply by 60 and divide by 73.

GAME AND FISHERY LAWS.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

In Ontario, the close season for Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou begins on the 1st December, and ends on the 1st September. They are not allowed to be trapped or taken by any traps or snares whatever. The close season for Wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge, Pheasant or Hare, is between the 1st January and the 1st September; Quail between the 1st January and the 1st October; Woodcock or Snipe, 1st March and 1st September; and Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal, 1st March and 1st September; nor shall they be taken by traps or other means, at any time of the year, except by shooting. Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall not be trapped or killed between the 1st May and the 15th November.

It is unlawful to fish for, catch, buy or sell the following fish in Ontario between the dates named:—Speckled Trout, 20th September and 1st April; White Fish, in any way, between 19th Nov. and 1st December, and by net between 30th May and 1st August. (The close season for Bass, Pike, Pickerel (*dorée*), and Maskinongé, is regulated by Order in Council, to suit different localities.)

The close season for Red or Grey Deer, Moose, Elk, Reindeer and Caribou in Quebec, is from 1st February to 1st September; for Woodcock or Snipe, 1st March to 1st August; Grouse, Partridge, Ptarmigan, or Pheasant, 1st March to 20th August; Wild Swan, Wild Goose or Wild Duck of the kinds known as Mallard, Gray Duck, Black Duck, Wood Duck, Teal, Widgeon, or any other kind of Wild Duck, 20th May to 20th August; Muskrat, 10th May to 1st March.

It is also unlawful to fish for, catch, buy or sell any of the following fish between the dates named, in Quebec:—Salmon, 31st July and 1st May, (fly surface fishing is, however, permitted between 30th April and 31st August.) Trout or "Lunge," 15th September and 15th December; Bass and Pickerel (*dorée*), Pike and Maskinongé, 30th April and 1st June.

It is also unlawful to kill or snare any birds whatsoever, excepting Eagles, Falcons, Hawks, Wild Pigeons, Kingfishers, Crows or Ravens, between the 1st of March and the 1st of August in each year. This was added to the Game Law for the purpose of protecting the insectivorous birds, and has already proved beneficial by greatly increasing their number.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick no moose shall be killed between the 1st February and 1st May—penalty $40,00; no herrings taken in their spawning grounds in the Bay of Fundy between 15th July and 15th October—penalty $20,00; no salmon taken in nets later than August 31st, or by the rod later than September 15th, or at any time between Saturday's sunset and Monday's sunrise.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (Cap. 92,) provides that no person shall kill any partridge, snipe or woodcock between 1st March and 1st September under a penalty of $2 for each offence. No one shall kill any moose or cariboo between 15th February and 1st September, nor a cow-moose between 1st January and 1st September. The flesh must be carried out of the woods within three days if in September or Ootober, and fourteen in the other lawful months. No one person may kill more than five moose or cariboo in one season, nor shall any hunting party kill more than five at one hunt. No one is allowed to kill pheasants. No one may kill the otter, mink or muskrat between 1st May and 1st November—penalty $8,00. It is altogether forbidden to kill the smaller kinds of birds: robins, swallows, sparrows, &c., and birds of song—penalty $1,00 for each bird killed.

Chapter 95 provides that no salmon shall be taken in any river west of Halifax between 31st July and 1st March, nor in any river running into the Bay of Fundy or east of Halifax between 15th August and 1st March, nor in salt water later than October 20—penalty $40. There are no laws respecting trout.

STAMP DUTIES.

On Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Promissory Notes made, drawn or accepted in the Dominion of Canada on or after 1st February, 1868.

The duties are those which will be payable on Notes—for $25 or over.—There will be no duty on those for less than $25.

In computing the duty, it must be borne in mind that any interest payable at maturity with the principal, is to be counted as part of the amount.

The date of the Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange,—or the signature or part of the signature of the party affixing the stamp,—or some integral or material part of the instrument, should be written in ink across the Stamp or Stamps thereto affixed.

Postmasters at certain offices duly licensed by the Postmaster General are empowered to sell Bill Stamps to the public, at the prices designated thereon, viz. at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 cents, and $1, $2 and $3 each.

