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TREATIES

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN,

AND

FOREIGN POWERS.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
ANNO DOMINI, 1881.
TREATIES.

DECLARATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSAL OF THE ESTATES OF DECEASED SEAMEN OF THE TWO NATIONS.

[Signed at London, August 9, 1880.]

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having judged it expedient to make arrangements for the disposal of the estates of seamen, being subjects of the one State, who shall die on board a ship or on the territory of the other State, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The estate of any Russian or Finnish seaman who shall die, either on board a British ship or at any place within British territory, shall, if not exceeding fifty pounds sterling (50L) in value, be delivered to the Russian Consul-General in London without being subject to any of the formalities usually required by English law on succession to property.

On the other hand, the estate of any British seaman who shall die, either on board a Russian or Finnish ship, or within Russian territory, if not exceeding three hundred and fifty silver roubles (350 roubles) shall be delivered to the nearest British Consul without undergoing any of the forms usually required by Russian or Finnish law on succession to property.

ARTICLE II.

If the deceased, a Russian subject, shall have served in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, any assets which may be payable by the British Admiralty shall be dealt with according to the law of Great Britain.

On the other hand, if the deceased, a British subject, shall have served in the Imperial Navy of Russia, any assets which may be payable by the Russian authorities shall be dealt with according to Russian law.

ARTICLE III.

The term "seaman" in this Declaration includes every person (except masters and pilots) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any merchant ship, or who has been so employed or engaged within six months before his death, and every person, not being a commissioned, warrant or subordinate officer or assistant engineer, borne on the books of, or forming part of the complement of any public ship of war.
Declaration between Great Britain and Russia—Estates of Deceased Seamen.

The term "estate" includes all "property, wages due, money and other effects" left by a deceased seaman on board a ship.

The term "Consul" includes Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, and every person for the time being discharging the duties of Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Declaration shall be concluded for a term of three years, to date from the day of its signature. At the expiration of this term and of each successive term of three years it shall be continued for a further term of three years, unless one of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice for its termination one year before the expiration of any such term of three years.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at London, the ninth day of August 1880.

[L.S.] GRANVILLE.

[L.S.] LOBANOFF.


Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Lord Chamberlain.
Secretary Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Mr. Gladstone.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between Her Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.*

Extradition Treaty with Swiss Confederation prolonged.

And whereas on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, a further Convention was entered into between Great Britain and Switzerland in the terms following:—

"The Swiss Federal Council having denounced by their note of the 22nd December, 1877, the Treaty of Extradition of the 31st March, 1874, existing between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation, and the new Treaty of Extradition, signed on the 26th November, 1880, not having yet received the necessary ratifications, the High Contracting Parties, being desirous of prolonging the duration of the Treaty which is still in force, have named as their Plenipotentiaries with this object:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Francis Carew, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne; and

"The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, the Federal Councillor, M. Fridolin Anderwelt, Chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police;

"Who, after having reciprocally proved their full powers, have concluded the following Convention:—

"The duration of the Treaty of Extradition of the 31st March, 1874, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation shall be prolonged from the 22nd December, 1880, until the moment when the new Treaty of Extradition of the 26th November, 1880, shall come into force in the two countries.

"Done at Berne, the 11th day of December, 1880.

(Signed) FRANCIS CAREW.

ANDERWERT.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Acts shall apply in the case of Switzerland and of the said Treaty and Protocol, and Conventions with the Swiss Confederation.

C. L. PEEL.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
PROCLAMATIONS AND REGULATIONS,
HAVING FORCE OF LAW
IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
ISSUED DURING THE YEARS 1880 AND 1831.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,
(Commonly called THE MARQUIS OF LORNE)
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
ANNO DOMINI, 1881.
DOWNING STREET,
17th June, 1880.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that in pursuance of a notice given by the President of the Republic of Honduras, the following Treaties between that country and Great Britain expired on the undermentioned dates.

1. That of January 6th, 1874, relating to Extradition, on the 28th of February, 1878.
2. That of August 27th, 1856, one of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, on the 28th of August, 1878.

I regret that through an oversight this information was only communicated to the West Indian Colonies, and I have now to request that you will cause the termination of the Treaties in question to be made known in the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.


Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
LORD PRESIDENT,
LORD STEWARD,
LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

WHEREAS it is expedient that all British Territories and Possessions in North America, and the Islands adjacent to such Territories and Possessions which are not already included in the Dominion of Canada, should (with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies) be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion.

And whereas, the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have, in and by an Address, dated the 3rd day of May, 1878, represented to Her Majesty "That it is desirable that the Parliament of Canada, "on the transfer of the before-mentioned Territories being completed, should "have authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, "and the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them,
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Imperial—British Possessions in North America, &c.

"the same as in the case of the other territories (of the Dominion); and that "the Parliament of Canada expressed its willingness to assume the duties "and obligations consequent thereon;"

And whereas, Her Majesty is graciously pleased to accede to the desire expressed in and by the said Address:

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and declared by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, as follows:—

From and after the first day of September, 1889, all British Territories and Possessions in North America, not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all Islands adjacent to any of such Territories or Possessions, shall (with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies) become and be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion of Canada; and become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the said Dominion, in so far as such laws may be applicable thereto.

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1889.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council, to direct that the ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificate of registry or other national papers, and thereupon, it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions; but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of British ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such ships:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty, that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted by the Governments of Russia and the Grand Duchy of Finland, with the exception, as regards Russian Steamships, of a slight difference in the mode of estimating the allowance for engine room, and such rules are now in force in those countries, having come into operation at the following dates, viz: in Russia on the 20th day of December, 1879, and in the Grand Duchy of Finland on the first day of June, 1877;
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Imperial—Merchant Shipping.

