

Lord Elgin introduced Madame Antrobus to a pension of \$800 a year, though of a wealthy Lower Canadian family. Our claims on both sides consider it bad manners not to vote Madame's pension, but the murdered Corrigan's widow has no pension—no, nor thousands of other deserving men and women—being out of fashion who would think of them! Old Colonel Talbot got \$60,000 of pension, and I guess his lands are not clear if the law were enforced. Mr. Ryland has a registration, and also gets two yearly pensions. He got £611 at once. He was secretary to the Jesuits' estates, and council clerk. James Fitzgibbon has a fat office in England; his son has a fat office in this country, and little to do except receive the fees. To the father we send yearly, to the Queen's Palace, Windsor, \$1,200 of pension. James Nation has a good office, and why is it he gets a \$500 pension? George Hamilton was Receiver-General's clerk, and does that entitle him to live idle thirty years on a \$600 pension. One of our richest men is J. G. Chewitt, Toronto. What need has he of a \$600 pension? Deputy-Receiver Anderson pays £6,655 a year of Indian pensions. Who checks? Samuel Gale, Montreal, pension \$2,400 a year. Rev. Burrage £111 pension, Quebec: why? B. Tierney, who is he? £100 pension. For what? P. L. Panet, L. C., pension \$889. Madame Bedard, L. C., pension \$500 a year. T. Thornhill, pension \$500. For what? P. Garneau, pension \$562, p. 102 pub. accs. C. Darocher, pension \$1,252. Ab. Morin, pension \$1,260. Ig. Dessaint, pension \$1,260. Jos. Lefebvre, pension \$1,260; Benoni Manuel, pension \$1,250; J. Lavoie, pension \$1,236. F. Gendreau, pension \$1,260. L. Gauthier, pension \$1,263. Col. DeSalabery, for pensions, \$3,051. Militia pensions, \$3,240. Ch. Elliot, was once a Judge somewhere, pension \$400. R. Jameson, ex-judge, pension \$3,000, dead. W. Falkner, once a justice of the peace or county judge, pension \$400. Madame Vallieres, because her husband was a country judge, pension \$800. W. Ginger, pension \$266, because he was once a sergeant at arms to the French Legislative Council!! Jacques Brien, L. C., pension \$800. Catherine Smith, because she was the widow of a well paid judge (Pyke), pension \$400. R. Tucker, pension, 1854, \$1,500. J. R. Rolland, French Judge, pension, 1855, \$3,259 yearly. Samuel Ridout, Toronto, \$888 a year, died 1856, [he had paid a few officers 25 years since, and drew \$23,000 of pension for having done so, and was paid for doing it, besides his registrarship worth \$7,000 a year!] Roman Bishop Charbonnel, pension \$2,400. It is also proposed to pension 700 old pensioners sent out by Board of Ordinance.

Sir J. Colborne got an English pension for his own, his son's, and his son's son's lives of \$10,000 a year, and a peerage, for his misconduct in Canada, after being dismissed from Toronto for incapacity as a civil magistrate; but he hanged the French Canadians without law or mercy. 113 of the British Aristocracy consume £630,000 a year of pension.

HOW TO PAY L. C. DEBTS.—Mr. Dougal of the Witness, and Mr. Brown of the Globe propose, that after getting representation by population, the legislature should sell the convents, bishops' estates, and other pious public property—of L. C.—not the private estates of individuals but the overplus wealth of an enormously rich church, which meddles with the clergy reserves, meddles with education, is constantly thwarting Upper Canadians, and intriguing against public liberty. That would raise an efficient fund, and in no other way can it be raised.

### Sources of Revenue, 1854.

Customs Tax £1,168,018; Excise Tax £17,338  
Lands, Timber, &c. £71,216; Bank Tax £26,771  
Public Works, Tolls, &c. £50,461; Militia £19

Fines, &c. £2,286; Casual £28,658; Law Fees £4,639; total consolidated fund revenue, net, £1,369,306. There are also what are called special funds such as Marriage Licences, Clergy Reserves, School Lands, Grammar School, Jesuits' Estates, Indian, Cullers, Municipal Loan, Lunatic Asylum, Montreal Court House and other funds, which may have yielded from £200,000 to £250,000 more. For 1855 the revenue is less. The expense of revenue collection is stated at, Customs £57,174; Public Works £58,066; Territorial £31,183; Excise £2,447; Fines, &c. £3,852—total £150,773. Every day almost new officers were thrust into the Customs, inasmuch that the increase in cost of collecting duties only in 1854 was \$31,956. To speak of frugal expenditure in the legislature only brings contempt and obloquy upon a man.

A Custom House was built at Toronto—a plain common office—at a cost of two or three thousand pounds. We have built one at Quebec at four times that cost—and one of our last proceedings was to vote sixty thousand dollars, in part, for a new Custom House there—yet the money received during the two last fiscal years at Quebec for customs duties was only \$1,239,372, while at Toronto it was \$1,314,456—the expense of collecting the lesser sum at Quebec, being \$51,364, for salaries, altho' only \$20,904 were paid to the officers who brought the larger sum into the treasury from Toronto. The salaries at the Quebec Custom House were raised from £5,728, in 1853, to £7,113, in 1854—difference £1385. The salaries at Toronto were only raised from £2449, in 1853, to £2777 in 1854,—difference £328. We have enough of French rule.

I remember Hamilton when it contained Abraham K. Smith's store, and no other—a two horse wagon would have carried off all his stock. In 1854, Hamilton paid £169,122 of revenue to government, the cost of collection being £2,597. Brantford paid £13,730, at a cost of £225. Bytown £29,222; cost £215—total £192,174, collected at an expense of £3,037.

Not so in Lower Canada. Stanstead paid in £1419, deducting £535 for collecting it. St. John's collected £966, and took £652 out of that for fees to the officers! Lacolle deducted £346 from £255 collected, leaving £9 to government. Rimouski (where that sharp contract-peddler, Tache, lives, drawing one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for a "landing pier,") charges £75 for collecting revenue, and collected—Not one FARTHING!!! Stanstead, St. John's, Philipsburg, Dundee, Gaspe, Lacolle, Coteau, Huntingdon, Amherst and New Carlisle (including Rimouski) collected £3,193 in 1854—and the officers got £3,101, or £64 more than was charged in Upper Canada, as above, for collecting £192,174. This game has been played too long.

### THE JESUITS' ESTATES TRICK.

Some of our Governors hint to the Jesuits who immigrate to Canada from Italy, France, and Austria, that they may yet be endowed with that rich public domain in Lower Canada, once held by a Jesuit society long since extinct. Last 31st Jan. I found 56,863/ at the credit of the ancient, deceased Jesuits on page 90 of Inspector-General Cayley's ledger, and the French Archbishop has demanded these public lands for his church. (The income is either wasted, used to propagate the ultramontane or "go it blind" popery (not the tolerant catholic system), or else allowed for political purposes to remain unpaid in hands of favorite occupants.) I moved in Assembly to take these estates and pay the seigniors with them, and not seize the public revenue—an U. C. majority in Assembly said aye! but a L. C. majority outvoted us for the sake of the plunder. In Comm. Cauchon's return to Sir E. Head dated 31st Jan