These Stamps are required to be affixed to all Notes, Drafts and Bills of Exchange, as follows :

AMOUNTS.	When executed singly.	When executed in duplicate, (for each part.)	When executed in more than two parts, (each.)
Not exceeding $25	1	..	..
Exceeding $25 and not exceeding $50.	2	..	..
" $50 and less than... $100.	3	..	..
Exactly $100	3	2	1
Exceeding $100 " " ... $200.	6	4	2
" $200 " " ... $300.	9	6	3
	and so on adding 3c., for every $100, or fract. of $100.	and so on adding 2c., for every $100, or fract. of $100.	and so on adding 1c., for every $100, or fract. of $100.

And so in proportion for any greater amount, adding for each $100 or fraction of $100, 3 cents if executed singly, 2 cents for each duplicate and 1 cent for each triplicate.

"The duty on any such Promissory Note, Draft, Bill of Exchange or part thereof, shall be paid by making it upon paper stamped in the manner hereinafter provided, to the amount of such duty,—or

"By affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or adhesive stamps of the kind hereinafter mentioned, to the amount of such duty, upon which the signature or part of the signature of the maker or drawer, or in the case of a Draft or Bill made or drawn out of Canada of the acceptor or first indorser in Canada, or his initials, or some integral or material part of the instrument shall be written, so as (as far as may be practicable) to identify each stamp with the instrument to which it is attached, and to show that it has not before been used, and to prevent its being thereafter used for any other instrument,—or

"The person affixing such adhesive stamp, shall, at the time of affixing the same, write or stamp thereon the date at which it is affixed, and such stamp shall be held *primâ facie* to have been affixed at the date stamped or written thereon ;

"And if no integral or material part of the instrument, nor any part of the signature of the maker, drawer, acceptor or first indorser in Canada be written thereon, nor any date be so stamped or written thereon, or if the date do not agree with that of the instrument, such adhesive stamp shall be of no avail ; and any person wilfully writing or stamping a false date on any adhesive stamp shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each such offence."—(31 V. c. 9, s. 4.)

TABLE OF DISTANCES

FROM OTTAWA TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA.

BY RAILWAY.	Miles.
Going East from Ottawa.	
To Prescott Junction	54
Thence to Montreal	112
" " St. Hyacinthe	35
" " Richmond	41
" " Quebec	96
" " L'Islet	60
" " Rivière du Loup*	65
Arthabaska to Three Rivers	35
Montreal to Sherbrooke	101
" " Portland	297
" " Rouse's Point	49
* From Rivière du Loup there is a Tri-Weekly Stage to Grand Falls and Woodstock, connecting the latter place with the Railway at St. John's and all places in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.	
Quebec to Halifax viâ *the Temiscouata Road, Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John and Amherst.*	
Quebec, by rail to R. du Loup	128
Province Line	67
New Brunswick—	
Little Falls	12
Grand Falls	38
River de Chute	33
Woodstock	40
Fredericton	63
St. John, by rail	66
Petitcodiac	90
Nova Scotia—Amherst	44
Truro	63
Halifax	61

BY RAILWAY AND STEAMER.	Miles.
BY THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.	
Ottawa to Grenville	63
Thence to Carrillon	13
" " Lachine	43
" " Montreal	9
" " Sorel	45
" " Three Rivers	48
" " Quebec	87
" " Murray Bay	76
" " Tadousac	44
Going West from Ottawa.	
To Prescott Junction	54
Thence to Brockville	13
" " Kingston	47
" " Belleville	50
" " Cobourg	41
" " Port Hope	7
" " Toronto	63
" " Stratford	88
" " Sarnia	80
" " Detroit	100
Port Hope to Lindsay	43
" " Peterboro	31
London to Port Stanley	24
Toronto to Collingwood	94
" " Hamilton	39
Suspension Bridge to Windsor	229
Brockville to Sand Point	74
Smith's Fall to Perth	12

The international Company's Steamers run from Boston, and Portland to St. John N. B.

Leave Boston and Portland every Monday and Thursday.

Leave St. Johns, N. B. every Monday and Thursday.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

Office hours—8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIVERED.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c.	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton	11.40 a. m.	7.20 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
United States	11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on North side of the Ottawa	8.00 a. m. and 11.30 a. m.	11.30 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.
Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa	6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c.	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, L'Orignal, Grenville, and Lower Ottawa, by Stage	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway	6.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton and East Templeton	12.30 a. m.	m.