HER MAJESTY is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows:

1. As regards sailing ships; that merchant sailing ships of the said Russian Empire, the measurement whereof after the said 20th day of December, 1879, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, and merchant sailing ships of the said Grand Duchy of Finland, the measurement whereof has, after the said 1st day of June, 1877, been ascertained, denoted, and testified as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships:

2. As regards steam ships, that merchant ships belonging to the said Russian Empire which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 20th day of December, 1879, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steam ships, testified by the dates thereof, and that merchant steam ships belonging to the said Grand Duchy of Finland, the measurement whereof has, after the said 1st day of June, 1877, been ascertained, denoted, and testified as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships; provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such Russian steam ship desires the deduction for engine room in his ships to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the Russian rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

C. L. PEEL.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

CANADA.

Agriculture, &c.

By Proclamation dated 10th December, 1880, it was directed that the Census operations are to begin on or about the first Monday in April, 1881, being the fourth day of the said month, and that the population to be recorded shall be the population in existence on the fourth of April, 1881, and that other information to be gathered shall also have reference to the said date.

That the procedure to be followed for the obtaining thereof should be after the system known by the name of the de jure system, or of the domiciled population.


Customs.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 19th day of June, 1880, the duty to be exacted on Tomatoes in cans and on Canned Meats, was fixed at the rate of two cents per pound, which rate includes the duty on the cans, and the weight on which duty is payable includes the weight of the cans.


By an Order in Council of Saturday, 19th day of June, 1880, the rates of duty to be exacted on Car-Wheels and Axles of steel or of iron and steel, were fixed at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem—and on Rolled beams, Channels and Angle and T steel or iron and steel, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.


By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 8th day of September, 1880, the Port of Port Rowan was reduced to the rank of Out-Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Port Dover,—to take effect from the 1st of October then next.

By an Order in Council of Friday, 15th day of October, 1880, subject to the following regulations, any boxes, barrels, crates and similar packages complete, or the materials of which—known as shooks, staves or slats, cut to shape and dimensions and finished ready for setting up, and upon which no drawback has been allowed—have been duly exported under regular export entry, to the Bermudas or any West India Islands, and when there perfected, by being nailed, hooped or otherwise fastened, and filled with the products or manufactures of the said Islands, and from thence directly re-imported into Canada, shall be free of Customs duty on proof of the Canadian origin of said articles or materials.

Regulations.

In order to be entitled to free entry, such packages or packages completed from such shooks, staves or slats, must have been returned to Canada within eighteen months from the date of first exportation therefrom.

On such first exportation they shall have been so marked and numbered, and such marks and numbers and the quantity so expressed in the entry outwards, that the Customs Officers may be enabled to identify them on their return to Canada.

On the return of such packages, or of packages completed from such shooks, staves or slats, the importer shall be required to declare in his import entry thereof the quantity, number and other distinguishing marks thereon, and the present contents thereof, and the name and date of clearance of the vessel by which, and the name of the Port from whence originally exported from Canada.

The proper Customs Officer shall in every case report to the Collector the distinguishing marks and numbers found on the imported packages; the Collector will compare the same with the marks, etc., stated in the entry outward on which they are claimed to have been exported, or with a copy thereof duly certified by the Collector of the Port from whence exported, and if such marks, etc., do not agree and the identity of such package is not fully established, free entry thereof shall be refused.

If the packages or packages completed from the shooks, staves or slats are returned to the Port from whence they were originally exported, such re-importation shall be endorsed on the original export entry thereof, and if they are returned to another Port, the Port from whence exported must be advised in order that the endorsement may be properly made on the original export entry. The importer must make affidavit that no drawback has been allowed on the original exportation of such articles, which affidavit must be duly executed on the face of the import entry, and in the following form:—

"I do solemnly and truly swear that the several packages containing the merchandise named in the entry for hereby annexed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and bona fide the production or manufacture of Canada, and that they were truly exported therefrom as above stated, or as stated in the
copy of original export entry hereto attached, and that no drawback or allowance had been admitted or allowed thereon, or on any part thereof.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day of 18 .

Collector.


By an Order in Council of the 5th day of November, 1880, the Out-Port of Ship Harbour, under the Port of Halifax, was abolished.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 06.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 30th November, 1880.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Customs Tariff imposes a duty on cans containing imported fish; and whereas, under certain restrictions, a drawback is payable on materials used in the manufacture of packages or cans containing canned fish exported; and whereas difficulties have arisen in respect to the identification of canned fish arriving in one Province of the Dominion, in transitu through the United States, from another Province of the Dominion, and in determining its legal status with regard to the payment of duty or non-payment of drawback on the cans containing same,—

Therefore, in order the more effectually to guard against error in the collecting or non-collecting of duty, and in the payment or non-payment of drawback on cans containing such fish, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, on the shipment of canned fish, the product of one Province of the Dominion to another, through the United States, the shipper thereof shall make at the time, and at the Port of such shipment, a Transitu Report of such shipment, in the form hereto annexed, or in such other form as the Minister of Customs may require; which said Report shall be made in triplicate, one copy whereof to be retained on file at the Port of shipment, the second to be forwarded forthwith by the Collector of Customs at such Port to the Collector at the Port of destination, and the third to the Customs Department, under cover to the accountant of said Department.

Failing the receipt of such a Report, fully identifying any canned fish received at his Port via the United States, the Collector of Customs shall consider the cans containing such canned fish as subject to duty and collect the same accordingly:—
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.  

Customs.

