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[43] TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

for Public Lands, Mines, Timber, &c. £77,996: total £1,070,647.

Of £1,436,118, Upper Canada is taxed nearly three pounds for every pound levied from Lower Canada, yet Lower Canada consumes more than half this revenue, and gives 65 votes in Assembly against 65 from Upper Canada!

WHERE THE MONEY OF CANADA GOES.

[See also pages 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, &c.]

Expenditure Out of Customs Revenue.

In 1854, the cost of collecting was £45,773, of which £22,771, or about one-half, is expended in Lower Canada.

Ocean Steamers, to carry the trade away from New-York and Boston to Portland and Quebec, £ , for 1854. For 1856, £18,000 to £20,000.

Tug Boats, below and above Quebec, to equalize the cost of conveying British and Foreign goods, via the St. Lawrence, with the prices paid on routes thro' the U. S. £11,400 in 1854.

Out of Territorial Revenue.

Surveys in Lower Canada, 1854, (the proceeds of land sales in which are not a tenth of those in Upper Canada,) £7398. Surveys in Upper Canada, only £2870.

Exploring Roads for Colonization, 1854, L. C. £1340. Do. Upper Canada, only £1043.

Salaries, Crown Land Office, £8170, defrayed by a tax of six per cent. on Upper Canada Clergy Reserves and School Moneys, so that we have Monsieur Cauchon, from Quebec, presiding over a department, out of which he draws \$5,000 a year of salary; nine-tenths of the land receipts in which are Upper Canadian; he dancing thro' Europe thro' paid for being here; and the receipts in U. C. wasted in idle persons, or sham surveys in L. C.

Besides the 6 per cent. £5716 are paid east and west to "sundry agents" for lands; £1006 to Derbshire and Desbarats for "stationery, &c." furnished at Quebec; also large sums to Generaux, Tetus, Bouchettes, Morins, Cherriers, Roches, Langevins, Boutilliers, Fortiers, Primroses, Duchesnays, &c.—and, in short, £31,183, added to £8,295 (commission!) was paid out of the "territorial," the greater part for Lower Canada uses.

There was voted, moreover, and paid, £30,000 more to Lower Canada Roads, and £30,000 to Upper Canada Roads, wherever Messrs. Cauchon, Tache, Lemieux, Hincks, Cartier, &c. may have chosen to spend it.

Nor was this all:

The whole host of idle, useless clerks and supernumeraries (and I do not blame them) were down upon us—or rather the government, to close their mouths, and keep the household troops in good humor, squeezed from the territorial orange another 25 per cent on salaries, and handed over, by a midnight vote, many thousand dollars more, to the officials for 1854, Lower Canada ready to take, but yielding nothing—not even a cent $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 acres of wild land tax! Not one in five of the things done or persons employed, or pretended so to be, is of the slightest use—but French

THE DEAD WEIGHT. [44]

votes are in the market, and their price is such and so much.

SALARIES OR INCOMES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

1. Governor Sir E. Head \$31,111, a splendid house, free, servants, aids, patronage, &c. Salary voted by British House of Commons out of proceeds of Canada taxation. Governor removable at the pleasure of Mr. Labouchere, brother-in-law of the Barings.

2. Lord Viscount Bury, Indian and Civil Sec'y to Sir E. Head, \$3000 a year, voted as above. Son-in-law to Sir A. McNab, and heir to a British earldom.

3. Sir Allan McNab, Robert Spence, E. G. Cartier, F. Lemieux, Dr. Tache, W. Cayley, J. Ross, J. A. Macdonald,—Drummond, and Joseph Cauchon, ministers, chosen by Sir E. Head during his pleasure—removable at his nod—whose advice he may take or reject. Each of these ten instruments of the Barings, Glyns, Laboucheres, Canada Co's, and Quebec Bishops gets five thousand dollars a year for salary (each having voted himself worth that)—the salary is paid by a vote of the British House of Commons, out of Canada funds—and each of these persons takes \$6 a day and some of them mileage for each day the parliament sits, over and above the salary. They have an immense patronage in their gift, subject to Head the Colonial office agent—can help a friend (Clarke Gamble for example) to thousands of acres at 20 cents each, on a claim not worth a cent—can ask a House of 20 members, at the close of a Session, to pass a separate school bill, or vote a few millions of dollars in jobs, in the absence of the other 110—can and do take the public revenue and expend it, without any legislative sanction—are at the head of departments, and enjoy the Grand Trunk patronage, being, while in office, measurably above all law. Of course such a system is ruinous to the country, as a few years will serve to show, if war in America do not sooner explain.

4. Alexander M. Ross, Engineer, Grand Trunk Railway, at \$13,000 a year.

5. Sir Cusac Roney, Knight, agent to do., at \$13,000 a year.

6. Sir J. B. Robinson bart, one of the chief justices, west, \$6,666 a year, \$500 for travelling, and a pension for life of \$4,444 whenever he may choose to turn over the berth to another Bourbon.

7. Sir Allan McNab, by his sister's husband, —Stewart, the registrarship of Hamilton, Dundas, and Wentworth, \$6,500 a year.

8. John Ridout, inheriting from his father, (who had also a salary of \$888 yearly during 25 years, because he had previously been paid \$888 for paying a few colonial functionaries with money sent from Europe,) the registrarship of Toronto and York, well worth \$12,000 a year now—but to be divided with John Gamble, M.P., it is said—John's republicanism being in abeyance while the Bourbons reign.

9. Derbshire and Desbarats, Queen's Printers, and Canada Gazette issuers. Their income from the public, by reason of their monopoly, cannot be less than forty thousand dollars a year of clear profits; and whether they have sleeping partners whose influence keeps this load on the shoulders