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12.30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money Orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, *viâ* Portland, should be mailed before 1 p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, *viâ* Boston, before the close of each Cunard steamer's mail from that port.

BANK AGENCIES.

Bank of British North America. A. C. Kelty, manager. Office: 140, Wellington, street.

Bank of Montreal. A. Drummond, manager. Office: 202, Wellington street.

Quebec Bank. H. V. Noel, manager. Office: Wellington street.

Ontario Bank. W. Wade, manager. Office: Corner of Sparks and Metcalf street.

Royal Canadian Bank. W. P. Hayes, manager. Office: Desbarats' Block, Sparks Street.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Main office, Metcalf street. Branch offices, Parliament Buildings and Russell House. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

CROWN TIMBER.

A. J. Russell, Agent, and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies of Canada; Office, corner Hugh and Queen Streets.

RIDEAU CANAL.

James D. Slater, superintendent; Office, 126 Wellington Street.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Hon. Jas. Skead, president; G. H. Perry, Secretary.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office, Elgin Street.—Duncan Graham, collector; Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

ASSOCIATION OF LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

Allan Gilmour, president; Richard McConnell, vice-president; David Moore, Joseph Aumond, Levi Young, Hon. James Skead, and Robert Conroy, directors; Robert Skead, treasurer; G. H. Perry, secretary; Hon. James Skead, David Moore, and the Secretary, audit committee.

GAS COMPANY.

C. Fellowes, Secretary-treasurer. The Works are situated on King Street, between Rideau and York; James Perry, manager.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

General Offices, Desbarats' Building, Spark Street, Ottawa. Superintendent's Office at Railway Station Prescott. Length of road 54 miles. Thomas Reynolds, managing director; T. S. Detlor, Superintendent; J. G. Leslie, secretary-treasurer.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Civil Service Building and Savings Society.—President, John Langton, M.A., auditor; vice-president, W. H. Griffin, deputy postmaster general; Directors, E. A. Meredith, LL.D., assistant secretary, West; G. E. Desbarats; J. F. Taylor, clerk of the Senate; John Ashworth, cashier, post office department; Alfred Todd, chief clerk, private bill office, House of Commons; secretary and treasurer, Arthur Harvey, audit office; solicitor, H. Bernard, crown law department; Bankers, the Bank of Montreal.

The Mutual Building Society of Ottawa.—Meetings, first Thursday of each month. H. McCormick, president; P. A. Egleson, vice-president; A. Pratt, W. Cousens, James Smith, Thomas Hanly, John Stewart, directors. Bankers: The Bank of British North America. Solicitor: R. Lees, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer: Jas. Egleson. Office: 80 Sussex street.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

French Canadian Institute.—(Organized 1848.)—Meet in their own Hall, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral, every Thursday evening. The library and reading-room are open from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. The library contains 1000 volumes. J. W. Peachy, president; H. Lapierre, corresponding secretary.

St. Patrick's Literary Association.—The Society meets every Tuesday evening, in the St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral. The library and reading-room are open every evening from 7 to 10.

Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum.—Library and reading-room, Sparks street, W. P. Lett, corresponding secretary.

Ottawa Natural History Society.—Albert street, Dr. Van Courtland, curator.

Ottawa Litterary Association.—Meets every Wednesday evening, in McCarthy's Hall, Central Town.

OTTAWA VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Commandant: Lt. Colonel Thos. Wily. March 16,66.

Field Battery. Septr. 27,55

Captain:
Jas. Forsyth, D. I. Septr. 28,66
1st Lieutenants:
George Clarke, April 5,67
Campbell Macnab. May 17,61
2nd Lieutenant:
Jno. Stewart. May 3,67
Paymaster:
Alex. S. Woodburn. May 3,67
Surgeon:
Ed. Van Cortland. Novr. 14,55

Provisional Brigade. Augt. 10,66

Major Commanding:
Alfred G. Forrest. March 15,66

No. 1 Battery. March 22,61

Captain:
A. Parsons. Novr. 30,66
1st Lieutenant:
Jno. A. Gemmill. Jany. 24,68
2nd Lieutenant:

No. 2 Battery. March 16,66

Captain:
Thos. Ross, *M.* March 17,65
1st Lieutenant:
Henry E. Steele. June 8,66
2nd Lieutenant:
W. H. Cotton. March 23,66

No. 3 Battery. June 8,66

Captain:
Chs. E. Perry. June 15,66
1st Lieutenant:
Alex. Lord Russell. Augt. 31,66
2nd Lieutenant:
Frs. C. Clemow. Septr. 14,66

No. 4 Battery. Augt. 10,66

Captain:
Jas. Adams. Augt. 10,66
1st Lieutenant:
Archd. Graham. Septr. 14,66
2nd Lieutenant:
Wm. H. Cluff, Feby. 22,67
Paymaster:
Chs. E. Brush. Decr. 14,66

Provisional Battalion. Octr. 5,66

Head Quarters, Ottawa.

Major Commanding:
Donald M. Grant. Decr. 21,66

No. 1 Coy., Ottawa. April 3,56

Captain:
Michael J. May Decr. 21,66
Lieutenant:
Danl. Mowatt. "
Ensign:
Wm. McConnell Browne March 20,68

No. 2 Coy. Ottawa. June 19,61

Captain:
E. K. McGillivray. Jany. 3,68
Lieutenant:
Wm. Cherry. "
Ensign:

No. 4 Coy. Wakefield. Septr. 28,66

Captain:
Cyrus Ashford. April 5,67
Lieutenant:
Adoniram Cates. "
Ensign:
Thos. Kirkup "
Paymaster:
R. E. O'Connor. Decr. 21,66
Adjutant:
Jas. P. McPherson. "
Quarter Master:
Robt. Lang. Novr. 8,67
Surgeon:
Joseph Garvey, M. D. { April 17,56 / Decr. 21,66 }

OTTAWA VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—*Continued.*

The "Civil Service Rifle Regiment." Septr. 21,66

Lieutenant Colonel:
Thomas Wily. Septr. 21,66

Majors:
Hewitt Bernard, *l.c.* "
Chs. J. Anderson. "

Captains:
R. S. M. Bouchette, "
Jno. Langton, "
Wm. B. Lindsay, "
Geo. E. Desbarats, "
Wm. White, "
Fredk. Braun. July 26,67

Lieutenants:
H. C. Hay, Septr. 21,66
E. T. Taché, "
J. Cunningham Stewart, "
Jno. Le Breton Ross, Novr. 9,66
Henry R. Smith, Feby. 8, 67
Brinsley King, May 23,67
John Walsh, July 12,67

Ensigns:
Charles Bossé, Septr. 21,66
C. Herbert O'Meara, Novr. 16,66
George Hy. Lane, Feby. 15,67
Toussaint Trudeau, June 21,67
Wm. B. Ross, "
G. E. M. Sherwood. Octr. 11,67

Paymaster:
Horatio Wicksteed. Septr. 21,66

Adjutant and Captain:
John Le Breton Ross. Feby. 8,67

Quarter Master:
John Ashworth. Septr. 21,66

Surgeon:
Wm. Wilson, M. D. { Decr. 10,61 / Novr. 16,66

6 *Companies.*

CHURCHES.

Christ Church, (Church of England) Sparks street. Hours of service, 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.

Notre Dame Cathedral, (Roman Catholic,) Sussex street. Hours of service, 6, 8 and 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. from Easter to St. Michael's Day, 6, 8 and 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. from St. Michael until Easter.

St. Joseph Church, (Roman Catholic), Sandy Hill. Hours of service 8 and 10 a. m., and 7 p. m.

St. Andrew's Church, (Roman Catholic). Sparks Street. Hours of service, 8 and 10 a. m., and 7 p. m.

Chapel of Ease, (Church of England), Sussex street. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

St. Alban's, (Church of England), Daly street. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m. on Sunday. Daily, 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland), Wellington street. Hours of service 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Knox's Free Church, Daly street. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Free Church, Bank street. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Congregational, Corner of Albert and Elgin streets. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Metcalf, corner of Queen's street. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner of York and Dalhousie streets. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner of Queen and Bridge streets, le Breton's Flats. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Baptist Church, Queen's streets. Hours of service, 11 a. m. and 6½ p. m.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Canada Gazette. G. E. Desbarats, publisher. Office: Desbarats' Block, corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets.