Transitu Report

of canned fish the product of the Province of ____________ day of ____________ 1880, from the Port of ____________, for the Port of ____________, and shipped this ____________, in the ____________.

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I, ________, do solemnly and truly swear that I am the proprietor of the establishment for canning fish situate at ________, and that the above Transit Report contains a just and true account of all the canned fish laden on board said ____________, for shipment to ________, and thence in transitu through the United States to the Port and Province above named, and of the names and places of business of the respective consignees of said canned fish; and further that the said canned fish is the product of ________, and was canned at the said establishment at ________, and that the packages or cans containing said fish were wholly manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, and that in the manufacture thereof there was used Sheet Tin or Tin Plates imported into Canada and on which duty was paid at the Port of ____________, as follows, viz: Boxes on the day of ____________, as per Entry No. ____________, being ________ of the Boxes named in said entry; and I further swear that no drawback of the duty paid on the Tin or other materials used in the manufacture of the said packages or cans has been or will be claimed.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at this ____________ day of ____________, 1880.

Collector of Customs.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in all matters relating to the collection of the duties of Excise and Customs, and in other matters connected with the said departments, this ____________, 1880, shall have power to appoint a Collector of Customs, and such Collector of Customs shall have and possess all such powers and duties, and shall perform all such acts and things, as by law are or may be required of a Collector of Customs; and all powers, duties, and acts and things may be performed, done, and executed by such Collector of Customs as if the same were performed, done, and executed by the Collector of Customs of the Port of ____________, as the same shall be or may be from time to time, under the authority and direction of the Governor General in Council.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the 16th day of December, 1880, a drawback was directed to be allowed on Cotton
used in packing Bacon and Hams for export, subject in all cases to the same restrictions and regulations as were imposed by Order in Council of the 11th June, 1879, governing the payment of drawback on Tin used in the manufacture of packages for articles exported.

_Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 723._

_UNDER authority of the Act 40 Vict., chap 10, sub-section 11 of section 125 and section 133, and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as were imposed by Order in Council of the 11th June, 1879, governing the payment of drawback on Tin used in the manufacture of packages for articles exported._

His Excellency in Council on the 21st day of February, 1881, ordered that a drawback be allowed of duty paid on all imported Cheese Cloths, Cottons and like materials used in the manufacture of packages, bands or coverings for Cheese or other similar products of Canada exported therefrom.

_Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 1164._

By Order in Council of Friday, 4th day of March, 1881, His Excellency ordered, that Sugar and Melado purchased by importers resident in the Province of British Columbia, at the place of growth and production thereof, and imported thence into the Province of British Columbia via San Francisco, California, should be held to be a direct importation from such place of growth and production, and that the duty should be levied and collected thereon accordingly.

_Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 1196._

**Inland Revenue.**

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 7th day of July, 1880, the Inland Revenue Division heretofore known as the Inland Revenue Division of Goderich is hereafter known as the Inland Revenue Division of Stratford.

_Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 65._

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 17th day of August, 1880, under authority of the Act 41 Vict., chap. 7, section 74, manufacturers of Tobacco who at the time of the passing of the Inland Revenue Act of 1880, were using kegs as packages for Tobacco manufactured by them, shall not be subject to any fines, penalties or forfeitures for continuing to use packages of the same description, unless such packages or any one of them contain more than one hundred and ten pounds (110 lbs) of tobacco.

_Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 241._
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 31st day of August, 1880, the Inland Revenue Division of Sarnia comprising the County of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, is attached to the Inland Revenue Division of London.


By Order in Council of Tuesday, 5th October, 1880, under authority of the Act 41 Vict., chap. 7, sec. 74, manufacturers of Tobacco who, at the time of the passing of the Inland Revenue Act of 1880, were using kegs as packages for "pressed" Tobacco, commonly known as "Negro head," manufactured by them, shall not, until the first day of January, 1882, be subject to any fines, penalties or forfeitures for continuing to use packages of the same description, unless such packages or any one of them contains more than one hundred and ten pounds (110 lbs) of tobacco.

The Order in Council of the 17th of August last, upon the same subject, was rescinded.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 422.

By an Order in Council of the 30th day of November, 1880, Sections one and two of the Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1871, regarding the payment of duties of Excise, were cancelled and the following substituted:

1. All payments for Excise duties on semi-monthly returns and entries for duty when not paid in current money shall be paid by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank made "payable to the order of the Bank in which the money is to be deposited for account of the Receiver General."

2. Collectors will receive the cheques so drawn as cash for which they will give official receipts on the authorized forms, deposit the cheques in the Bank: and thereafter forward the voucher for the deposit to the Department as has heretofore been done.


By Order in Council of Monday, 7th day of February, 1881, the Town of Barrie, in the Province of Ontario, was constituted a Port of Entry at which raw or leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada in bond.


By Order in Council of Monday, 28th day of February, 1881, Queen's County, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was constituted an Inspection Division for the purposes of the Act, 37 Vict., chap. 45, intituled "An Act
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Inland Revenue, &c.

to make better provision extending to the whole Dominion of Canada, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce."


By Order in Council of Wednesday, 23rd day of March, 1881, the Town of Simcoo, in the Province of Ontario, was constituted a Port of Entry at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada in bond.


Interior.

By Order in Council of the 19th day of June, 1880, the 7th section of the Order in Council of the 24th October, 1879, regulating the disposal of the lands for one hundred and ten miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway was repealed; and the scrip now outstanding, as also that which may yet require to be issued to satisfy claims so far authorized, is to be accepted at its par value in the purchase of Railway and Pre-emption Lands, as well as in the purchase of Dominion Lands under the provisions of the law. The scrip in question consists of the following, that is to say:

1. Military Bounty Warrants;
2. Police Bounty warrants;
3. Scrip issued to Half-Breed Heads of Families;
4. Scrip issued to Old Settlers;
5. Scrip issued in commutation of Hay and Common Rights in Manitoba;
6. Scrip issued in commutation of claims to Dominion Lands.