The Ottawa Citizen. (Daily $6, Weekly $1, per annum,) office: 20½, Rideau street.

The Ottawa Times. (Daily $5, Weekly $1,) per annum,) office: 56, Sparks street.

The Daily News. ($4 per annum,) office: St. Paul street.

Le Canada. (Tri-weekly, $4,) office: 26, York street.

The Volunteer Review. (Weekly, $2 per annum,) office: Rideau street.

THE CITY CABS.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR LICENSED CARTERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

The following Rates are established for the carriage of Passengers within the City of Ottawa, between the hours of five o'clock, a. m., and eleven o'clock, p. m.—at all other hours double charges shall be legal, where no agreement to the contrary has been entered into between the parties:

For the carriage of any number of Passengers, not exceeding four, in a carriage drawn by two horses, when hired by the hour—

For the first hour	$1.00
For each subsequent hour	50

For the carriage of any number of Passengers, not exceeding three, in a carriage drawn by one horse, when hired by the hour—

For the first hour	75
For each subsequent Hour	40
For the carriage of one Passenger from the Steamboat Landing, or Railway Terminus, to any part of the city West of Bank street, and *vice versâ*	50
To any part of the city East of Bank street, and *vice versâ*	25
Each Additional Passenger	12½
For the conveyance of one Passenger from any of the Carters' Stands to any part of the city, or from one part of the city to another (except as above provided) and returning, after a detention not exceeding 15 minutes	25
If detained over fifteen minutes, and under thirty minutes	37½
Each Additional Passenger	12½

9. That if any licensed Carter shall fail to provide himself with a copy of the Tariff of charges hereinbefore established, within twenty days after the passing of this By-Law, or shall demand or receive any sum exceeding the rates by this By-Law established, or shall be intoxicated during the exercice of his calling, or shall drive furiously through the public streets of this city, or who shall use improper, insolent or offensive language to any person employing him, or who shall refuse when unemployed to convey any person or persons, goods or loading, when required so to do, to any place or places within the limits of the city of Ottawa, or who shall commit any breach whatsoever of any of the previous enactments of this By-law, for which no other penalty is provided, he shall on conviction thereof be liable to a fine of not less than *two dollars*, nor more than fifty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

10. That any person who shall employ any licensed carriage, cart, truck, sleigh, or other licensed vehicle, either in the conveyance of a passenger, or passengers, or goods, or of both, and shall, after the service or services have been duly rendered, refuse or neglect to pay the carter then in charge of the said carriage, cart, truck, sleigh, or other vehicle, the rate or rates authorised by this By-law, or any less sum which may have been mutually stipulated by and between the carter and the person, or persons, so employing the said carter, he, she, or they, shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

Ottawa, January 6th, 1868.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOUNDED ON THE

POST OFFICE ACT, 1867.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM CANADA

To the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH COLONIES, and FOREIGN COUNTRIES, by Cunard Steamers, sailing from NEW YORK for ENGLAND every Wednesday, (closed mail.) And by Bremen Steamers, sailing from NEW YORK every Thursday.

On Letters.—If addressed to the United Kingdom, 15 cents per half ounce. If addressed to British Colonies or Foreign Countries, add to the rates in Table No. 1, Three cents per half ounce.

Newspapers.—Addressed to the United Kingdom must be prepaid at the ordinary commuted rate, if from Office of publication,—and 2 cents each if *transient*,—but will be liable to an additional rate of 2 cents (1d. stg.) each on delivery. Newspapers addressed to British Colonies and Foreign Countries are not forwarded by the above Steamers.

On Book Packets and Packets of Patterns and Samples addressed to the United Kingdom, 9 cents per four ounces, which must be prepaid. Book Packets and Packets of Patterns and Samples addressed to British Colonies and Foreign Countries are not forwarded by the above Steamers.

The Registration Fees are the same as by Canadian Steamers in Table No. 1. Letters, &c., intended for dispatch by the Bremen Steamer must be specially so addressed.

RATES of Postage to BERMUDA and WEST INDIES by British Mail Packet, sailing from HALIFAX to BERMUDA and ST. THOMAS, monthly.

COUNTRY.	Letters.	For each Newspaper.	On printed matter per oz.
Bermuda.....	12 cents per ½ oz.....	2 cents.	British Book Post Rate.
West Indies, British and Foreign.....	12 cents do.	2 do.	7 cents per 4 oz. weight.