By a Proclamation bearing date 13th November, 1880, the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty’s reign, chaptered seven, and intituled “An Act for the final settlement of claims to Lands in Manitoba by occupancy, under the Act thirty-third, Victoria, chapter three,” was made public and put in force.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV., p. 713.

By a Proclamation bearing date 25th November, 1880, His Excellency set off and formed four additional Registration Districts, in the North-West Territories, to be severally described and designated as follows, that is to say:—
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c. xix

Interior, &c.

1. *Turtle Mountain District*, embracing townships one to ten, both inclusive, and lying between the west line of the Province of Manitoba and the line or limit extending northerly from the International Boundary between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh ranges west of the first principal meridian;

2. *Little Saskatchewan District*, embracing townships eleven to twenty-two, both inclusive, lying between the line between ranges twelve and thirteen, west of the first principal meridian and the line or limit extending northerly from the International Boundary between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh ranges west of the first principal meridian, also all the townships from eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, lying between the said line between ranges twelve and thirteen west of the first principal meridian and the west shore of Lake Manitoba;

3. *Touchwood Hills District*, embracing the townships lying between the fifth and tenth bases and extending westerly from the line or limit extending northerly from the International Boundary between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh ranges west of the first principal meridian, to and including the twentieth range west of the principal meridian;

4. *Prince Albert District*, embracing townships from thirty-seven to fifty, both inclusive, and being bounded on the east by the line between the sixteenth and seventeenth ranges west of the second principal meridian, and on the west by the line between the fourth and fifth ranges west of the third principal meridian.


Justice.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 5th July, 1880, the building lately erected at or near Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Penitentiary of the Maritime Provinces, upon lands purchased for that purpose, together with the land surrounding the said building to the distance on every side thereof of two hundred feet, was declared a Penitentiary and is to be so held within the meaning of the “Art respecting Penitentiaries and the inspection thereof, and for other purposes.”

*Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV., p. 34.*

By a Proclamation, bearing date 7th October, 1880, it was declared that the Penitentiary situate near the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, known as the Halifax Penitentiary, together with all the land appertaining to the same, according to the metes and bounds thereof as now known and defined, and all the buildings and property thereon belonging to the same, should, from and after the twelfth day of October, 1880, cease to be a Penitentiary.


Vol. 1—94
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Justice.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 11th October, 1880, it was declared that the Penitentiary situate near the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, known as the Saint John Penitentiary, together with all the land appertaining to the same, according to the metes and bounds thereof as now known and defined, and all the buildings and property thereon belonging to the same, should, from and after the eighteenth day of October, 1880, cease to be a Penitentiary.


THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.—GENERAL RULE.

WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, A.D. 1881.

It is Ordered:

1. That Rule eleven be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "immediately" at the beginning of such Rule.

2. That Rule fourteen be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "one month" therein contained, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifteen days."

3. That Rule fifteen be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the words "and mailing" where they occur in such Rule, the words "on the same day," and by striking out the words "in sufficient time to reach him in due course of mail before the time required for service."

4. That Rule twenty-three be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "one month" at the beginning of said Rule, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifteen days."

5. That Rule thirty-one be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "one month" where they occur in said Rule, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "fourteen days;" And by adding at the end of said Rule the words "but no Appeal shall be so inscribed which shall not have been filed twenty clear days before said first day of said Session without the leave of the Court or a Judge."

6. That Rule sixty-two be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "one month" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifteen days."

7. That Rule sixty-three be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "two weeks" where they occur in said Rule, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "one week."

W. J. RITCHIE, C.J.
S. H. STRONG, J.
T. FOURNIER, J.
W. A. HENRY, J.
JOHN W. GWYNNE, J.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

(Fisheries.)

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 29th day of June, 1880, under the provisions of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty’s Reign, chaptered 60, and intitled "An Act for the regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries," and the Act 36 Vict., chap. 65, relating to saw-dust in rivers, the Nashwaak River, in the Province of New Brunswick, was exempted from the operations of the said Acts as affecting saw-dust.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 35.

—

By Order in Council of Thursday, 8th day of July, 1880, under the provisions of the 19th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty’s Reign, chaptered 60 and known as "The Fisheries Act," the Order in Council of 13th March, 1879, prescribing a close time for the Lobster Fishery, was amended by extending the fishing season, in the current year, for ten days.


—

By Order in Council of Thursday, 24th day of March, 1881, under the provisions of the 19th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty’s Reign, chaptered 60, and intitled "An Act for the regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries," the Order in Council of 4th October, 1879, prohibiting the use of Trawls or Bottom Lines in the waters of Chedabucto and St Peter’s Bays, Lennox Passage and all waters around Isle Madame, in the Counties of Guysboro’ and Richmond, Nova Scotia, was rescinded.


—

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 23rd day of March, 1881, under the provisions of the 19th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty’s Reign, chaptered 60, and intituled "An Act for the regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries," the following Fishery Regulation was adopted:

"Fishing with nets or seines is prohibited during a period of two years, from the present date, in that part of the River Ottawa and its tributaries, and the Lake of Two Mountains, fronting on the Counties of Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil, Two Mountains, and that portion of the County of Argenteuil extending from Carillon downwards to the eastern boundary of said County."