NOTE.—Letters for this route when specially addressed to be forwarded by the Inman Packet from New York to Halifax, will require to be prepaid an additional rate of 7 cents per half ounce; and there will be an extra charge of 2 cents on each newspaper.

These Rates must in all cases be prepaid.

Rates of Postage from Canada to British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

Mail Matter for the undermentioned places is included in the United States Mails sent by Steamers sailing from New York for the West Indies, Panama, and South America.

Letters, &c., intended for this route should be marked "*viâ New York.*"
Prepayment by Postage Stamps required in all cases.

COUNTRIES, &c.	Letter Rate per ½ oz.	Newspapers each.	Pamphlets, Magazines and Printed matter.
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Australia *viâ* Panama	22	5	5 per oz.
Acapulco	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Aspinwall	10	2	2 do.
Bolivia	34	5	5 per oz.
Brazil—Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
British Columbia	10	2	4 do.
Ecuador	34	5	5 per oz.
Central America—Costa Rica, Guatemala	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Chili—Valparaiso	34	5	5 per oz.
Cuba—Cardenas, Havana, Matanzas, Puerto Principo	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Honduras	34	5	.....
Mexico	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Do. *viâ* Havana	34	5	5 per oz.
New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	18	5	.....
New Zealand *viâ* Panama	22	5	5 per oz.
Nicaragua, Pacific side	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Nicaragua, Gulf of Mexico side	34	5	.....
Panama	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Peru—Callao, Lima	34	5	5 per oz.
St. Thomas, by United States Packet	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
Do. *viâ* Havana	34	5	5 per oz.
Sandwich Islands	10	2	4 per 4 oz.
Venezuela—Laguayra, Porto Cabello	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
West Indies—*British:* Bahamas (Nassau), Barbadoes, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Jamaica, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad	10	2	2 per 4 oz.
West Indies—*Foreign, except Cuba and St. Thomas:* Guadaloupe, Hayti (St. Domingo), Martinique, Porto Rico, Santa Cruz	22	3	.....

Letters forwarded by this route can be registered as far as New York on prepayment of an additional 5 cents per letter.

Mails for New York in which alone Letters for above countries are despatched are made up daily at the following Post Offices in Canada:—Postmasters should be careful to govern themselves accordingly and not to send Letters for the above countries to any other Frontier Office.

Halifax.	Quebec	Ottawa.	Toronto.
St. John.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Hamilton.

Rates of Postage on all matter transmissible by Post—not of the character of a Letter —within CANADA—to PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, GREAT BRITIAN, FRANCE, and the UNITED STATES.