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

(Marine)

By a Proclamation bearing date 23rd June, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of Mahou, in the County of Inverness, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 34.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 29th day of June, 1880, a shipping office under the provisions of the Act 36 Vict., chap. 129, was established at Bear River, in the County of Annapolis.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 34.

Regulations for the guidance of Ship Masters loading vessels in the Ports of Prince Edward Island.

Vessels loading grain in bulk to have dunnage ten inches clear of ceiling in bottom of ship and to extend to first futtock heads, and to have shifting boards of three inch material from keelson to main deck to extend full length of vessel.

Vessels to be ballasted according to the discretion of the Port Warden or his deputy.

 Fees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First survey of hatches, and certificate</td>
<td>$3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each subsequent survey of cargo and certificate</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo where hatches have not been previously surveyed, and certificate</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value under $200, and certificate</td>
<td>$3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each subsequent survey from $200 to $500</td>
<td>$4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of vessel damaged or arriving in distress, and certificate</td>
<td>$8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo reported to have shifted, and certificate</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra copies of certificate and seal</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing and settling disputes between Master and Consignee of ship and owners of cargo, $200 value</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From $200 to $7,000</td>
<td>$3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing papers of Auctioneers</td>
<td>$0 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertaining if vessel is seaworthy, and certificate</td>
<td>$8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey that repairs ordered if not seaworthy have been made, and certificate</td>
<td>$4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General superintending of a ship loading for Europe, and certificate, under 100 tons register</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c,

Marine and Fisheries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Register Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>9 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 and upwards</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vessels putting in in distress from any port other than a port in Prince Edward Island as under,

- For every 1,000 bushels of Wheat and Peas........................................... 0 10
- Barley........................................... 0 8
- Oats........................................... 0 13
- Corn........................................... 0 5
- brls. Flour........................................... 0 70
- Coal Oil, per barrel........................................... 0 04
- Ores and Minerals, per ton........................................... 0 2
- Lumber and all other descriptions of timber per ton weight 0 2

H. P. WELSH,
Port Warden.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., 28th June, 1880.

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PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OTTAWA, 14th July, 1880.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Regulations and Tariff of Fees have been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th day of July, 1880.

J. O. COTÉ,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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By a Proclamation bearing date the 5th July, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of Beaver Harbour, in the County of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

*Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 97.*

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At a meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the County of Charlotte, held at Saint Andrews the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1879,—

Resolved, that rule IX of the rules and regulations passed by the Board the twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1874, and approved June seventeenth,
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

1874, having been pronounced by the proper authorities illegal, the said rule be and is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, that rule XVI of the regulations passed by the Board in April, 1874, be rescinded.

The following additional rules and regulations were passed by the Board:—

Resolved, that all pilots, on being licensed by the Commissioners, shall pay for said license a fee of six dollars, and all pilots requiring a new copy of regulations shall pay for same a fee of one dollar.

Resolved, that masters and mates entitled to receive license under the law shall pay, on obtaining the same, a fee of six dollars.

Resolved, that all fees received by the Commissioners for licenses be applied by them towards payment of necessary expenses of conducting the pilotage business of the District.

(Signed), SAMUEL JOHNSON,
C. B. EATON,
C. E. O. HATHEWAY,
Commissioners.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,
OTTAWA, 1st day of August, 1879.

I hereby certify that the foregoing amendments, and additional rules and regulations made by the Pilotage Authority for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, were this day approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 10th day of August, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick" and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of Tidnish, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia.


By a Proclamation bearing date the 10th day of August, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, as defined

*Vide Statutes, Vol. of 1875, p. CXXVI.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

by Order in Council passed on the tenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, designating the limits of the said Harbour for Harbour Master’s purposes to be held to extend from an imaginary line drawn north and south (true) across Point Sebastian, the Eastern end of Manson or Douglas’ Island situated in the river at the mouth of the Pitt River to either shore of the Fraser River, thence down stream through all its channels to lines drawn across the points of land forming the mouths of its outlets emptying into the Gulf of Georgia.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV., p. 213.

Schedule of rates of toll to be collected for the use of Government Wharf, at Clifton, in Gloucester County, New Brunswick.

Articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour, meal, apples, lime, calcined plaster, hydraulic cement, salt fish, etc.</td>
<td>1 barrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, carrots and like articles</td>
<td>½ do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All articles contained in casks, hogsheads or puncheons</td>
<td>2 cask, &amp;c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal, iron, building stone, grindstones, salt and the like</td>
<td>5 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chains and anchors</td>
<td>10 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, meal, oats, potatoes, apples, Indian corn and like articles in bags</td>
<td>½ bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried fish, in bulk</td>
<td>1 quintal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough plaster from quarry</td>
<td>2 ton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber, lumber, boards and deals of all kinds</td>
<td>5 thousand cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordwood and bark</td>
<td>4 ton of 40 c. feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods in cases, boxes, bales, etc</td>
<td>5 ton.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naval stores, paints, oil, &c., and articles of a similar nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone and gravel or earth ballast, for shipping</td>
<td>2 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unenumerated articles</td>
<td>4 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel for use of roads</td>
<td>Free.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vessels under 50 tons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>per.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; of 50 tons and under 100 tons</td>
<td>10 day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 100 &quot;</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 200 &quot;</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 300 &quot;</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 400 &quot;</td>
<td>30 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 500 &quot;</td>
<td>35 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 600 &quot;</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 700 &quot;</td>
<td>45 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 800 &quot;</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 900 &quot;</td>
<td>55 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special arrangements to be made with the wharfinger for vessels lying at the wharf during winter.

Vessels lying with moorings attached for shelter and a harbour, to pay ½ per cent. per registered ton for every 24 hours or portion thereof.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

No goods to remain on the wharf for longer than seven days, unless by special permission of, and agreement with the wharfinger. The ton weight mentioned shall be two thousand pounds.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 2nd September, 1880.

I hereby certify that the foregoing schedule of rates of toll has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 31st day of August, 1880.

J. O. COTÉ,
Clerk, Privy Council.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Victoria and Esquimalt Pilotage District held at Victoria, B.C., on the 12th July, 1880, the following to the "By-Laws 1880," was adopted:

"Whereas the pilotage dues as provided for in section 18 of the By-Laws 1880, fall heavily upon steamers making regular voyages to British Columbia waters, and whereas in the interests of the trade of Victoria and Esquimalt it is desirable to obviate the burden referred to:—Be it therefore resolved, that steamers making regular trips to Victoria and Esquimalt, and having paid $3 per foot into and out of either harbour on the inward voyage and returning again to either of said harbours within a period of 20 days, shall only pay $1.50 per foot additional dues on said vessels on the outward voyage (i.e., 75 cts. per foot inwards and 75 cts. per foot outwards) for pilotage service tendered or rendered until said vessels pass to the westward of a line drawn from Race Rocks to Point Angelos, i.e. to seaward again.

R. FINLAYSON,
H. W. CLAKE,
R. P. RITHET,
Commissioners.

EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., 14th July, 1880.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 4th October, 1880.

I hereby certify that the foregoing By-Law of the Victoria and Esquimalt Pilotage District, British Columbia, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th September last.

J. O. COTÉ,
Clerk, Privy Council.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c. pp. 237

Marine and Fisheries.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 30th day of October, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of Glasgow and Cape Breton Pier, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and that for Harbour Master's purposes the said Port of Glasgow and Cape Breton Pier shall include that portion of the Harbour of Sydney to the south of an imaginary straight line drawn from Battery Point to Amelia Point.


By a Proclamation bearing date 30th October, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of Parrsborough, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia; the said Port to have for Harbour Master's purposes the extended boundaries defined in the Order in Council of the thirtieth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, providing that the limits of the jurisdiction of the Harbour Master for the Harbour of Parrsborough should be extended to Cape Sharp, so called, so as to include West Bay, so called, and Easterly to Moose Creek, so called.


By a Proclamation bearing date 30th October, 1880, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of International Pier, within the Harbour of Sydney, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and that for Harbour Master's purposes, the said Port of International Pier shall include that portion of the Harbour of Sydney aforesaid between an imaginary straight line drawn from Battery Point to Amelia Point and the southern boundary of the Harbour of North Sydney.


Tariff of Tolls and Dues leviable by the Wharfinger at Port Creville, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 40 Vic., chap. 17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour, meal, apples, lime, calcinated plaster,</td>
<td>1c. per barrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydraulic cement, salt fish, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, carrots and like articles</td>
<td>4c. do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles contained in casks, hogsheads or puncheons</td>
<td>2c. per cask.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ord. No. 5134.

Marine and Fisheries.

Coal, iron, building stone, salt and the like 5c. per ton.
Chains and anchors ........................................ 10c. do
Salt, meal, oats, potatoes, apples, corn, and like articles in bags 1c. per bag.
Dried fish, in bulk ........................................... 1c. per qtl.
Rough plaster, from quarry ................................ 2c. per ton.
Timber, lumber, boards, deals of all kinds ............. 5c. per M.
Cordwood and bark ........................................... 5c. per cord.
Goods in cases, boxes, bales, &c. .......................... 4c. per ton of 40 cub. feet.

Naval stores, paints, oil, &c., and articles of a similar nature 5c. per ton.
Stone and gravel or earth ballast for shipping ......... 2c. do
Unenumerated articles ........................................ 4c. do
Gravel for use of roads ...................................... Free.

Vessels under 50 tons ........................................ 10c. per day.
do 50 tons and under 100 tons ............................. 15c. do
do 100 do 200 do ........................................... 20c. do
do 200 do 300 do ........................................... 30c. do
do 300 do 400 do ........................................... 40c. do
do 400 do 500 do ........................................... 50c. do
do 500 do 800 do ........................................... 75c. do
do 800 do 1,200 do ........................................ $1.00 do
do 1,200 do 1,500 do ...................................... 1 25 do

Vessels lying at the wharf during the winter season, by special arrangement with the Wharfinigter.
Vessels lying with moorings attached for shelter and a harbour to pay 1 cent. per registered ton for every 24 hours or less.
No goods to remain on the wharf longer than 7 days, unless by special permission and agreement as to tolls with the Wharfinger.
The tolls and dues payable on any vessel or article arriving at or using the wharf at Port Greville aforesaid, and on any article shipped or unshipped thereat upon or from off any vessel, are hereby imposed upon such vessel or article, and are authorized to be levied and collected by the Wharfinger on and from such vessel or article, and on and from the master or person in charge of or owner of such vessel or article.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 5th January, 1881.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Tariff of Tolls and Dues leviable by the Wharfinger at Port Greville, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, has been made and adopted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th day of January, 1881, under the provisions of the Act 40 Vict., chap. 17.