DESCRIPTION OF MATTER.	Between any places in Canada, and to Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland.	To Great Britain by Mail Steam Packets sailing from Quebec or Portland and Halifax.	To Great Britian by Cunard and other Steamers sailing from New York.	To France by Mail Steam Packets sailing from Quebec, &c.	To United States.
Books	1 c. per oz., payable in advance by postage stamp.	British Book Post ... (*a*)	9 cents per 4 oz.	French Book Post(*b*)	1 cent per ounce.
Cartes de visite	do.	do.		do.	do.
Circulars—Printed	1 c. each when sent singly.	do.		do.	do.
Handbills	1 c. per oz., payable in advance by postage stamp.	do.	Cannot be sent by above Steamers.	do.	do.
Lithographed Letters & Circulars	1 c. each when sent singly or 1 c. per oz.	do.		do.	Same as between places in Canada, subject on delivery to American postage.
Newspapers, Canadian	Once a week 5 cts. a qr.* Twice " 10 " Thrice " 15 " Daily 30 "	At commuted rate if prepaid from office of Publication	As by Can. Str. (covering C. post. only) subject on delivery to 1d sterling each	By Cunard Str., 7c.	do.
Newspapers, transient.	2 cents each	2 cents each	do.	French Book Post(*b*)	do.
Pamphlets, and occasional publications	1 cent per ounce	British Book Post (*a*)		do.	1 cent per ounce.
"Parcel Post" Packages	See rates, &c., in margin(*c*)				Letter rate.
Patterns of Merchandise for sale	1 cent per ounce	British Book Post (*a*)		French Book Post(*b*)	
Periodicals	1 c. per 4 oz. whether package contains 1 or more Nos.	2 c. each No., if published in Canada: Br. Book post, if Foreign.	9 cents per 4 oz.	do.	Same as between places in Canada.
Periodicals—Canadian, when specially devoted to Education—meaning the instruction of youth, Agriculture, Temperance, or any branch of science	Free till 31st Dec. 1868 subject to ordinary periodical rates after 1st Jan. 1869.	do.		do.	do.
†*Photographs in Cases*	Parcel Post (*c*)	British Book Post (*a*)		do.	do.
Do. in Albums	do.	do.		do.	do.
Prices Current	1 c. per oz., payable in advance by postage stamp.	2 c. each, or in bulk at British Book Post... (*a*)	2 cents each	do.	do.
Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printer's Proof, Maps, &c	do.	British Book Post (*a*)		do.	1 cent per ounce.
Printed Matter—of the same character as Circulars, Handbills, &c	do.	do.		do.	do.
Samples of Merchandise (see Patterns).					
School Returns—Half-yearly	do.	do.		do.	do.
School Returns—by School Trustees to Superintendent, even although filled up in writing	1 cent each	do.	Cannot be sent by above Steamers.		
Seeds, &c.,—samples of (including Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Scions, or Grafts)	1 cent per ounce	do.		French Book Post...	do.
Parliamentary Papers	Free from Senate or House of Commons, or if sent by members during recess	do.		do.	Same as between places in Canada.
Petitions and Addresses to Provincial Legislatures, Votes and Proceedings and other papers printed by order of the said Legislatures	Free to or from places where Session is held.				

* Commuted Rate prepayable by Subscriber or Publisher.
† Photographs in cases containing glass cannot be sent by Post.

(*a*) BRITISH BOOK POST.

Under 4 ounces	7 cts.
Between 4 and 8 oz.	12½ "
" 8 and 12 oz.	19 "
" 12 oz. and 1 lb.	25 "

and so on.

(*b*) FRENCH BOOK POST.

Under 2 ounces	5 cts.
Between 2 and 4 oz.	10 "
" 4 and 8 oz.	20 "
" 8 oz. and 1 lb.	40 "

and so on.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature and art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass, or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum, or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides.*

(*c*) PARCEL POST.

Under ½ lb.	12½ cts.
Between ½ lb. and 1 lb.	25 "
" 1 lb. and 1½ lb.	37½ "
" 1½ lb. and 2 lbs.	50 "
" 2 lbs. and 2½ lbs.	62½ "
" 2½ lbs. and 3 lbs.	75 "
" 3 lbs. and 3½ lbs.	87½ "
" 3 lbs. and 4 lbs.	$1 00 "

Registration Fee, 5 Cents.

Parcels sent by Post to places in Canada may contain books, daguerreotypes, photographs, printer's proof and copy, military returns, states and rolls containing written figures and signatures, returns, deeds, legal papers, and all transmissions of a like character, not being strictly letters.

REGISTRATION.

No Letter, Book, Newspaper, Parcel or Packet of any kind whatever can in future be received for registration unless both postage and registration fee are fully prepaid.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE Post Office Savings Banks, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st APRIL, 1868, and the Postmaster-General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Banks.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. At each Post Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass Book supplied to each depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business, of any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, the total amount which can be received from a Depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster-General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster-General, and for the payment by the Postmaster-General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in, will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster-General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired, for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster-General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass Book, in proof of identity—whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has $100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster-General to transfer this sum to a special account, and will then receive a Certificate of such special $100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to Depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster-General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster-General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next :