J. O. COTÉ,
Clerk, Privy Council.
Orders in Council, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

Tariff of Fees to be paid to the Port Warden for Port Hawkesbury in Nova Scotia, under the provisions of the 25th section of the Act 37 Vict., chap. 32, intituled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain ports in the Dominion."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First survey of hatches, and certificate</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every subsequent survey of cargo, and certificate</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo when hatches have not been previously surveyed, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value $200, and certificate</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value $200 and under $500, and certificate</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value $500 and over, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of vessel damaged or arriving in distress, and certificate</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every subsequent survey and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, under 200 tons, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, of 200 tons and under 500 tons, and certificate</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, of 500 tons and upward</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo reported to have shifted, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All extra copies of certificates when requested</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate under seal</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing and settling disputes between master and consignee of ship and owners of cargo $200 value, $200 to $500, $3.00; $500 to $1,000, $4.00; $1,000 and over, $5.00.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing papers of auctioneers, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertaining if vessel is seaworthy, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey that repairs ordered if not seaworthy have been made, and certificate, 200 tons and under, $3.00; all over 200 tons, $5.00.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General superintendence of a vessel loading, and certificate. $5.00.

Vessels putting in in distress with cargo as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For every 1,000 bushels of wheat or pease</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do of barley</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do of oats</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do of corn</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do barrels of flour</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal oil per barrel</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ores and minerals per ton, ballast excepted</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber and all other description of timber, per ton weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 6th January, 1881.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Tariff of Fees to be paid to the Port Warden for Port Hawkesbury, in the Province of Nova Scotia, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 4th day of January, 1881, under the provisions of the 25th section of the Act 37 Vict., chap. 32.

J. O. CÔTÉ,
Clerk, Privy Council.

By a Proclamation bearing date 24th January, 1881, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were declared to apply to the Port of St. Peters, in the County of Richmond, in the Province of Nova Scotia aforesaid.


By Order in Council of Monday, 24th day of January, 1881, a Pilotage District was established for the Port of Parrsboro', in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the limits of such district to extend from Harrington's River on the east, to Isle Haute on the west; and the payment of Pilotage Dues were made compulsory within the limits of the said District.


PICTOU HARBOUR.

Scale of Fees.

First survey of hatches, and certificate........................ $2.50
Every subsequent survey of cargo, and certificate.............. 2.00
Survey of cargo when hatches have not been previously surveyed, and certificate........................................... 5.00
Every survey of damaged goods, on wharf or in store, value $200, and certificate........................................ 3.00
Every survey of damaged goods on wharf or in store, value $200 and under $500, and certificate......................... 4.00
Every survey of damaged goods, on wharf or in store, value $500 and over, and certificate............................ 5.00
Survey of vessel damaged on arriving in distress, and certificate................................. 8.00
Every subsequent survey and certificate.......................... 5.00
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, under 200 tons, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, over 200 tons and under 500 tons, and certificate</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, 500 tons and upwards, and certificate</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo reported to have shifted, and certificate</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All extra copies of certificates when required</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For certificate under seal</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing and settling disputes between master and consignee</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of ship and owners of cargo (under $200 value, $2; $200 to $500, $3; $500 to $1,000, $4; $1,000 and over, $5)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing papers of auctioneers, &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertaining if vessel is seaworthy and certificate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey that repairs ordered if not seaworthy have been made and certificate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 tons and under, $3; all over 200 tons, $5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General superintendence of a vessel loading</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessels putting in in distress or otherwise, from Foreign Ports, for every 1,000 bushels and every proportionate quantity of wheat and peas, 15c. For every 1,000 bushels and every proportionate quantity of barley, 12c. For every 1,000 bushels and every proportionate quantity of oats, 10c. For every 1,000 bushels and every proportionate quantity of corn, 10c. For every 1,000 barrels of flour, 75c. Coal oil, per barrel, 14c. Ores and minerals per ton, ballast excepted, 4c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber and all other descriptions of timber per ton weight</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 25th January, 1881.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Tariff of Fees to be paid to the Port Warden for the Harbour of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th day of January instant, under the provisions of the 25th Section of the Act 37th Vict., chap. 32.

J. O. Coté,
Clerk, Privy Council.

By Order in Council of Monday, 28th day of February, 1881, a Pilotage District was formed for Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to include Main-a-Dieu and Gabarouse in said County, and the payment of Pilotage dues was made compulsory within the limits of the said District.

**TARIFF of Fees to be paid to the Port Warden for the Port of Cow Bay, Cape Breton:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First survey of hatches, and certificate</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every subsequent survey of cargo, and certificate</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo when hatches have not been previously surveyed</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value under $200</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value $200 to $500</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every survey of damaged goods on the wharf or in store, value $500 and over</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of vessel damaged or arriving in distress, and certificate</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every subsequent survey and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, under 200 tons, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, of 200 tons and under 500 tons, and certificate</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation of a vessel for average, of 500 tons and upwards, and certificate</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of cargo reported to have shifted, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All extra copies of certificate when required</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate under seal</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing and settling disputes between master and consignee of ships and owners of cargo, value under $200: $200 to $500: $500 and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General superintendence of a vessel loading, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascertaining if vessel is seaworthy, and certificate</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey that repairs ordered if not seaworthy have been made, and certificate</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing auctioneers' papers</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vessels putting in in distress from any port, as under:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For every 1,000 bushels of wheat and peas</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For every 1,000 barrels of flour</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal oil, per barrel</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ores and mineral, per ton</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber and all other description of timber, per ton weight.</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOSEPH MACPHERSON,

Port Warden.

Cow Bay, C.B., 1st March, 1881.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Marine and Fisheries, &c.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, 15th March, 1881.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Tariff of Fees has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on this 15th day of March, 1881.

J. O. COTÉ,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Secretary of State.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 30th day of June, 1880, the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was declared to be in force and take effect in the City of Charlottetown upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said City should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date above, and if less, then on the like day in the following year.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIV, p. 35

By Order in Council of Thursday, 4th day of November, 1880, the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was declared to be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date above, and if less, then on the like day in the following year.