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Almonte	Lanark.
Arnprior	Renfrew.
Aurora	York.
Aylmer, East	Ottawa.
Barrie	Simcoe.
Belleville	Hastings.
Berlin	Waterloo.
Berthier	Berthier.
Bowmanville	Durham.
Bradford	Simcoe.
Brampton	Peel.
Brantford	Brant.
Brighton	Northumberland.
Brockville	Leeds.
Brooklin	Ontario.
Buckingham	Ottawa.
Carleton Place	Lanark.
Cayuga	Haldimand.
Chatham, West	Kent.
Chelsea	Ottawa.
Chippawa	Welland.
Clinton	Huron.
Cobourg	Northumberland.
Collingwood	Simcoe.
Cornwall	Stormont.
Danville	Richmond.
Dundas	Wentworth.
Elora	Wellington.
Fergus	Wellington.
Galt	Waterloo.
Gananoque	Leeds.
Georgetown	Halton.
Goderich	Huron.
Guelph	Wellington.
Hamilton	Wentworth.
Hawkesbury	Prescott.
Ingersoll	Oxford.
Keene	Peterboro.
Kemptville	Grenville.
Kingston	Frontenac.
Levis	Levis.
Lindsay	Victoria.
London	Middlesex.
Montreal	Hochelaga.
Napanee	Lenox.
Niagara	Lincoln.
Norwich	Oxford.
Oakville	Halton.
Oil Springs	Lambton.
Orangeville	Wellington.
Oshawa	Ontario.
Ottawa	Carleton.
Paris	Brant.
Pembroke	Renfrew.
Perth	Lanark.
Peterboro'	Peterboro'.
Picton	Prince Edward.
Point St. Charles	Jacques Cartier.
Port Hope	Durham.
Prescott	Grenville.
Quebec	Quebec.
St. Catharines, West	Lincoln.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Johns, East	St. Johns, P. of Q.
St. Marys, Blanshard	Perth.
St. Thomas, West	Elgin.
Sarnia	Lambton.
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke.
Simcoe	Norfolk.
Smith's Falls	Lanark.
Sorel	Richelieu.
Stratford	Perth.
Thorold	Welland.
Three Rivers	St. Maurice.
Toronto	York.
Trenton	Hastings.
Waterloo, East	Shefford.
Whitby	Ontario.
Windsor	Essex.
Woodstock	Oxford.
Wyoming	Lambton.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, 20th March, 1868.

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Mr. Delahaye has worked for many years in the first establishments of Paris, where he has acquired a great experience in all the branches of his Art.

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Mr. E. VÉZINA, Engraver, is constantly attached to his establishement.

The Public of Quebec and Strangers are earnestly solicited to visit the New Establishment of Mr. Delahaye.

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AND

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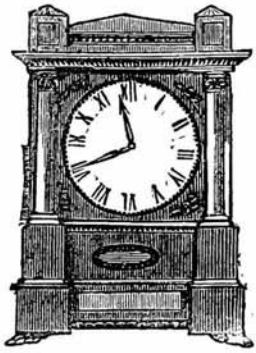

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And other articles too numerous to mention.

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Offers for sale a large and good assortment of Shelf and Heavy

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Stoves, Chains, Axes, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Glass, Putty, Oils, Paints,

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Which he will supply to families at the lowest possible price.

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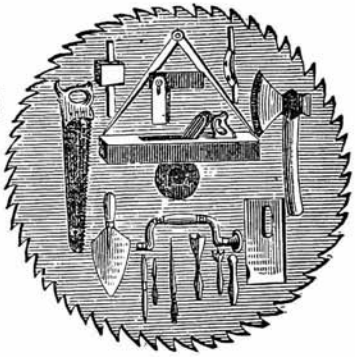
SIGN OF THE  CENTRAL

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The following extract, which Mr. Mortimer is kindly permitted to publish, is from the letter of a relative of Dr. Wolff, of this city, now residing in the United States:

"Find out if the express charges are too high, and if not arrange with Mortimer to let you have a box of the bottles of **Cholera Mixture.** I could make a good little fortune with them. The bottle I brought with me here brought two ladies round from decided cholera: one on board the boat and the other in Berlin, United States. Both commenced with Diarrhœa, then dysentery, and then vomiting. The one at Berlin was very bad. I gave her three doses of the Cholera Mixture, the third of which stopped the vomiting. The next day she was all right or nearly so. She was very grateful. I have now only a little left."

☞ This excellent mixture, which should be in every family, is only

25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

NONE OTHER GENUINE!

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CANADIAN COUGH EMULSION.

This valuable Medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness in the Chest, &c., &c. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing free expectoration, and an agreeable moistness of the skin.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. each.

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A Grand Specific for derangement of the Digestive Organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels.

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The only sure Remedy that exists. Combining Delicious Taste and Amazing Power.

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