By Order in Council of Thursday, 25th day of November, 1880, the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was declared to be in force and take effect in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date above, and if less, then on the like day in the following year.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol XIV, p. 596.

By Order in Council of Friday, 3rd day of December, 1880, the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was declared to be in force and take effect in the County of Marquette upon, from and after the day on which
tot 1-6
the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date above, and if less, then on the like day in the following year.


By Order in Council of Monday, 10th day of January, 1881, the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was declared to be in force and take effect in the County of Digby upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date above, and if less, then on the like day in the following year.


REGULATIONS

Respecting Petitions under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 31st day of January, 1881.

I.

All petitions to the Governor General in Council under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," whether the same be for the bringing of the second part of the Act into force in any County or City in Canada; or for the revocation of any Order in Council bringing the said second part of the Act into force as aforesaid, or for the repeal of a by-law passed by the Council of any County or City in Ontario or Quebec under the authority and for the enforcement of "The Temperance Act of 1864," are required to be executed and attested in the form following or to the like effect, viz:—

Petition as per Schedule A, of Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Genuine signature of elector.</th>
<th>Name distinctly written.</th>
<th>Description or addition of elector.</th>
<th>Polling district or division of Voters List where name may be found.</th>
<th>Witness to signature.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is particularly requested that the signatures to the petition be correctly and consecutively numbered.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Secretary of State.

II.

The evidence required under Sections 6 and 7 of the Act for the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council shall be as follows or to the like effect:—

a. Declaration by Witness to Signature. (Under 37 Vic., chap. 37.)

I, of in the of

\{ within \} or \{ foregoing \} do solemnly declare that I was present and did see

sign the Petition, and that the signature appended to said Petition and numbered is in the proper handwriting of the said

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and

extra-judicial oaths.

A. B.

Declared before me at of in the County of of this day of

188 .

C. D.

(Justice of the Peace or other functionary authorized by law to receive the solemn declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him under 37 Vic., chap. 37.)

N.B.—Any number of signatures may be proved by the same declaration, making the change from singular to plural where necessary. Where an elector is unable to sign and makes his mark in the presence of a witness, the above declaration may be varied to suit the case.

b. Declaration as to qualification of persons signing petition. (Under 37 Vic., chap. 37.)

I, of the of in the

\{ of the \} or \{ to his Excellency \} do solemnly declare,

That I have carefully compared the Petition of certain electors of the of to His Excellency the Governor General in Council praying that (here state the purport of the Petition) with the last certified Voters List in force in the said of, and that from such comparison I find that the persons who have signed said petition are persons named in the said Voters List and
as I verily believe qualified and competent to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Commons in the said of.

And I make this solemn declaration, &c. (remainder as in form "a,")

N.B. The above declaration may relate to the whole or part of a petition. If it be made with respect to part of the Petition only it should be varied accordingly.

Where a difference in spelling or otherwise exists between the signature as on the Petition and the name as on the Voters List which it is desired to explain, a special declaration in explanation should be given.

c.

A declaration or certificate by the Registrar, City or Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace or other proper custodian of the Voters Lists, as to the number of electors in the County or City qualified and competent to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Commons at the time of the deposit of the petition with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds.

d.

A copy of the Revised Voters List in force in the County or City at the time of the deposit of the Petition with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds.

e.

A declaration or certificate by the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds of or in the County or City named in the Petition as to the date of the deposit of the Petition and the time it remained in his office for public examination by any parties.

f.

Two copies of two newspapers containing the notice previous to deposit as required by section 6.

J. O. COTÉ,

Clerk, Privy Council.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 8th day of March, 1881, the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was declared to be in force and take effect in the County of Queens, Nova Scotia, upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date above, and if less, then on the like day in the following year.

Letters Patent of Incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877, have been issued to the following companies:

Canadian Telephone Company (limited), capital $300,000; on the 16th day of July, 1880.
British and North-West Colonization Company (limited), capital $200,000; on the 16th day of July, 1880.
Canada Publishing and News Company (limited) supplementary, extending character of operations; on the 21st day of July, 1880.
Canada Lake Superior Transit Company (limited), capital $150,000; on the 2nd day of September, 1880.
Niagara District Fruit Growers Stock Company (limited), capital $10,000; on the 2nd day of September, 1880.
Trenton and Bay of Quinte Navigation Company (limited), capital $8,500; on the 17th day of September, 1880.
Great Northern Transit Company (limited), capital $200,000; on the 17th day of September, 1880.
Imperial Oil Company (limited), capital $500,000; on the 17th day of September, 1880.
Hull Iron Company (limited), capital $48,000; on the 22nd day of September, 1880.
Montreal News Company (limited), capital $10,000; on the 22nd day of September, 1880.
Deseronto Navigation Company (limited), capital $20,000; on the 12th day of October, 1880.
Souris Coal and Fuel Company (limited), capital $30,000; on the 3rd day of December, 1880.
Sarnia Transportation Company (limited) capital $30,000; on the 3rd day of December, 1880.
New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company (limited), capital $1,500,000; on the 4th day of January, 1881.
Petrolia Oil Company (limited) capital $40,000; on the 17th day of February, 1881.
Temiscamingue Steamboat Company (limited), capital $10,000; on the 18th day of February, 1881.
Canada Co-operative Supply Association (limited), capital $150,000; on the 10th day of March, 1881.
Canada Clock Company (limited), capital $50,000; on the 17th day of March, 1881.
Canada Lithographic and Card Company (limited), capital $75,000; on the 18th day of March, 1881.

Also under the Act 44 Vict., chap. 1, to—

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, capital $25,000,000; on the 16th day of February, 1881.
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